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SIMS and COOTE. The fact was overlooked when these deaths were reported that notices of Messrs. Sims and Coote were already printed in the REGISTER, vol. lix, supp., pp. lviii–lix, and lxi–lxii. A slight excuse for the notice of Sims is that it presents some facts from his letter of acceptance which do not appear previously.

PREFACE

The present volume is the ninth, and last, of the series of "Memorial Biographies," published by the New England Historic Genealogical Society at the expense of the "Towne Memorial Fund." The period covered is the decade beginning in 1890, and ending with 1897. The number of notices is over three hundred. The notices since 1898 are now regularly incorporated in the Register, the periodical published annually by the Society. Two notices of 1898 and 1899, recently reported, are included at the beginning of this volume.

For several years after 1888 the series of obituary notices was allowed to lapse. The attempt has been made in the present volume to supply the deficiency from newspapers. These notices, in some cases rather brief, present, however, the salient features of a man's life and character.

The work of the several historians of the Society, Hill, Byington, and Adams, and their associates, has been respected, and, as far as possible, followed in general idea, though many liberties have been taken by the present editor, in adapting their statements to the typographical exigencies of the present publication, and the condensation required to bring their articles within the prescribed limits. Many articles have been altogether rearranged and rewritten.

Mr. Arthur Greene Loring, a member of the Society, has kindly assisted, as before, in the examination of a number of lineages of the deceased members whose obituaries are presented in this volume.

WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER,
Historian.

Historian

WILLIAM RICHARD CUTTER, A.M.

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MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES

RICHARD SIMS

Richard Sims, of London, England, a Corresponding Member from 1856, was born in Oxford, England, in the year 1816, and died in Oxford, November 24, 1898. He was descended from Robert[1] Sims of Marston, Oxfordshire, through ——— [2], and Richard[3] Sims, his father, who married Mary Anne, daughter of William Fletcher, of Oxford.

He was educated at New College School in that University, and, at the recommendation of Rev. Dr. Bliss, of Oxford, entered the public service in 1841 as an attendant in the Manuscript Department at the British Museum. On the ascension of Mr. Bond to the keepership of manuscripts, in 1868, he was further promoted to the class of senior assistants in the same department.

In 1849 he published an "Index to the Heralds' Visitations;" in 1854 "A Handbook to the Library of the British Museum;" in 1856 "A Manual for the Genealogist, Topographer, Antiquary, and Legal Professor;" in 1855, in conjunction with Mr. F. Netherclift, Jr., the "Autograph Miscellany;" in 1860–61, "The Handbook to Autographs: being a ready guide to the Handwriting of Distinguished Men and Women of every Nation;" and in 1864–65, "The Autograph Souvenir." He had been for some time engaged in preparing for the press "A Classical Catalogue of Manuscripts relating to British Heraldry and Topography, deposited in the Public and many of the Private Libraries of the Kingdom," as well as a second edition of the afore-mentioned "Index to the Heralds' Visitations."

He married Helen Louise, only daughter of John Wisely, of the Fourth Dragoons.

When he accepted his membership in this Society, he was in the service of the trustees of the British Museum. He belonged, he said, to the family of Sims of Oxfordshire. His great-great-grandfather, Robert Sims, lost a large property by gaming. His grandfather was a laborer upon the alienated estate, and died in humble circumstances. His father Richard was the youngest of three sons, John and William being the names of the others. Richard married Mary Anne, daughter of William Fletcher, of Wadham College, Oxford, and had three sons, Richard, Robert, died in infancy, and William. The last named was the clerk of schools in Oxford, and married Elizabeth, daughter of John Haldon, of New College, Oxford, and had two sons and one daughter. Richard married Helen Louise, only daughter of the late John Wisely, of the Fourth Dragoons, as above stated: no children.

CHARLES HENRY COOTE

Charles Henry Coote, of London, England, a Corresponding Member from 1881, was born June 15, 1839, and died in London, April 30, 1899.

Note. The deaths of Sims and Coote were not reported to the Society until the year 1907.

EDMUND JAMES BAKER

Edmund James Baker, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1871, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, November 15, 1804, and died in Dorchester, January 15, 1890.

He was the son of Edmund and Elizabeth (Vose-Lillie) Baker. His line was Edmund James[7], Edmund[6], James[5], James[4], John[3], John[2], Richard[1] Baker.

He received an academic education, and for some years followed the mercantile business, but preferring an out-of-door occupation, he took up that of surveying. One of his early surveys was of the towns of Dorchester and Milton, it being a part of the general survey of the State, the law requiring every town to furnish a map of its territory. For some years he was a resident of Milton, and from 1838 to 1842 was postmaster of that town, and in 1837 its representative in the Legislature. He was one of the founders of the Dorchester Antiquarian and Historical Society, in 1843, and from 1873 its president. He was also president of the Dorchester Fire Insurance Company.

He was the author of a "Genealogy of Richard Baker," published in the Register, vol. xliii, pp. 279–290, from which the above facts regarding his life are gleaned.

He married Mrs. Sarah Howard Sherman, of Augusta, Maine, September 1, 1847. She died June 27, 1870. They had two children.

WILLIAM WILKINS WARREN

William Wilkins Warren, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1877, was born in West Cambridge, now Arlington, Massachusetts, April 11, 1814, and died in Boston, January 23, 1890.

He was the son of Isaac and Frances (Wilkins) Warren, and was a descendant of John[1] Waren, of Watertown, Massachusetts; thus, John[1], Daniel[2], Ensign John[3], Deacon John[4], Elisha[5], Amos[6], Isaac[7], William Wilkins[8] Warren. He was married, October 17, 1837, to Rebecca Bennett, daughter of Joshua and Eleanor (Richardson) Bennett, of Billerica.

His mother was a daughter of Dr. William Wilkins.

His early years involved family misfortunes, and in 1828 he left his studies to apprentice himself in the printing office of John B. Russell, the publisher of the "New England Farmer, and Horticultural Journal." When Mr. Russell relinquished his printing office to establish the first seed store in Boston, in connection with the first agricultural warehouse, Mr. Warren followed him, and became a clerk. In this store the Massachusetts Horticultural Society held its first meetings, and he had charge of its library.

In 1830 he had the offer of a place with his brother-in-law, Russell Smith, a jewelry importer at the West Indies, and he sailed for the Island of St. Thomas, where, in a few years, he was in a prosperous business for himself, having been taken into partnership by his employer at the early age of nineteen. He soon had nearly the whole management of the business, as Mr. Smith embarked in the lumber trade on his own account.

In 1840 he closed his business in St. Thomas, and for the rest of his life became identified with Boston. After six years of extensive real estate business, he established, in 1846, the first house for importing direct from the manufacturers in Europe, the richest articles of luxury for the household. The account of his visits to Europe were told in the letters he wrote to the "Boston Atlas." This business was afterward relinquished, in order to have more leisure for travel, but he reembarked for a time in the real estate business. At the breaking out of the Civil War he assisted in getting off the first Massachusetts regiments, and subsequently gave his time, for some weeks, in the adjutant-general's Department. Although he rather avoided public office, in 1863, 1864, and 1865, he served on the City Council.

He spent a number of years in travel abroad and wrote many letters of description to the Boston press. His book on "Nile Travel" went through many editions. He also wrote "The Autobiography and Genealogy of William Wilkins Warren."

He was a member of the Bostonian Society and of the American Historical Society; he was president of Washingtonian Home, and an active member of the Unitarian Club and Art Club, and of the Second Church.

ALEXANDER BEAL

Alexander Beal, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1855, died in Dorchester, Massachusetts, January 25, 1890, aged seventy.

GEORGE WASHINGTON WARE, Jr.

George Washington Ware, Jr., of Belmont, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1870, was born in Boston, October 3, 1837, and died in Boston, February 12, 1890.

Mr. Ware was a well-known lawyer of Boston, and was graduated at Amherst in 1859, and at the Harvard Law School in 1861. He formerly resided in Belmont, and served on the town school committee, and as the town's representative in the Legislature of 1872.

He married, December 14, 1865, Alice S., daughter of Ex-Postmaster Edward S. Tobey, who survived him.

CARMI EMERY KING

Carmi Emery King, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1863, was born in Norton, Massachusetts, November 4, 1810, and died in West Newton, Massachusetts, February 16, 1890, in his eightieth year.

He was the son of Philip, Jr., and Polly (Hodges) King.

For many years he conducted the dry-goods business on Washington Street, Boston, at the corner of Temple Place, and also at the head of Franklin Street. Afterwards he was in the wholesale trade on Summer Street, until the big fire, when he retired from business. He was for several years president of the Mount Vernon National Bank.

He left a widow and one daughter.

THOMAS SPOONER

Thomas Spooner, of Reading, Ohio, a Corresponding Member and a Life Member, elected in 1861, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, January 17, 1817, and died in Glendale, March 10, 1890.

He was a son of Reed and Abigail (Lewis) Spooner, and was descended from William Spooner of Plymouth, Massachusetts, 1637, who removed to Dartmouth between 1658 and 1662.

He was brought up to business and was engaged in business until his election, in 1857, as clerk of the courts of Hamilton County, Ohio. At the close of his term of office he was admitted by the District Court as attorney and counsellor at law and solicitor in chancery. In 1861 he was appointed first collector and organizer of the office of internal revenue for Cincinnati. He was a member of the Chicago Convention which first nominated Mr. Lincoln for the presidency.

In 1879 he retired from business, and removed to Glendale He was elected mayor of the village for two terms. He was active and prominent in the order of Odd Fellows.

He was married three times; first, to Sarah L., daughter of Rev. Zenas L. and Sally (Fisk) Leonard, of Sturbridge, Massachusetts; second, to Frances Morin, a sister of his first wife; third, to Sarah Abby, daughter of Rev. Francis W. and Mary A. H. (Leonard) Emmons, of Sturbridge. She survived his death, with ten of his children, who were the offspring of his three different marriages.

WILLIAM SMITH ELLIS

WILLIAM SMITH ELLIS, of Charlwood, Surrey, England, a Corresponding Member from 1867, died March 22, 1890.

JOHN JORDAN, JR.

JOHN JORDAN, Jr., of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, a Corresponding Member from 1855, died March 23, 1890.

SAMUEL ADAMS TURNER

SAMUEL ADAMS TURNER, of Scituate, Massachusetts, a Corresponding Member from 1845, died June 7, 1890.

PHILIP SLAUGHTER

Philip Slaughter, of Mitchell's Station, Virginia, a Corresponding Member from 1880, died June 12, 1890.

Philip Slaughter was born in Springfield, Virginia, October 26, 1808. He was the son of Philip Slaughter, captain of the Eleventh Continental Regiment, 1776–81, and Elizabeth (Towles) Slaughter, daughter of Colonel Thomas Towles, of Spottsylvania, Virginia. He was descended from Robert[1] Slaughter, first church warden of St. Mark's Parish in 1730; through Colonel James[2] and Philip[3], his father.

He was educated at home by tutors until he was fourteen years of age; afterwards at Winchester Academy, at University of Virginia, and was licensed in law at twenty years of age. He entered the Theological Seminary of Virginia in 1833, and was ordained in 1834. He was rector of Dettinger Parish, Virginia, in 1834–35; of Christ Church, Georgetown, District of Columbia, 1837–40; Middlebury, Virginia, 1840–43; St. Paul's Church, Petersburg, 1844–47; traveled in Europe, 1848–49. He established a periodical, "The Virginia Colonizationist," at Richmond, to influence the Legislature on that subject. He retired in ill-health to Mitchell's Station, Virginia, where he built a church on his own account. During the Civil War this church was destroyed, and his house was made uninhabitable. He went to Richmond and started the "Army and Navy Messenger" for religious instruction of soldiers in the field, camp, and hospital. After the war he returned to his home and conducted church services in his parlor, which he had made as much like a church interior as possible.

He published, "History of Bristol Parish," in 1846; "History of St. George's Parish," 1847; "The Virginian History of African

Colonization," 1856; "Man and Woman," 1860; "History of St. Mark's Parish," 1877; "Life of Randolph Fairfax," 1878; "Memoirs of Colonel Joshua Fry," 1888.

He married, June 10, 1834, Anna Sophia, daughter of Dr. Thomas and Sophia (Potts) Semmes of Alexandria.

EZRA FARNSWORTH

Ezra Farnsworth, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Groton, January 5, 1813, and died in Boston, July 4, 1890.

At the age of seventeen he came to Boston, and soon became a member of the firm of Farnsworth and Shaw. In 1850 he became connected with the dry-goods commission house of Parker, Wilder and Company, and there remained until his death. He is credited with being the first bale commission merchant in Boston.

He joined the Park Street Church, and for some time was senior acting deacon there. Largely through his efforts the sale of the historic old building was frustrated. In the construction of the Congregational House he was chairman of the Finance Committee, and for three years served as president of the Board of Missions. He held the office of trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital for seven years. He was a member of the Boston Board of Trade from its formation in 1854, and was elected Vice-President in 1873. He was a Director of the Boston National Bank from 1856, and President of the Security Safe Deposit Company. He was greatly interested in Bradford Academy, and gave it many liberal gifts. In 1856 he was a member of the Boston Common Council.

He was twice married, his first wife being Sarah M. Parker, daughter of his business associate, and his second wife, who survived him, being Mrs. H. A. Taylor. Six children survived him.

JOHN CALVIN DODGE

JOHN CALVIN DODGE, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1871, was born in Newcastle, Maine, November 6, 1810, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, July 17, 1890.

He was the son of Isaac and Rachel (Ring) Dodge. His line runs thus: Richard[1], Richard[2], Richard[3], Paul[4], Paul[5], and Isaac[6] Dodge.

He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1834; A.M., LL.D., 1875. He came from Maine in 1842, and resided in Cambridge, practicing law in Boston. He was a member of the State Senate of Massachusetts in 1862, and an overseer of Bowdoin College from 1872 to 1888.

He married at Edgecomb, Maine, May 15, 1843, Lucy, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Ring) Sherman. Their children were, Frederic (Harvard College, 1867), William Walter (Harvard, 1870), Edward Sherman (Harvard, 1873).

Mr. Dodge was a prominent lawyer. In 1842 he opened an office in Boston, and made maritime law his specialty. He was one of the founders of the Union Club, and was several times called to public office by his fellow-citizens. He represented Cambridge in the Massachusetts House of Representatives and the district in the State Senate. For some years he was one of the overseers of Bowdoin College, and was also president of the board. — Daily Paper.

FREDERICK COLEMAN SANFORD

Frederick Coleman Sanford, a Resident Member from 1873, was born in Nantucket, February 3, 1809, and died August 13, 1890.

He was the son of Giles and Margaret Sanford.

He attended the various schools on the island until he was fourteen years old, and then made a voyage to the Pacific Ocean. On his return, he learned the watchmaker's trade, and in 1828 began business for himself in Nantucket. He also went into shipping and whaling enterprises, and retired in 1856.

When the California gold excitement occurred in 1849, he fitted out four ships for San Francisco; and in 1850 went there himself. He remained away two years. In 1855 he went to England to receive the "Great Republic," the largest ship afloat at that time. He chartered her to the French government, and was in that employment fourteen months.

He was chairman of the Humane Society for twenty-five years, and was president of the Pacific National Bank of Nantucket for twenty-two years.

He was married in Nantucket, October 7, 1831, to Mary Coleman, daughter of William C. Allen. Of this marriage there were seven children, all deceased at the time of his death, except Amelia Coffin Sanford, who married Thomas A. Scott, of Boston.

DANIEL WALDO SALISBURY

Daniel Waldo Salisbury, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1871, died in Leominster, Massachusetts, August 18, 1890.

Mr. Salisbury was treasurer of the Brookline Gas Light Company. He was a quiet, retired citizen, and was best known in his earlier years as a merchant in Boston. He was a graduate of the Boston Latin School, having entered that institution in 1828. — Daily Paper.

AL BAKER THOMPSON

Ai Baker Thompson, of Concord, New Hampshire, a Resident Member from 1882, was born in Holderness, New Hampshire, in 1833, and died in Concord, September 12, 1890.

He was graduated at Dartmouth College in 1858. At the opening of the Civil War he enlisted and became a lieutenant in the Second New Hampshire Regiment. He was promoted a captain in the Eighteenth United States Infantry in 1861, and brevetted major in 1862, for meritorious conduct at the battle of Murfreesborough, and was retired in 1864, on account of disabilities. He was inspector in the provost marshal general's office, Department of the Ohio; was assistant provost marshal general of New Hampshire, and served on court-martial duty in Richmond, being also a sheriff there.

He read law and practiced his profession a short time in Concord. He was Deputy Secretary of State for several years, and was Secretary of State from 1877 to his death. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention of 1876. He was president of the Capitol Fire Insurance Company, a trustee of St. Mary's School for Girls, trustee of the New Hampshire Savings Bank, member of the Episcopal Board of Diocesan Missions of New Hampshire, and past department commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, of New Hampshire.

He left a wife, son, and daughter.

CHARLES ROGERS

Charles Rogers, of Forest Hill, Surrey, England, a Corresponding Member from 1873, died September 18, 1890.

Charles Rogers was born at Manse of Dunino, Fifeshire, Scotland, April 18, 1825. He was the son of the Rev. James Rogers, minister of Dunino.

He studied at the University of St. Andrews, Scotland, and received the degree of LL.D. from Columbia College, New York, in 1854.

He was chaplain of Sterling Castle from 1855 to 1863. He was the founder and secretary of the Grampian Club, and of the Royal Historical Society. The erection of the National Wallace Monument, near Sterling, was due to his efforts, and also the monument at Yarrow to James Hogg, the Ettrick Shepherd. Through his efforts, Presbyterian chaplains were placed on the same footing (as commissioned officers) with those of the Anglican Establishment. During a period of twenty years he did much to benefit and relieve many suffering literary persons connected with Scotland.

He published many works; the most important being "Memoirs and Poems of Sir Robert Aytoun," in 1844; "Modern Scottish Minstrel," 1855–57; "Lyra Britannica, with Lives of the Hymn Writers," 8 volumes, 1867; "Facts and Stories of Scottish Life," 1869; "A Century of Scottish Life," 1871; "Monuments and Monumental Inscription in Scotland," 1872; "Life and Songs of the Baroness Nairne," and "History of the Scottish House of Roger."

He married, December 14, 1854, Isabella Bain, daughter of John Bain, Esq., of St. Andrews, Scotland. There were no children.

BENJAMIN HILL DEWING

Benjamin Hill Dewing, of Revere, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1883, died in Revere, September 28, 1890, aged seventy-nine years.

He lived in Revere the greater part of his life, and held nearly every office in the town, from constable to selectman. He was, previously to the Civil War, for several years a member of the Legislature. He left three sons and three daughters. — Daily Paper.

ISAAC WEARE HAMMOND

Isaac Weare Hammond, of Concord, New Hampshire, a Resident Member from 1888, was born in Gilsum, New Hampshire, July 9, 1831, and died in Concord, September 28, 1890. He was a son of Otis G. Hammond.

In early life he went to Concord, where he began mercantile life as an accountant, and was afterward in trade for himself. He enlisted as a private in the Second New Hampshire Volunteers, and was transferred to the Fifth Regiment and appointed commissary sergeant, and served three years in the Army of the Potomac. After the war he resided for a time in Manchester, where he served on the Board of Selectmen. Later he removed to Concord, which was afterward his home. In 1870 he was a deputy United States census marshal. In 1876 he was a delegate to the New Hampshire Constitutional Convention. From 1877 to 1887 he was Deputy Secretary of State. In 1881 he was appointed state historian, and during his term he compiled and edited eight volumes, four of them being those of the Revolutionary War Rolls. He also edited several other historical publications. In 1887 he was elected librarian of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and was a member of the Publication Committee. He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science of Philadelphia, and a member of Blazing Star Lodge of Freemasons, and of the Sturtevant Post of the Grand Army of Concord.

In 1883 Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He married, in March, 1863, Martha W. Kimball, of East Concord, who survived him with three sons.

FREDERICK BILLINGS

FREDERICK BILLINGS, of Woodstock, Vermont, a Resident Member from 1888, was born in Royalton, Vermont, September 27, 1823, and died in Woodstock, Vermont, September 30, 1890.

He was the son of Oel and Sophia (Wetherbee) Billings. His New England line of ancestry is traced to William Billings, and the Old English ancestry is traced back still farther, till the line of Frederick is carried back fifteen generations. William, above, was William[9], in this order. Thus the line would be in this country, William[9], William[10], Joseph[11], Samuel[12], John[13], Oel[14], Frederick[15]. Oel, the father of Frederick, was for the greater part of his life a resident of Woodstock, Vermont.

In 1839 Frederick entered Kimball Union Academy, and in 1844 he was graduated from the University of Vermont. He then read law. In 1849 he undertook a voyage to California. Here the young lawyer found a golden opportunity. He opened the first law office in San Francisco, and his firm took first rank. Trenor W. Park was one of the members, and General Halleck, afterwards General in Chief of the Army of the Union, was another. Mr. Billings accepted the responsible position of attorney-general of California, but held no other political office.

He was married, March 31, 1862, to Julia, daughter of Dr. Eleazer Parmly, of New York City. They had seven children. Soon after his marriage he left San Francisco, and in 1864 made his home again in Woodstock, Vermont.

He was interested in transcontinental railways, and devoted himself to the advancement of the Northern Pacific. Such occupation made it necessary for him to live much in New York, where he had his winter home.

The Billings Library at Burlington was one of the many enterprises of a public nature with which he was connected, and by which his memory will be perpetuated. His estate was one of the most beautiful in Vermont.

His gifts to the University of Vermont amounted to a quarter of a million of dollars, including the Billings Library Building, with an endowment fund of $50,000, and the library of George P. Marsh of 12,000 volumes, which he gave. He also gave $50,000 to Dwight L. Moody's School for Boys at Mount Hermon, in memory of his son, Ehrick, and $50,000 to Amherst College, to endow a professorship in memory of his son Parmly, who was graduated there.

An extended memoir of Mr. Billings, by Rev. Henry A. Hazen, D.D., and others, was published in the REGISTER, vol. xlv, pp. 259–267.

MOSES CONANT WARREN

MOSES CONANT WARREN, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1871, died in Brookline, October 1, 1890, at the age of seventy-three.

He was a well-known hardware merchant on Dock Square, Boston, from 1841. He left a widow and children. — Daily Paper.

WILLIAM PHILLIPS TILDEN

William Phillips Tilden, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1863, was born in South Scituate, Massachusetts, May 9, 1811, and died in Milton, Massachusetts, October 3, 1890.

His father was a ship-builder, and he gave his son as careful an education as could be obtained at the district school. At the age of thirteen he persuaded his parents to allow him to ship for a mackerel voyage, and for six or seven years he was a fisherman. Then he joined his father in the shipyard.

But after marriage, he decided to remove to Medford, and there, influenced by the sermons of Rev. Caleb Stetson, he decided to enter the ministry. He returned to Scituate, and took up his studies again during his leisure hours, intending to enter the Theological School at Cambridge. He studied with Rev. Samuel May, while he still worked at his trade or taught school, and in four years he was approbated to preach by the Plymouth Bay Association. He was ordained in the Unitarian Church at Norton, Massachusetts, in 1841. From there he went to Concord, New Hampshire, then to Walpole, New Hampshire, and from there to Fitchburg, Massachusetts.

He came to Boston in 1862, remained at Church Green, on Summer Street, until it was destroyed by the great fire, and then became pastor of the New South Church at the corner of Tremont and Camden streets, over which he officiated until his voluntary resignation in 1883.

From Boston he went to Meadville Theological School, where he lectured two years, and then he organized the Unitarian Society at Plainfield, New York, where he was preaching when taken ill.

He was twice married, his second wife and three children surviving him.

WILLIAM FRANCIS WHEELER

William Francis Wheeler, of Lincoln, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1886, was born in Lincoln, March 11, 1812, and died in Lincoln, October 10, 1890.

He was the son of Charles and Julia (Stearns) Wheeler, and grandson of Rev. Charles Stearns, D.D., the second minister of Lincoln.

He obtained his education in the district school of his native town, and also in the academies of Concord and Northfield. For thirteen years he taught school in different towns in Massachusetts. He served many years as selectman, as town treasurer, and as chairman of the school committee. For forty years he was treasurer of the Unitarian Society. He prepared a historical sketch of Lincoln, which was published in Drake's "History of Middlesex County."

He married, October 4, 1838, Hannah Crowell Paddock daughter of Judah and Mary (Crowell) Paddock. Mrs. Wheeler died in 1858, leaving one son, Charles Stearns Wheeler. He married, second, October 16, 1864, Martha Jane Allen, daughter of Rev. Morrill and Hannah (Dean) Allen, of Pembroke, Massachusetts.

In 1853 he was in the Massachusetts Legislature, and in the same year was in the Constitutional Convention. A widow and one son survived him.

For the materials of this sketch the complier is indebted in part to a longer sketch in Hurd's "History of Middlesex County," vol. ii, pp. 638–639.

LEBBEUS STETSON

Lebbeus Stetson, of Somerville, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1870, died in Somerville, October 13, 1890.

Lebbeus Stetson was born in Boston, Massachusetts, October 16, 1810. He was the son of Lebbeus and Sarah (Bates) Stetson. He was descended from Robert[1] Stetson, of Scituate, who came to this country in 1634; through Benjamin[2], Benjamin[3], Abijah[4], John[5], and Lebbeus[6], his father.

He never sought or held a public office of any kind, but served in the army in the Civil War about a year and a half, receiving a lieutenant's commission.

He married, October 13, 1836, Sarah A. Bates, daughter of Daniel Bates, of East Windsor, Connecticut. By this marriage there were five children.

GEORGE MORGAN HILLS

George Morgan Hills, of Burlington, New Jersey, a Corresponding Member from 1886, died October 15, 1890.

George Morgan Hills was born in Auburn, New York, October 10, 1825. He was the son of Horace and Almira (Wilcox) Hills, and was descended from Elisha Hills.

He was prepared for college in select schools and under private tutors. He was graduated with honors at Trinity College in 1847; A.M., 1850; D.D., 1871.

He was ordained deacon in Buffalo, New York, in 1850; rector of Grace Church, Lyons, New York, 1850–53; ordained priest in 1851; Trinity Church, Watertown, New York, 1853–57; St.

Paul's Church, Syracuse, New York, 1857–70; traveled in Europe in 1861–62; laid corner-stone of Christ Church, Jordan, New York, 1863; inaugurated a mission among the Onondaga Indians, 1867; rector of St. Mary's Church, Burlington, New Jersey, from 1870; founded the Church of St. Mary-by-the-Sea, Point Pleasant, New Jersey, 1880; trustee of the General Theological Seminary, New York, 1862–84; president of standing committee of the diocese of Central New York, 1868–70; dean of Burlington, 1874–88; Fellow of Trinity College, 1873–83; trustee of Burlington College, from 1876, and lecturer on history, 1879–80.

He wrote and published, "Letters from Europe," 1861; "The Wise Master-Builder," 1865; "A Step Between Us and Death," 1866; "A Mother in Israel," 1867; "The Record of the Past," 1868; "Mission Service for the Six Nations of Indians," 1868; "An Historical Sketch of St. Paul's Church, Syracuse," 1870; "History of the Church in Burlington, New Jersey," 1876; and several sermons.

He married, October 7, 1852, Sarah, daughter of John Dows, of New York City. There were six children, Ernest, Adriana, John Dows, Reginald, George Heathcote, and Constance.

JOHN LOCKE ALEXANDER

John Locke Alexander, of Belmont, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1869, was born in Winchester, New Hampshire, in 1806, and died in Belmont, November 9, 1890.

He entered Groton Academy in 1827, and was graduated at Amherst College in 1831. After attending a course of lectures at the Medical College of South Carolina, in Charleston, he took up his practice in Florida. Later he attended another course at the Berkshire Medical Institution, Pittsfield, Massachusetts, where he was graduated in 1835. From 1855 to 1859 he was postmaster of Belmont, before it was incorporated as a town.

He was the first postmaster of Belmont, and a member of the school committee. He was the author of a sketch of Belmont, which appeared in Drake's "History of Middlesex County."

HENRY MARTYN DEXTER

Henry Martyn Dexter, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1862, was born in Plympton, Massachusetts, August 13, 1821, and died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, November 13, 1890. He was the son of the Rev. Elijah and Mary (daughter of Hon. Nathaniel Morton, of Freetown, Massachusetts) Dexter.

He was graduated from Yale College in 1840, and from Andover Theological Seminary in 1844. He was ordained pastor of the Franklin Street Church, Manchester, New Hampshire, in November, 1844. In 1849 he was settled as pastor of Pine Street Church, now Berkeley Street Church, Boston. He resigned this charge in 1867, to devote himself to the editor-ship of the "Congregationalist," with which he had been connected from 1851. He was one of the editors of the "Congregational Quarterly" from 1859 to 1866, and he was acting pastor of the Pilgrim Church in Dorchester from 1869 to 1871.

Dr. Dexter was the chief historian and the ardent defender of Congregationalism, and therefore was considered an authority upon the subject of the founders and early history of New England, and especially so in reference to the ecclesiastical polity which they established. His investigations on both sides of the Atlantic were notable.

He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society and of the Massachusetts Historical Society. He received the degree of D.D. and LL.D. from Yale College.

He was married November 19, 1844, to Emeline, daughter of Simeon and Mary (Caldwell) Palmer, of Boston. She survived him, with one son, Rev. Morton Dexter (Yale College, 1867).

NATHANIEL HOLMES MORISON

Nathaniel Holmes Morison, a Corresponding Member from 1884, and elected an Honorary Member in 1890, was born in Peterborough, New Hampshire, December 14, 1815, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, November 14, 1890.

He was the son of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Hopkins) Morison, of Peterborough, and was descended from John[1] Morison of Windham, New Hampshire, through John[2], Captain Thomas[3], Deacon Robert[4], and Nathaniel[5], his father.

He was educated in the district school, attended Phillips Exeter Academy for two years, and entered the Sophomore Class at Harvard College, graduating in 1839. He was a member of the Harvard Union, the Hasty Pudding Club, and the Phi Beta Kappa Society.

After graduating he went to Baltimore, to become the principal teacher in a fashionable girls' school. In 1841 he opened a girls' school on his own account. In 1840 he began the study of divinity with the Rev. Dr. G. W. Burnap, and was licensed to preach at Keene in 1843. His school, which for an entire term consisted of two pupils, soon became so prosperous that he gradually gave up the idea of devoting himself to the ministry. In 1867 he accepted the position of provost of the Peabody Institute in Baltimore. He devoted himself to the library, which then contained about 15,000 volumes, and under his administration the number became over 60,000, and the library was regarded as one of the best reference libraries in the country.

He was for many years a trustee of the First Independent Church, of Baltimore. He was one of the board of governors and visitors of St. John's College, at Annapolis, from which, in 1871, he received the honorary degree of LL.D.

In 1872, when he gave up all interest in the school in Baltimore, he sent his philosophical apparatus as a gift to the high school of Peterborough.

He published in 1843, "Three Thousand Questions in Geography," also "Punctuation and Solecisms," of which an enlarged edition was printed in 1867, under the title of a "School Manual." In 1871 he wrote a pamphlet on the management and objects of the Peabody Institute, and also compiled fourteen annual reports of the Institute.

He married, December 22, 1842, Sidney Buchanan Brown, of Baltimore. Of this marriage there were six children, Frank, George Brown, Ernest Nathaniel, Robert Brown, William George, and John Holmes.

JOSEPH WHITE

Joseph White, of Lowell, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1858, was born in Charlemont, November 18, 1811, and died in Williamstown, Massachusetts, November 21, 1890.

He was educated at Bennington Academy, Vermont, and was graduated from Williams College in 1836. He taught for a time, and studied law at Troy, New York. He was tutor at Williams College in 1839–40, and was admitted to the Bar in 1841, practicing for seven years. He then moved to Lowell, where he became manager of a manufacturing corporation. He was in the State Senate in 1857, and in 1858 was appointed bank commissioner, holding the position for two years. In 1860 he was appointed secretary of the Board of Education, and was actively engaged in promoting the school system till 1877. He was elected trustee of Williams College in 1848, and treasurer in 1859. He was in the State Legislature in the lower house again in 1875.

He married, not long after his graduation from college, Hannah Danforth, of Williamstown, who survived him.

JOHN JORDAN LATTING

John Jordan Latting, of New York City, a Corresponding Member from 1873, was born in Lattington, Long Island, March 31, 1819, and died in New York City, December 16, 1890.

He was graduated from Middlebury College, Vermont, and studied law in the office of Francis Cutting. He was admitted to the Bar, and entered into partnership with Caleb S. Woodhull, afterward mayor of New York. In 1856 he was a member of the firm of Wakeman, Latting, and Phelps. Subsequently the firm was Wakeman and Latting. After his retirement in 1885, because of a stroke of apoplexy, he went to Europe for his health, and was apparently much benefited.

He married Harriet A. Emerson, daughter of the Rev. Brown Emerson, of Salem, Massachusetts.

EDWARD ISAIAH THOMAS

Edward Isaiah Thomas, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1888, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, November 19, 1833, and died in Brookline, December 26, 1890. His father, grandfather, and great-grandfather bore the name of Isaiah; the last-named was the founder and first president of the American Antiquarian Society.

He was educated in Ohio. He came to Boston in 1854, and entered the employ of Butler, Keith, and Hill, dealers in hardware at No. 118 State Street. The firm afterward removed to No. 120 Milk Street, and its name was changed to Butler, Sise, and Company. He remained with it as long as it continued in business, his department being that of accounts and finance, in which he was an expert.

He took up his residence in Brookline in 1862, and from that time forward was active in the management of town affairs. He was a member of the House of Representatives from 1877 to 1881, and of the Senate in 1882 and 1883. During most of this period he was chairman of the committee on banks and banking, and in 1881 a member of the committee on the revision of the Statutes.

He gave much time and strength to philanthropic work. He was the means of raising a considerable sum of money to sustain a mission among the Metlakahtla Indians in the Northwest; and during the last few years of his life he interested himself in the Italian population in Boston.

He left a wife and three daughters; two of the latter were married, — Mrs. Livingston Cushing and Mrs. Samuel C. Bennett.

FRANKLIN CHASE

Franklin Chase, of Tampico, Mexico, a Corresponding Member from 1859, died in New York, December 27, 1890.

When young he went to the United States of Colombia and served as an officer in the Colombian Navy. He reached the rank of captain, and resigned, and went to Tampico, Mexico, engaging in business there. He was appointed United States consular agent, later became vice-consul, and subsequently consul.

While there, the Mexican War broke out. He sent out information which resulted in the capture of the town, without the shedding of blood. It was estimated that the American government was saved $1,000,000 by this act. Later, when the French, Spanish, and German consuls were recalled, he was asked to fulfil their duties, which he did; thus being consul for four nations at one time. He was consul altogether for a period of thirty-seven years.

JOSHUA HUNTINGTON WOLCOTT

Joshua Huntington Wolcott, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1847, was born in Litchfield, Connecticut, August 29, 1804, and died in Boston, January 4, 1891.

He was the son of Frederick Wolcott, judge of probate, and grandson of Oliver Wolcott, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. His first American ancestor settled in Milton in 1630.

At an early age he removed to Boston, and entered the employ of the mercantile house of A. and A. Lawrence and Company, and while still a young man, was made a partner in the firm. This house carried a leading part in the development of the great manufacturing and commercial enterprises of New England, and he was thoroughly identified with its work. He was treasurer of the Boston Sanitary Commission during the Civil War. In 1851 he became a citizen of Milton.

He married, November 12, 1844, Cornelia, daughter of Samuel Frothingham, of Boston. She died five years after her marriage, and he subsequently married her sister, Harriet Frothingham, who survived him with one son, Roger Wolcott, later governor of Massachusetts. Another son, Lieutenant Huntington F. Wolcott, served in the Civil War, but at the age of nineteen, died on the eve of Lee's surrender, from the results of camp fever.

ALBERT LORENZO EASTMAN

Albert Lorenzo Eastman, of Hampstead, New Hampshire, a Resident Member from 1884, was born in Hampstead, October 17, 1815, and died there, January 12, 1891. He was son of Tappan and Susannah (Boynton) Eastman.

He received his education in Newburyport and at the old Haverhill Academy. He began his business career with Jacob Howe, of Haverhill, and was afterward in Boston, Louisville, and Philadelphia. He finally settled in New York, and established the firm of Eastman, Sheldon, and Townsend, importers of ribbons and fancy goods. Mr. Sheldon was lost at sea, on a return voyage from Europe, and the firm took the name of Eastman, Bigelow, and Dayton.

Mr. Eastman always retained his citizenship in his native town, and his interest in its prosperity. He represented it in the Legislature of New Hampshire in 1876, 1877, and 1881. He was a presidential elector on the Garfield and Arthur ticket, and served on Governor Cheney's staff. He was a trustee of the Hampstead High School, and a member of St. Mark's Lodge of Masons, of Derry.

He married Mrs. Mary (Kent) Irving, widow of John D. Irving, and she survived Mr. Eastman's death.

GEORGE BANCROFT

George Bancroft, the eminent historian, of Washington, District of Columbia, was an Honorary Member of this Society, and elected to membership in 1845.

He was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, October 3, 1800, and died in Washington, January 17, 1891. He was the son of Rev. Aaron Bancroft, an eminent Unitarian clergyman of Worcester; was educated at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1817. He was sent by the college to study at Göttingen, in order that the teaching at Harvard might be strengthened. One of his professors was Heeren, the greatest historical critic in Europe. His influence is traceable in Bancroft's writings. He received the degree of Ph.D. from Göttingen, and proceeded afterwards to Berlin, to study.

Having made the round of the German Universities, he traveled in France, Italy, and England, and returned to his tutorship at Harvard. Finding himself trammeled in his attempts to introduce German methods, he resigned, and in company with Dr. Cogswell, he founded the Round Hill School at Northampton, Massachusetts. He prepared text-books and published a volume of poems and translated Heeren's "Politics of Ancient Greece," and his "History of Political Systems in Europe." In 1834 the initial volume of his "History of the United States" was issued.

In 1838 he was collector of the Port of Boston; in 1845 he was Secretary of the Navy, and established the Naval Academy at Annapolis; in 1846 he was minister to England, and in 1849 the University of Oxford conferred upon him the degree of D.C.L.; he next devoted himself to the continuation of his great historical work, and published volumes v to x, during the years 1850 to 1874; in 1867 he was minister to the German

Empire; and in 1868 the University of Bonn conferred upon him the degree of LL.D.

Among his minor writings were "The Necessity, Reality, and the Promise of the Progress of the Human Race;" "A Plea for the Constitution of the United States;" "The Culture, the Support, and the Object of Art in a Republic;" "The Office, Appropriate Culture, and Duty of the Mechanic;" "Eulogies on Lincoln, Andrew Jackson, Prescott, and Washington Irving."

George Bancroft was descended from Lieutenant Thomas[1] Bancroft, of Reading, Massachusetts, by Deacon Thomas[2], Captain Samuel[3], Esquire Samuel[4], Rev. Aaron[5], and Lucetta (Chandler), George[6]. (See "History of Reading," p. 45.)

CHARLES ADDISON RICHARDSON

Charles Addison Richardson, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1884, was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, October 9, 1829, and died in Boston, January 18, 1891. He was son of Elisha and Harriet (Blake) Richardson.

Charles Addison Richardson was a descendant of John[1] Richardson, of Medfield, Massachusetts, through John[2], John[3], John[4], Elisha[5], and Elisha[6] Richardson, his father. (See "Richardson Memorial," p. 781.)

His early years were spent on a farm, where he worked hard, picking up, by the way, such learning as he could obtain in the local schools and academies. He ardently desired a collegiate education and a ministerial career, but he lacked the requisite means, and his health was poor. However, he studied for some time in the state normal schools at Westfield and Bridgewater, and then taught for several years in Dedham and other towns.

He came to Boston in 1854, and spent a year or two in the employ of John P. Jewett and Company, who had just become famous as the publishers of Mrs. Stowe's "Uncle Tom's Cabin." In 1856 he connected himself with a religious newspaper called the "Congregationalist," and took the position of managing editor, and from that time, until his death, his personal history was identified with it.

In 1866 he published a volume called "Household Readings," which contained a selection of articles from his paper. The "Recorder," a religious paper, established by Dr. Jedidiah Morse in 1816, was consolidated with the "Congregationalist" in 1867.

He received the honorary degree of M.A. from Dartmouth College in 1885.

He married at Westfield, May 3, 1852, Mary Jane Phipps, daughter of John Silas and Mary Jane (Knapp) Phipps; she survived his decease, with two of his children, four other children having died previously.

FREEMAN HARLOW MORSE

Freeman Harlow Morse, of London, England, a Corresponding Member from 1863, was born in Bath, Maine, in 1807, and died in Surbiton, Surrey, England, February 6, 1891.

He was mayor of Bath for three years. He served in the State Legislature from 1840 to 1844 and in 1853 and 1856. He was elected to Congress in 1843, and served three terms. He was United States consul-general in London from 1861 to 1870, and continued living in England after his retirement from the consulate.

JOHN APPLETON

JOHN APPLETON, of Bangor, Maine, a Corresponding Member from 1845, was born in New Ipswich, New Hampshire, July 12, 1804, and died in Bangor, Maine, February 7, 1891.

He was the son of John and Elizabeth (Peabody) Appleton. He was a descendant of Samuel[1] Appleton, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, through Captain Samuel[2], Major Isaac[3], Isaac[4], Francis[5], and John[6], his father.

He was graduated at Bowdoin College in 1822, studied law, and entered into partnership with Elisha Allen, afterwards chief justice of Hawaii. In 1852 he was appointed a justice of the Supreme Court of Maine; in 1862 was chosen chief justice; and in 1869 and 1876 was reappointed justice. He retired from the bench in 1883, and engaged in private practice till 1885, when the infirmities of age caused him to retire.

He was one of the most eminent jurists in the State. As reporter of decisions, he compiled two volumes of "Maine Reports" (1841), and he was the author of "Appleton on Evidence" (1860). Many important statutory changes in the laws of evidence and other branches of jurisprudence resulted from his efforts.

ROBERT DUNCAN WILMOT

Robert Duncan Wilmot, of Fredericton, New Brunswick, Corresponding Member from 1883, died February 12, 1891.

Robert Duncan Wilmot was born in Fredericton, October 16, 1809. He was the son of John McNeil and Susan Harriet (Wiggins) Wilmot. Lemuel Wilmot, his grandfather, was a resident of Connecticut.

He was educated at the grammar school in St. John, which he left in 1824. He was engaged in mercantile and manufacturing business until 1851; part of the time in St. John, and also in Liverpool, England. In 1851 he removed to the family property at Belmont, New Brunswick, and engaged in agricultural pursuits.

He was elected a member of the House of Assembly of New Brunswick, as a representative of the city and county of St. John, in 1846; was mayor of St. John, 1848–49; surveyor-general of New Brunswick, with a seat in the House of Assembly, from 1851 to 1854; and a member of the Executive Government, provincial secretary of New Brunswick, 1856–57; and a member of the Executive Council in 1865 and 1866; a delegate to represent the Province of New Brunswick at the Commercial Council of Trades, held at Quebec, in 1865, and a delegate to London in 1866 and 1867, for the purpose of agreeing to an act for the Confederation of the Provinces of British North America; a member of the Senate of Canada in 1867, and Speaker of the Senate in 1878, and lieutenant-governor of the Province of New Brunswick, in 1879.

He married, December 17, 1833, Susan Elizabeth, daughter of David Mowatt. The children were John David, Robert Duncan, Charlotte Gertrude, Susan Harriet, Henry, Edward Ashley, Elizabeth Black, and Anna.

SAMUEL CROCKER COBB

Samuel Crocker Cobb, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1860, was born in Taunton, Massachusetts, May 22, 1826, and died in Boston, February 18, 1891.

He was a descendant in the sixth generation from Austin (or Augustine) Cobb, of Taunton, 1670. He was grandson of General David Cobb, and son of David George Washington and Abby (daughter of Hon. Samuel Crocker) Cobb.

He attended the private school of Rev. E. M. P. Wells, in South Boston, and was fitted for college at Bristol Academy, in Taunton. He expected to enter Harvard College in 1842, but was obliged to give up his studies and begin earning his own living.

In 1842 he became a clerk in the service of Messrs. A. and C. Cunningham, foreign shipping merchants, at No. 15 Rowe's Wharf, in Boston. In 1847 he formed a business connection with a former clerk, J. Henry Cunningham, under the firm name of Cunningham and Cobb. In 1848 Charles, an older brother of Henry Cunningham, was admitted as partner, and the firm name was changed to Cunningham and Cobb. This firm was dissolved in 1850, and in 1851 Mr. Cobb formed a partnership with Josiah Wheelwright, in the foreign shipping and commission business. From 1858 to 1878 he carried on business alone, and in his own name, on Central Wharf.

In 1860 he was a member of the Roxbury Board of Aldermen, and in 1867, on the annexation of Roxbury to Boston, he was elected to the Boston Board. He was mayor of Boston in 1873, and for two terms afterwards. He was a member of the Board of Directors of the Institute of Technology; a director of the Old Colony Railroad Company; a trustee of the Bay State Trust Company, and of the Forest Hills Cemetery; chairman of the commission to select a site and build the Danvers Hospital for the insane; and treasurer of the Society for Propagating the Gospel among the Indians; and President of the Massachusetts Society of the Cincinnati.

He was married November 21, 1848, at Belfast, Maine, to Aurelia L., daughter of William and Jane D. Beattie, of East Thomaston, Maine.

For the materials of this sketch, the editor is indebted to "The Professional and Educational History of Suffolk County," vol. ii, p. 533.

JOHN BROOKS RUSSELL

John Brooks Russell, of Washington, District of Columbia, a Corresponding Member from 1873, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, in the part afterwards West Cambridge, and now known as the town of Arlington, in the year 1801, and died in Indianapolis, Indiana, March 11, 1891.

He was born John Russell Estabrook, and in 1820, for family reasons, had his name changed by act of the Legislature to John Brooks Russell. His parents were John and Anna (Russell) Estabrook, and his father died in 1802, shortly after the son was born.

When John Brooks Russell was sixteen he left for Boston to learn the printer's trade. He cultivated a literary taste in early life, and became a great reader of history and biography. From 1813 to 1815 he read everything worth reading in the old village social library, of a little more than one hundred volumes; also all the books which he could borrow, as books were then scarce. The village clergyman was librarian.

Through his mother he was a descendant of the Jason Russell who was killed in his own house by the British during their retreat from Concord, on April 19, 1775. His line was William[1], Jason[2], Hubbard[3], Jason[4] (the above Jason of Lexington battle), Thomas[5], Anna[6] (married John Estabrook), John Russell[7] Estabrook, — otherwise John Brooks Russell, by change of name.

In 1815 he was a student at Westford Academy, and in the same year he went to school in Woburn, Massachusetts, for two weeks, to the celebrated explorer, Hall J. Kelley. In Woburn he boarded with a Mr. Thompson in a house where Count Rumford was born.

From 1824 to 1832 he was the publisher of the "New England Farmer," and also the proprietor of a seed store, in which he was succeeded by the well-known firm of Joseph Breck and Son.

In 1828 or 1829 a letter was received by Mr. Russell, urging the formation of a horticultural society. Acting on the hint thus received, he suggested to the numerous visitors to his office the formation of such a society, and it is believed by good authority that this was the first formal proposal of such an organization in Massachusetts. He was also one of those selected by the new society to obtain subscribers to the project, and also lived to tell of the occasion many years afterwards. He was thus one of the founders of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society. He was also elected, being then a resident of Boston, one of the board of councillors.

He was appointed the general agent of the society, and was the first person to hold the position. As such he helped form the nucleus of its valuable library. He also wrote some reminiscences of the establishment of Mount Auburn Cemetery.

A portrait of Mr. Russell was presented to the Horticultural Society in 1871.

In 1879, he resided in Newmarket, New Jersey, when, as one of the four surviving founders of the Horticultural Society, he was invited to join in the semi-centennial anniversary of its organization. He was present.

He afterwards became a celebrated journalist in the Western States. He was also connected with different newspapers, the "Christian Register" among others. He furnished valuable additions to Cutter's "History of Arlington," his native town. He was a practiced writer, in a style remarkable for its use of simple words. For many years he lived in Washington, where he was connected with the Smithsonian Institution.

He was married, and left a family of children.

See "History of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society," p. 56. Compare also Tilton's "Journal of Agricultural," vol. vii, for articles by Mr. Russell on the subject of his connection with the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

EDWARD SILAS TOBEY

Edward Silas Tobey, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1868, was born in Kingston, Massachusetts, April 5, 1813, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, March 29, 1891.

He was a son of Silas Tobey, of Berkley, and grandson of Hon. Samuel Tobey, judge of the Court of Common Pleas, of Taunton.

He began his education in the Mason Street School in Boston, and finished it in the high school at Duxbury. He had intended to enter Harvard College, but ill health forced him to change his plans.

In 1830, on his return from a voyage to Spain, he reentered the counting-room of his grandfather, who was the senior partner of the firm of Phineas and Seth Sprague, shipowners. He continued there until 1860, having been taken into the firm in 1833. In 1838 he was chosen director in the United States Insurance Company of Boston; in 1839, a director of the Commercial Bank; and was a director in the Union Bank in Boston from 1842 to

1866. He was also a member of the Board of Managers of the Suffolk Savings Bank. He was one of the founders of the Boston Board of Trade, and was vice-president of the board in 1859, and president in 1861-62, and 1863. In 1861 he became a director of the Union Steamship Company, and chairman of the building committee for the construction of two iron steamships of 2,000 tons each. He was also a director in the Boston and Southern Steamship Company, and during the Civil War was a member of the committee on harbor defenses. In 1861 he was president of the Boston Young Men's Christian Association, and as chairman of its army committee, was actively engaged in distributing supplies to the soldiers, to the value of $1,000,000. Soon after the close of the war he became one of the hundred corporators of national asylums for soldiers, at Hampton, Virginia, Dayton, Ohio, and Togus Springs, Augusta, Maine.

In 1886 he was elected to the Massachusetts Senate.

In 1875 he was appointed postmaster of Boston by President Grant, and was reappointed by Presidents Hayes and Arthur.

He was the first president of the Fall River Boat Company, and was the first treasurer of the Russell Mills, Plymouth, Massachusetts. He held official relations to the Congregational Association, American Missionary Association, American Peace Society, Discharged Soldiers' Home, Pilgrim's Society, Dartmouth College, Bradford Academy, and Webster Historical Society, and the Institute of Technology.

In 1883 he moved to Brookline. He left a widow, three sons, and two daughters.

EDWIN HUBBARD

Edwin Hubbard, a Corresponding Member from 1846, was born in Berlin, Connecticut, July 29, 1811, and died in Bennington, Vermont, April 11, 1891. He was the son of Harvey and Jennie Doane (Galpin) Hubbard. His line was Edwin[7], Harvey[6], Abijah[5] (Revolutionary soldier), Samuel[4], Samuel[3], Samuel[2], George[1], of Middletown, Connecticut.

He married in Berlin, October 14, 1832, Hannah Root North, daughter of Lemuel and Rebecca (Goodrich) North. They had ten children, of whom four alone survived their childhood, and these four died long before the death of their parents. The family lived in various places, and in 1859 went to Chicago. In 1883 he returned to Vermont. His wife died in 1893.

He was in different kinds of business, and at one time was president of a bank, but his attention throughout his life was devoted mainly to genealogical research. He collected data from boyhood to his old age about his own and numerous other families. He invented "ancestral registers," or printed tabular forms for copying data into. He made a specialty of "ancestral research," or the tracing out of as many ancestors as it was possible for one to find.

He was attracted to the pursuit of genealogy when a mere boy, by hearing a man say that he did not know the maiden name of his own grandmother. He has been called by another, a "born genealogist."

The above sketch is condensed from a memoir, by Mrs. Fanny Wilder Brown, published in the Register, vol. lii, pp. 473–475.

RALPH WILLARD ALLEN

RALPH WILLARD ALLEN, of Malden, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1881, was born in Enfield, Connecticut, February 16, 1812, and died in East Boston, April 16, 1891.

He was a successful and honored minister for fifty-eight years in New England. He joined the Methodist Episcopal conference in 1833, and was appointed to the church at Hingham. His other appointments in the regular pastorate were as follows: North Malden, now Melrose; Southbridge; Manchester, Connecticut; New London, Connecticut; Providence, Rhode Island; Warren, Rhode Island; St. Paul's Church, Fall River; Saugus; Saratoga Street Church, East Boston; Dorchester; Centenary Church, now St. John's, South Boston; St. Paul's Church, Lynn; Newton Upper Falls and Cliftondale. He was twice presiding elder, and in each case served four years. During the later days of his life he supplied the churches at Maplewood, Bradford, and Winthrop.

He induced the great evangelist, Rev. James Caughey, of England, to come to this country. Dr. Allen, himself, was the author of a number of interesting Sunday-school books which had an extensive sale.

He was married in 1835, to Mary Jones Tower, of Hingham. She died in Malden in 1884. He left three sons and three daughters, one daughter being the wife of Rev. Dr. E. B. Andrews, at one time president of Brown University, and Willard S. Allen was one of his sons.

AUGUSTUS THORNDIKE PERKINS

Augustus Thorndike Perkins, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1863, was born in Boston, September 28, 1827, and died there, April 21, 1891.

He was the grandson of Hon. Thomas Handasyd Perkins, and a son of Thomas Handasyd and Jane Fraser (Dumaresq) Perkins.

When young he entered the commission house of Messrs. Francis Skinner and Company, from which he withdrew and completed his education, graduating at Harvard College in 1851. He received his degree of A.M. in 1860, and took his degree at the Law School at Cambridge in 1853. He was grand marshal of the Porcelian Club. He never practiced law, but was interested in business affairs, and was, for a time, president of the Douglass Axe Company. He was a gentleman of literary tastes, and was the author of a "Life of Copley."

He married, March 4, 1861, Susan H. Timmins, who with several daughters survived him.

NATHANIEL FOSTER SAFFORD

Nathaniel Foster Safford, a Life Member, elected in 1873, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, September 19, 1815, and died in Milton, Massachusetts, April 22, 1891.

For more than fifty years, as a member of the Bar, he held an honorable place as a lawyer of eminent ability. From his early years of practice he was appointed to important positions of public trust. His deep interest in this Society, and his valuable services to it of many years, were notable, and he did much to build up its interests. Resolutions were passed by the Society at the time of his death, expressing the deep sense of his loss.

His immigrant ancestor was Thomas[1] Safford, an early settler of Ipswich, Massachusetts. The line from him was by John[2] Thomas[3], Stephen[4], Nathan[5], to Nathaniel Foster[6], father of Nathaniel Foster[7] Safford, the subject of this sketch. The mother of Mr. Safford was the second wife of his father, viz., Hannah, daughter of William and Mary Woodbury, of Hamilton, Massachusetts. Mr. Safford's wife was Josephine Eugenia Morton, daughter of Joseph and Mary (Wheeler) Morton, of Milton, to whom he was married February 10, 1845. Of this marriage there was one son, Nathaniel Morton Safford, who was born January 31, 1848, and who, with his mother, survived his father's death.

He attended as a child the private schools of Miss Abigail Mason and Mr. James S. Gerrish, and later the Latin grammar school, of Salem. His father was recalled by a local antiquary, as "very respectable in appearance." He was "a dealer in iron, grindstones," etc. The son graduated from Dartmouth College in 1835. He was one of the youngest members in his class.

Upon graduation from college he began the study of law in the office of Hon. Asahel Huntington, of Salem. He was admitted to the Essex County Bar in 1838. He next opened an office at the "Milton Lower Falls" village, in a building standing where the chocolate mill now stands. This was equivalent to his going to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1839, as stated elsewhere. In the eighteen hundred sixties he removed his office to Boston, and practiced there till his death.

In the early part of his practice he was appointed a master in chancery, and acted as a magistrate. He was much interested in local town affairs, and excelled as a presiding officer. He was chosen representative to the General Court from the town of Dorchester for the years 1850 and 1851. He was chairman of the Board of County Commissioners for Norfolk County, and held the office for fifteen years. In 1872 he was again elected to the board, and again chosen chairman, for six years, making, in all, a term of twenty-one years.

The above sketch is prepared from a memoir by Rev. George Madison Bodge, A.M., published in the REGISTER, vol. xlvii, pp. 9–19.
REGISTER, vol. xlvii, p. 14.

EDWIN DAWSON BUCKMAN

EDWIN DAWSON BUCKMAN, of Bristol, Pennsylvania, a Corresponding Member from 1857, died May 22, 1891.

Edwin Dawson Buckman was born in the state of Pennsylvania, June 2, 1823. He was a son of James and Mary Buckman, and was descended from William Buckman, who came from England with William Penn in 1682.

He married, March 22, 1848, Rebecca, daughter of James and Mary Lownes.

JAMES COGSWELL CONVERSE

James Cogswell Converse, of Abington, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Weatherfield, Vermont, September, 1806, and died in Greenfield, Massachusetts, May 24, 1891.

He began his education with the intention of attending college, but soon entered upon service in a store in Putney, Vermont, and subsequently came to Boston, where, for many years, he was senior member of the large jobbing house of Converse, Blanchard, and Company. During this period he was instrumental in establishing the steamship line between Boston, Norfolk, and Baltimore; also the New Orleans line, and the celebrated American Steamship Company. He was connected with the Boston Board of Trade, as director, and for a time as president, and he was the first chairman of the Board of Railroad Commissioners. He was president of the National Tube Works, and was a director of the Troy and Greenfield Railroad. His summer home was at Greenfield, where he was interested in stock raising.

BENSON JOHN LOSSING

Benson John Lossing, of New York City, a Corresponding Member from 1851, and elected an Honorary Member in 1890, was born in Beekman, New York, February 12, 1813, and died in Dover Plains, New York, June 3, 1891.

He attended school for a short time, and was apprenticed to a watch-maker in Poughkeepsie, with whom he afterwards went into partnership. In 1835 he became an owner and editor of the Poughkeepsie "Telegraph." In 1836 the concern began the publication of a periodical called "The Casket." He then learned the art of wood engraving in New York, and in 1838–40 was editor and illustrator of the "Family Magazine." In partnership with William Barritt, he conducted the largest wood engraving business in New York City, 1843–68. He conceived and executed "The Pictorial Field Book of the Revolution," published by Harper and Brothers (30 parts; 1850–52), visiting the historic localities, writing the text for the work, making the drawings on the wood, and doing much of the engraving.

In 1868 he retired to a farm near Dover Plains, New York, and devoted himself to historical research. He was made an Honorary Member of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City, in 1844. He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Hamilton College in 1856, and from Columbia in 1869, and that of LL.D. from the University of Michigan in 1872.

Besides numerous illustrated contributions to American and foreign periodicals, chiefly on the history and legends of the Hudson River, he compiled with Edwin Williams, "The Statesman's Manual," 1868; edited and annotated the "Diaries of Washington," 1859; and "Recollections and Private Memoirs of Washington," by G. W. P. Custis, 1860; and was also the author of a large number of books, among the more important of which were: "Outline History of the Fine Arts," 1841; "Lives of the Presidents of the United States," 1847; "Seventeen Hundred and Seventy-Six," 1847; Lives of "Zachary Taylor" and "Winfield Scott," 1847; "The New World," 1847; "Lives of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence," 1848; "History of the United States," 1854; "Biographies of Eminent Americans," 1855; "Mount Vernon," 1859; "Vassar College and its Founder," 1867; "The Hudson River," 1867; "Pictorial Field-Book of the War of 1812," 1868; "Mary and Martha Washington," 1886; "Two Spies: Nathan Hale and John André," 1886; "The Empire State," 1887; and "Cyclopædia of United States History," with 1,000 illustrations.

CHARLES BRECK

Charles Breck, of Wilmington, Delaware, a Corresponding Member from 1863, died June 12, 1891.

Charles Breck was born in Philadelphia, August 19, 1816. He was the son of George and Catharine D. (Hewitt) Breck.

He was graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1835, and at the New York General Theological Seminary in 1838. He was ordained deacon, and appointed as a missionary to the counties of Tioga, Bradford, and Potter, in Pennsylvania. He was ordained priest in 1841, in St. Stephen's Church, Harrisburg. He removed to Delaware County, Pennsylvania, in 1845, and took charge of Calvary Church, Rockdale, and St. John's, Concord. In 1853 he removed to Wilmington, Delaware, and took charge of Trinity Parish.

He married, in 1839, Jane Elizabeth, daughter of Daniel and Mary S. Goodwin. By this marriage there were two children, Daniel and Mary S. Breck.

EDWARD STEARNS

Edward Stearns, of Lincoln, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1883, was born on Bunker Hill, Charlestown, Massachusetts, June 17, 1817, and died in Lincoln, June 20, 1891.

He entered the insurance business as a clerk when seventeen years of age, and remained in that line of work fifty-seven years, gaining his early experience in several companies; then starting in business for himself; and, since 1867, forming a member of the firm of Stearns Brothers. He was a prominent Mason, and was much interested in fraternal society work. He was also deeply interested in literature, especially in the English classics. He was a leading member of the Mercantile Library Association, and always retained his interest in the society.

He was never married.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN

Hannibal Hamlin, a Corresponding Member, elected in 1847, was born on Paris Hill, Oxford County, Maine, August 27, 1809, and died in Bangor, Maine, July 4, 1891.

He was Vice-President of the United States.

For an obituary notice of Vice-President Hamlim, by Charles E. Hamlin, A.B., see Register, vol. liv, supp., pp. xlviii–xlix.

WILLIAM HENRY KENNARD

WILLIAM HENRY KENNARD, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1887, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and died in Boston, July 6, 1891.

He was the son of O. P. Kennard and brother of M. P. Kennard, who formed the business connection with Bigelow Brothers, namely, the firm of Bigelow, Kennard and Company in 1846. His great-grandfather was a sea-faring captain under Sir William Pepperell.

He entered the house of Bigelow, Kennard and Company about 1855, having previously been a clerk in a jewelry store in Charlestown. At the time of his death he was the senior member.

He was interested in the Mercantile Library Association, and had served as its president. He was also vice-president of the Penny Savings Bank, Past Master Columbia Lodge, F. and A.M., Past Eminent Commander of St. Bernard Commandery, K.T., and a member of the Masters' Association. He was prominent in the church of Rev. Dr. E. E. Hale.

His wife died in 1890, and four children survived, the two oldest sons residing in Waukegan, Illinois, while the youngest son was in business with his father. One daughter married Judge Underwood, of New York.

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AUSTIN WELLS HOLDEN

Austin Wells Holden, of Glens Falls, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1868, died July 19, 1891.

Austin Wells Holden was born in White Creek, New York, May 16, 1819. He was the son of Jonas and Eliza (Holden) Holden.

He was county superintendent of common schools for Warren County, New York, in 1845–46. He was graduated at the Albany Medical College in 1848. He was commissioned captain of Company F, in the Twenty-Second Regiment of New York Volunteers, in 1861. He was transferred to the medical staff, as assistant surgeon of the same regiment, in 1862, and was mustered out in 1863. He was appointed assistant surgeon in the United States Army in 1863, served in hospitals at Frederick and Cumberland, Maryland, and Troy, New York, until May, 1865, when he resigned, and returned to practice.

He married, April 24, 1851, Elizabeth, daughter of Hon. Horatio Buell, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. There were two children, Horatio Buell and James Austin Holden.

LYMAN COPELAND DRAPER

LYMAN COPELAND DRAPER, a Corresponding Member from 1854, was born in Hamburg (now Evans), Erie County, New York, September 4, 1815, and died in Madison, Wisconsin, August 26, 1891.

For an obituary notice of Dr. Draper, by Rev. Charles Henry Pope, A.B., see REGISTER, vol. liv, supp., pp. xlix–l.

JOHN HAZELHURST BONEVAL LATROBE

JOHN HAZLEHURST BONEVAL LATROBE, of Baltimore, Maryland, a Corresponding Member from 1864, was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, May 4, 1803, and died in Baltimore, September 11, 1891.

He was a son of Benjamin Henry and Mary E. (Hazlehurst) Latrobe, and grandson of Rev. Benjamin Latrobe. His father was the architect of the Capitol at Washington, and of the Bank, at Philadelphia.

He attended school in Washington, and Georgetown College, District of Columbia, and St. Mary's College, Baltimore. He took part of the course at the United States Military Academy at West Point, resigning in 1820, on account of his father's death. He studied law in the office of General Robert Goodloe Harper, in Baltimore, and practiced in that city, 1825–91.

In 1828 he was engaged by the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to secure the right of way for the road from Point of Rocks to Williamsport, and he remained with the company as its counsel till his death. He was the sole survivor of the party that accompanied Peter Cooper on the trip with the first locomotive used in the United States. When Samuel F. B. Morse was making his early experiments with his system of magnetic telegraphy, Mr. Latrobe was the first man in a place of influence to recognize the utility of the scheme. In 1842 he accompanied the sons of Ross Winans to Russia, to construct and equip a railroad from St. Petersburg to Moscow.

He was president of the Maryland Colonization Society, and on the death of Henry Clay, succeeded him as president of the national society. He became a founder of the Republic of Liberia, and prepared the first map of the region. He also induced the Maryland society to establish a Maryland colony at Cape Palmas. A form of government for the colony was prepared by him; and after an independent successful existence of more than twenty years, the colony was merged with the Liberian Republic.

He was president of the Board of Visitors of the United States Military Academy, and president of the Maryland Historical Society. With all his activity in legal, railroad, and public affairs, he found time to gratify a natural taste for invention, and to his genius is due the existence of the "Baltimore Heater." He was the originator of the park system of Baltimore, and was a founder or director of its leading financial and charitable institutions.

He was also an accomplished artist and writer. Besides a series of juvenile books, 1826, four novelettes, and an address on "The Capitol and Washington at the Beginning of the Present Century," 1881, he published a "Biography of Charles Carroll, of Carrolton," 1824; "Justices' Practice," 1825; "Scott's Infantry and Rifle Tactics," 1828; "Picture of Baltimore," 1832; "History of Mason and Dixon's Line," 1854; "Personal Recollections of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad," 1858; "Hints for Six Months in Europe," 1869; "Odds and Ends," a volume of poems, 1876; "History of Maryland in Liberia," 1885; and "Reminiscences of West Point" (in 1818–22), 1887.

GEORGE BAILEY LORING

George Bailey Loring, of Salem, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1887, was born in North Andover, Massachusetts, November 8, 1817, and died in Salem, September 14, 1891.

He was the son of the Rev. Bailey and Sally Pickman (Osgood) Loring, and she was the daughter of Hon. Isaac Osgood, of Andover.

He attended Franklin Academy, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1838. He studied medicine with Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes, and was graduated at Harvard Medical School in 1842. He was surgeon of the Seventh Regiment of State Militia in 1842–44, and of the Chelsea Marine Hospital in 1843–50. He was appointed commissioner to revise the United States Marine Hospital System in 1849.

He removed to Salem in 1851, and was postmaster from 1853 to 1857. While employed with these duties he began a practical and scientific study of agriculture, established an experimental farm of 450 acres, and became widely known as a lecturer and authority on agriculture. He founded the New England Agricultural Society in 1864, and was its president from 1864 to 1891. He was a representative in the State Legislature, 1866–67, and was president of the State Senate from 1873–76; a delegate to the Republican National Conventions, 1868, 1872, and 1876; Massachusetts Centennial Commissioner in 1872; a representative in the forty-fifth and forty-sixth Congresses, 1875–79; United States Commissioner of Agriculture, 1881–85; and United States minister to Portugal, 1889–90.

Besides numerous addresses, he published "The Relations of Agriculture to the State in Time of War," 1862; "Classical Culture," 1866; "Eulogy on Louis Agassiz," 1873; "The Farm-Yard Club of Jotham," 1876; "The Cobden Club and the

American Farmer," 1880; "Address to the Atlanta Cotton Convention," 1881; and "A Year in Portugal," 1891.

He was twice married; first, in 1851, to Mary F. Pickman, who died in 1878, and secondly, in 1880, to Nina S. Hildreth.

His line of descent from Thomas[1] Loring, of Hingham, Massachusetts, was by Thomas[2], Lieut. Thomas[3], Nathaniel[4], William[5], and Rev. Bailey[6], his father.

JOHN WOOLDREDGE

John Wooldredge, of Lynn, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts, January 23, 1823, and died in San Francisco, California, October 7, 1891.

He learned the shoemaker's trade and came to Lynn when a young man, and went into manufacturing on his own account. He associated himself with George E. Bartlett, and the partnership continued for twenty-five years.

In 1852 he saw in the old Singer patent a revolution in the art of shoemaking, and he was the first to put in the sewing-machine and manufacture machine-stitched shoes. In 1858 he also led in the introduction of steam power into a shoe factory. He early saw the future possibilities of the Eastern Railroad as the short line from Boston to Portland, and subsequently became its president. For many years he was president of the First National Bank, of Lynn, and took an interest in the Old Market House Company, which gave to Lynn its Music Hall. He invested generously, at one time, in real estate in Lynn, and took an active part in the laying out and extension of Central Avenue.

The Wooldredge Cadets, Company I, Eighth Regiment, took their name from him, in appreciation of his patriotic contribution to aid in the sending of one of Lynn's companies of volunteer soldiers to the front.

He met with a succession of reverses after his withdrawal from the Eastern Railroad. He was then the owner of one of the loveliest estates in Lynn, and he was subsequently obliged to give it up. He passed a number of years in Europe, and on returning, went to California, where he settled upon a ranch in San Diego.

He was twice married. Two sons survived him.

WILLIAM COLEMAN FOLGER

William Coleman Folger, of Nantucket, a Corresponding Member from 1851, died November 10, 1891.

THOMAS HILL

Thomas Hill, an Honorary Member, elected in 1862, was born in New Brunswick, New Jersey, January 7, 1818, and died in Waltham, Massachusetts, November 21, 1891.

He was the son of Thomas and Henrietta (Barker) Hill, and grandson of Samuel Hill.

He was left an orphan when very young, and when he was twelve years old, he was apprenticed to a printer for three years. He then attended Lower Dublin Academy, near Philadelphia, for one year, and was next apprenticed to a New Brunswick apothecary. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1843, at the Divinity School in 1845, and received the degree of A.M. in 1846. He became pastor of a Unitarian church in Waltham in 1845, where he remained fourteen years. In 1859 he was president of Antioch College, Ohio, and was, at the same time, in charge of the Church of the Redeemer, at Cincinnati. In 1862 he was made president of Harvard College. He resigned in 1868, and removed to Waltham. In 1871 he accompanied Louis Agassiz on his coast survey expedition to South America, and on his return, accepted the charge of the Unitarian Church, at Portland, Maine, and held that position until his death.

While president of Harvard, he advocated the elective system. He was a noted mathematician, and among several mathematical machines that he invented was the occultator, by which occultations visible west of the Mississippi were calculated for publication in the American Nautical Almanac for several years. He received the degree of D.D. from Harvard in 1860, and LL.D. from Yale in 1863.

He delivered Phi Beta Kappa addresses at Harvard on "Liberal Education," 1858, and at Antioch on "The Opportunities of Life," 1860. He was the author of "Christmas and Poems on Slavery," 1843; "Arithmetic," 1845; "Geometry and Faith," 1849; "Curvature," 1850; "First Lessons in Geometry," 1854; "Second Book in Geometry," 1862; "Jesus, the Interpreter of Nature, and Other Sermons," 1859;" Statement of the Natural Sources of Theology," 1877; "In the Woods and Elsewhere," 1888.

He was married, in 1845, to Anne Foster, daughter of Josiah and Mary (Sparhawk) Bellows, of Walpole, New Hampshire.

WILLIAM WARLAND CLAPP

William Warland Clapp, a Life Member, elected in 1859, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, April 11, 1826, and died December 8, 1891.

The "Clapp Memorial" shows his line to be this: Thomas^1, Samuel^2, David^3, Joshua^4, Bela^5, and William W.^{6}, and Hannah W. (Lane) Clapp. His father was a practical printer in Boston, where, in 1813, he issued proposals for the publication of the "Boston Daily Advertiser," the first daily paper in the city, which he started and sold subsequently to Nathan Hale. He was also proprietor of the "Saturday Evening Gazette" for thirty years.

William W.^{7} Clapp resided abroad two years, completing his education, and became, in 1849, sole proprietor of the "Saturday Evening Gazette," which he sold in 1865, when he purchased an interest in the "Boston Journal," and became one of its managing editors. He held several positions in the militia, serving on the staff of Governor Andrew. He was a member of the Common Council, Board of Aldermen, and the State Senate. In 1850 he wrote a work, entitled, "A Record of the Boston Stage."

He married, September 30, 1850, Caroline, daughter of George Dennie. They had a son and two daughters.

ALFRED HUBBARD BATCHELLER

Alfred Hubbard Batcheller, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in North Brookfield, July 23, 1830, and died December 22, 1891.

He was the son of Ezra and Relutia (Parks) Batcheller. His line ran from Joseph[1] Batcheller, of Wenham, Massachusetts, through John[2], David[3], Abraham[4], Ezra[5], and Ezra[6] Batcheller, his father.

He was a boot and shoe manufacturer, and head of the firm of E. and A. H. Batcheller and Company.

He married, June 18, 1857, Emeline Walker, daughter of Amasa and Hannah (Ambrose) Walker. There were six children: Francis, Alice, Robert, Alfred, Helen, and Edith.

GEORGE LUCIEN DAVIS

George Lucien Davis, of North Andover, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1875, was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, June 17, 1816, and died in North Andover, December 23, 1891.

He was the son of Jonathan and Betsy (Gilbert) Davis. He was descended from William Davis, of Roxbury, Massachusetts, through John[2], Samuel[3], Edward[4], Jonathan[5], and Jonathan[6], his father.

His boyhood was spent upon a farm. He was educated in the common schools, and enjoyed for a short time the privilege of a select school. When eighteen years of age he taught the village school in Sutton, Massachusetts. Deciding on a business career, he left home, with his parents' consent, for Andover, Massachusetts, where he went to work, in 1835, for a firm of machinery builders, known by the name of Barnes, Gilbert, and Richardson. In 1836 the firm removed their business to North Andover. In 1841 he became the junior member of the succeeding firm of Gilbert, Gleason, and Davis. This firm was dissolved in 1851, and was succeeded by the firm of Davis and Furber, which continued the business of building wool machinery at the same place.

Mr. Charles Furber, the partner, died in 1857, but the firm was continued under the old name, with a series of partners, until 1882, when the Davis and Furber Machine Company was formed, This company employed a large number of men, and has contributed much to the prosperity of North Andover, where Mr. Davis was a widely influential man. He was also for about twenty years president of the Bay State National Bank, of Lawrence, Massachusetts. He also served in the State Senate in the years 1859–60, and 1875–76.

He married, October 27, 1841, Harriet K. Roberts, of Andover, by whom he had twelve children.

The above sketch is prepared from a more extended one in Hurd's "History of Essex County, Massachusetts," pp. 1693–1694.

JEREMIAH COLBURN

Jeremiah Colburn, a Life Member, elected in 1857, was born in Boston, January 12, 1815, and died there, December 30, 1891.

His father was Calvin Colburn, whose father was Nathan. The family belonged in Leominster, Massachusetts. His mother was Catherine Sybil (Lakin) Colburn, and she was the daughter of Isaac and Mary (Lawrence) Lakin, of Groton, Massachusetts.

He received his education at the public schools of Boston, and among the schools which he attended were the Bowdoin in Derne Street and the Mayhew in Hawkins Street.

He became a clerk in the store of Seth J. Thomas, a dealer in hats. In 1840 Mr. Thomas gave up this business to engage in other pursuits, and Mr. Colburn succeeded him. He carried on the business for twelve years. In 1853 he was appointed an appraiser in the Boston Custom House. He retired from this office in 1861. After this time he engaged in no regular business, but devoted himself to literary and antiquarian pursuits.

At an early age he had developed a taste for collecting coins, minerals, and shells, and this taste was extended later to books, autographs, manuscripts, portraits, and engravings relating to America, including colonial and continental money, and paper tokens. He also began a collection of bank notes, including those of broken banks and the counterfeit bills of the period, it being the belief that the day would come when paper money would be among the things of the past, or at least of great rarity.

His collection of coins and medals in 1863, after spending a third of a century in gathering it, had become extensive and valuable, and in that year he disposed of a large portion of it.

His library of historical books and pamphlets relating to America was large, but his collection of autographs and prints was more remarkable. It was especially rich in American specimens.

Mr. Colburn thus became an expert in the subject of his studies, and his opinion was sought as to values. As he made no pretense to knowledge which he did not possess, his opinion could be relied upon.

He was one of the founders of the Boston Numismatic Society, and in 1865 its president. He held this office over a quarter of a century, till his death.

He was also one of a committee to assume the publication of the "American Journal of Numismatics." This committee continued the publication for twenty-one years, from 1870 to 1891.

He was a contributor to the "Historical Magazine," established in 1857, and also to the Register, for more than a quarter of a century. He served in this Society on the finance committee from 1859 to 1862, and on the library committee from 1862 to 1877, and on the committee on publication from 1874 to 1889. He was chairman of the committees on finance and the library. For twenty-seven years, from 1862 to 1889, he was a member of the Board of Directors. He was a member of the Register Club from 1865 to 1874.

He began, in 1866, to compile a catalogue of works on the local history of Massachusetts, which was published first in the Register, and later as a book, with the title of "Bibliography of the Local History of Massachusetts." He attempted the preparation of a new and enlarged edition of the work, but did not complete it.

He was a founder of the Prince Society, and one of its vice-presidents, and for ten years its treasurer. He superintended the publication of the second volume of its series, namely, Wood's "New England Prospect."

He was also one of those who met to form the "Boston Antiquarian Club," later existing under the name of the "Bostonian Society." He was a member of several historical and numismatical societies, and was a "foreign associate" of the Royal Belgian Numismatic Society.

In 1869 Williams College conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts.

In politics he was a firm and zealous believer in the principles of the Jacksonian Democracy, but he was never a bigoted partizan, and many of his political opponents were his personal friends.

He was a keen observer of men and manners, and his recollections of Boston of former days were extremely vivid. He could describe the celebrities with rare skill, and place them, and their peculiarities, distinctly before your eyes.

Mr. Thomas, who knew him from his boyhood to his death, said of him: "The biography of Jeremiah Colburn may be written in a few words, yet much good may be said of him. He had no place with the conspicuous. He did not travel much; but he early sought wisdom and found it right here at home. He was honest in the bone. In act and speech he was sincere. His nature was kindly. With his other getting he got understanding. His insight was clear. He saw virtue in riches honestly acquired, and he got rich honestly. He cared for his widowed mother and his younger and dependent brother, and they called him blessed. He lived frugally and soberly. He saved a part of what he earned. He was careful in his investments. . . . His home was beautiful, his grounds charming, and his house a pattern of elegance and refinement. If one asked, How is it that one with so small an income became rich? the answer was: He saved every year a part of what he earned."

Dr. Samuel A. Green, whose acquaintance with him lasted nearly fifty years, said, "I was considerably his junior in age, but I remember well the kindly interest he took at that time in my boyish tastes. He was a born "collector" and a true antiquary. He did not gather his treasures and then hoard them, but always tried to place them where they would be appreciated, and where they naturally and rightfully belonged."

He married, April 30, 1846, Eliza Ann, daughter of John Blackman, of Dorchester, Massachusetts. They had one son, who died in infancy. Mrs. Colburn survived her husband's decease.

The above sketch is prepared from a memoir by John Ward Dean, A.M., published in the REGISTER, vol. xlvii, pp. 425–433.

WILLIAM WILDER WHEILDON

William Wilder Wheildon, a Resident Member from 1870, was born in Boston, October 17, 1800, and died in Concord, Massachusetts, January 7, 1892.

In 1825 he became a legislative reporter on the "Boston Statesman," and in 1827 established the "Bunker Hill Aurora," in Charlestown, which he published for forty-four years. In 1828–29 he studied law, but he never sought admission to the Bar, and in 1846 removed to Concord.

His publications include: "Curiosities of History;" "Siege and Evacuation of Boston and Charlestown, with a Brief Account of Pre-Revolutionary Buildings;" "Sentry or Beacon Hill, its Beacon and Monument;" "Paul Revere's Signal Lanterns;" and a "New History of the Battle of Bunker Hill," in which he undertook to correct several alleged errors in Frothingham's and Lewis's accounts.

He married Juliet Rebecca Gleason, daughter of Benjamin and Rebecca Wilder Gleason.

JOHN GEORGE METCALF

John George Metcalf, of Mendon, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1852, was born in Franklin, Massachusetts, September 10, 1801, and died in Mendon, January 12, 1892.

He was graduated at Brown University in 1820, and at the Harvard Medical School in 1826. He was the oldest surviving graduate at the time of his death.

He was a member of the Thurber Medical Society, of Milford, the American Antiquarian Society, of Worcester, and the Worcester and Massachusetts Medical societies, and was the author of the "Annals of Mendon," published in 1880. He had held some town offices over sixty years, being treasurer twenty-five years, and a member of the School Committee forty years. He was a State Senator in 1858 and 1859.

He left three adult children.

CALVIN TILDEN PHILLIPS

Calvin Tilden Phillips, of Hanover, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1880, died January 15, 1892.

Calvin Tilden Phillips was born in Hanson, Massachusetts, March 3, 1836. He was the son of Ezra and Catherine Hitchcock (Tilden) Phillips. He was descended from———[1], of Plymouth, through Thomas[2], of Duxbury, Blaney[3], of Pembroke, Lot[4], Ezra[5], and Ezra[6] Phillips, his father.

He was educated at the common schools in Hanson, with the exception of attending a few terms at a private high school kept by Benjamin F. Willard, and at Hanover Academy. He taught school one winter in Hanover, and then went into the office of E. Y. Perry and Company, tack manufacturers, where he remained until he went to the Legislature in 1873. In 1874 Mr. Perry retired from the business, and a new firm was formed, consisting of his father, brother, and himself (E. Phillips and Sons). He was clerk of the Hanover Branch Railroad from its organization.

He married, October 31, 1865, Maria Evelyn, daughter of Algernon Josselyn, of Hanson.

BENJAMIN SCOTT

Benjamin Scott, of London, England, a Corresponding Member from 1867, died in London, January 17, 1892, aged seventy-four.

He was fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society and chamberlain of London. He was the son of B. W. Scott, once chief clerk to the chamberlain.

GEORGE HENRY SNELLING

George Henry Snelling, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1877, was born October 16, 1801, and died in Newport, Rhode Island, January 18, 1892.

He was the second oldest surviving graduate of Harvard College.

He entered the Boston Public Latin School in 1810–11, and was graduated at Harvard in 1819. He obtained an honorary degree of A.B. from Yale in the same year he left Harvard. He then practiced law.

He was unmarried.

ADDISON KINGSBURY

Addison Kingsbury, of Putnam, Ohio, a Corresponding Member from 1855, died January 25, 1892.

THOMAS RICKER LAMBERT

Thomas Ricker Lambert, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1865, was born in South Berwick, Maine, July 2, 1809, and died February 4, 1892.

He was of the seventh generation in descent from Francis[1] Lambert, an early settler of Rowley, Massachusetts; through Thomas[2], Thomas[3], Thomas[4], Thomas[5], and William[6], his father, whose wife was Abigail, daughter of Captain Ebenezer Ricker, of Rollinsford, New Hampshire.

He studied at the South Berwick and Exeter academies, intending to enter Dartmouth College, but receiving an appointment as a cadet in the United States Military Academy at West Point, he exchanged his intended collegiate course for a military education. Ill health compelled him to resign his cadetship. He then began the study of law in the office of the Hon. Levi Woodbury, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and remained with him till the spring of 1831. He finished his studies in the office of the Hon. Ichabod Bartlett, and was admitted to the Bar in 1832, and began practicing in Great Falls, New Hampshire.

After practicing for a short time, he studied theology with the Rev. G. W. Olney, of Maine, and became a candidate for orders in the Episcopal Church. In 1834 he was appointed chaplain in the Navy, and in 1836 he was ordained by the Right Rev. Alexander Griswold.

After his appointment in the Navy, he made many voyages in government vessels, and saw much of the world. He served under Commodores Wadsworth and Rousseau, and Captain Wilkinson, in the frigates "Brandywine," "Constitution," and "Columbia." During one of his vacations he instituted the parish of St. Thomas, at Dover, New Hampshire.

In a later, and longer, leave of absence he officiated as rector of Grace Church, New Bedford, Massachusetts, for about four years. In 1845 he resumed his chaplaincy in the Navy, serving at the Navy Yard, in Charlestown. After ten years of service he resigned the chaplaincy, and became rector of St. John's Church, in the same city. Here he officiated for twenty-eight years, resigning the rectorship in 1884.

He received the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1845, from Brown University, and from Trinity College in 1852. The degree of Doctor of Sacred Theology was conferred upon him, in 1863, by Columbia College.

He delivered a Fourth of July oration at Great Falls in 1833; an address before the Seaman's Widow and Orphan Society at Salem in 1842; and another before the New Bedford Port Society in 1843. He also delivered several lyceum lectures.

His principal published discourses have been two on the Civil War of 1861–65; one on his decade as rector of St. John's Church; and another on the death of his senior warden, Peter Hubbell.

He married, in 1855, Mrs. Jane Standish Colby, daughter of Hon. John Avery Parker, and widow of the Hon. Harrison G. O. Colby, of New Bedford. She died some years before her husband's death. They had a son, William Thomas Lambert.

This sketch is prepared from a memoir in the REGISTER, vol. xlvii, pp. 293–296.

LEWIS HENRY STEINER

Lewis Henry Steiner, a Corresponding Member from 1884, was born in Frederick City, Maryland, May 4, 1827, and died in Baltimore, February 18, 1892.

He was a son of Christian and Rebecca (Weltzheimer) Steiner, grandson of Henry and Elizabeth (Brengle) Steiner, and a descendant of Jacob Steiner, who came to Frederick about 1730.

He attended Frederick Academy, was graduated at Marshall College in 1846, and at the medical department of the University of Pennsylvania in 1849, and settled in Baltimore in 1852.

Between 1852 and 1861 he held the chairs of Chemistry and Natural History in Columbia College, of Chemistry and Pharmacy in the National Medical College, Washington, District of Columbia, and was lecturer on Applied Chemistry and Natural Philosophy in the College of St. James.

He was an active Unionist at the beginning of the Civil War. He assisted in raising troops, and was chief medical inspector of the United States Sanitary Commission in the Army of the Potomac till the close of the war. The abolition of slavery opened to him a new field of labor, and he interested himself in the establishment of schools for colored children throughout Maryland.

In 1871, 1875, and 1879, he was elected a State Senator, in 1876 was a delegate to the National Republican Convention, and in 1882, on the establishment of the Pratt Free Library, in Baltimore, he was selected for librarian, which office he held until his death.

He was for many years connected with the management of the "American Medical Monthly;" he contributed frequently to the Mercersburg "Quarterly Review," "Southern Quarterly," and other periodicals. His publications, besides special reports, include "Physical Science," 1851; "The Marvelous in Modern Thought;" and "Abraham Lincoln," an address.

He received the honorary degrees: A.M., from College of St. James, 1854, and from Yale, 1869; LL.D., Delaware College, 1884, and Litt.D., from Franklin and Marshall College, 1887. He served as a trustee of the latter institution from 1869 to 1883.

He was married, October 30, 1866, to Sarah Spencer, daughter of Ralph Dunning and Rachel Stone (Seward) Smyth, of Guilford, Connecticut. Their son, Bernard Christian Steiner, succeeded his father as librarian of the Pratt Free Library, at Baltimore.

GEORGE BEATSON BLENKIN

George Beatson Blenkin, of Boston, Lincoln, England, a Corresponding Member from 1874, died February 21, 1892.

George Beatson Blenkin was born in Kingston-upon-Hull, England, March 4, 1822. He was the son of George and Mary (Beatson) Blenkin.

He was educated at Beverly Grammar School, and was graduated at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, in 1845, and received the degree of M.A. in 1848.

He was inducted to the Vicarage of Boston in 1850, and was installed prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral in 1858. He was appointed rural dean of North Holland, Lincolnshire.

He published sermons, "Historical Notices of Boston," and Poems and Translations.

He married, July 18, 1855, Maria Swan, daughter of the Rev. Francis Swan, B.D., prebendary of Lincoln Cathedral. By this marriage there were four children: Maria Charlotte, George Wilfrid, Emily Susan, and Grace Isabella Blenkin.

JOHN DAWSON GILMARY SHEA

John Dawson Gilmary Shea, a Corresponding Member from 1859, and elected an Honorary Member in 1890, was born in New York City, July 2, 1824, and died in Elizabeth, New Jersey, February 22, 1892.

He was the son of James and ——— (Upsall) Shea.

After attending the Columbia Grammar School, he took a clerkship with a Spanish merchant in New York City, where he mastered the Spanish, French, Italian, and German languages. He was admitted to the Bar in 1846, and after practicing two years, determined to enter the order of the Jesuits. He was a student at St. John's College, Fordham, New York, from 1848 to 1854, and afterwards devoted himself to literary work, serving as editor of the "Historical Magazine" from 1859 to 1865; of the "Catholic News," 1887–92; and as an associate and chief editor in Frank Leslie's publishing house, up to the time of his death.

He was a charter member and first president of the United States Catholic Historical Society. The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred on him by the College of St. Francis Xavier, New York, by St. John's College, Fordham, and by Georgetown College, and he received an honorary medal from the University of Notre Dame, Indiana, in 1883.

His publications include: "The Discovery and Exploration of the Mississippi Valley," 1853; "History of the French and Spanish Missions among the Indian Tribes of the United States," 1854; "Early Voyages up and down the Mississippi," 1862; "Novum Belgium: An Account of New Netherland in 1643 and 1644," 1862; "The Operations of the French Fleet under Count de Grasse," 1864; a translation of Charlevoix's "History and General Description of New France" (6 vols.), 1866–72;

Hennepin's "Description of Louisiana;" Le Clercq's "Establishment of the Faith;" Penalosa's "Expedition to Quivera;" editions of the Cramoisy series of "Relations" and documents, in French, bearing on the early history of the French-American colonies (24 vols., 1857–68); "Washington's Private Diary," 1861; Colden's "History of the Five Indian Nations," 1727, edition, 1866; and Alsop's "Maryland," 1869; "The Catholic Church in Colonial Days," 1883; "The Story of a Great Nation," and "Life of Father Isaac Jogues," 1885; "The Hierarchy of the Catholic Church in the United States," 1886; "Life and Times of Archbishop Carroll," 1888; and three volumes out of five projected on "The History of the Catholic Church in the United States."

ROBERT MORRIS BAILEY

Robert Morris Bailey, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1868, was born in a small town in Pennsylvania, and died in Boston, March 5, 1892.

Mr. Bailey, whose home was in Dedham, died at the Hotel Berkeley in Boston.

He was long associated with the woolen interests in Boston. He was connected with the financial management of the Hookset Manufacturing Company, of Hookset, New Hampshire. He twice built the Arlington Mills of Lawrence. He was also president of the Turner-Beard Brake Company.

He left a widow and one son, who was treasurer of the Hookset Mills.

WALDO ADAMS

Waldo Adams, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1875, was born in Boston, in May, 1836, and died in Boston, March 9, 1892.

He was the son of Alvin Adams, of the Adams Express Company.

He was educated at the Brimmer and Quincy schools, and afterward attended a private school on Decatur Street. He left school at an early age and went on a voyage to France. He soon returned, and immediately started for Australia on business for the company, which then had a banking business there. On his return from Australia he went at once into the office of his father, whose express business had become a prosperous one. He was first office boy, and later on he kept the driver's accounts and drove a team himself. His rise was gradual, but steady. After a time he was made superintendent, and in 1888 he took the position of manager for New England, which position he held at the time of his death.

During the Civil War he made up a special train on the Boston and Worcester Road to carry all the freight to the soldiers, going himself in charge of the train. He was lieutenant-colonel on the staff of Governor Andrew, and was appointed assistant quartermaster-general. One of his chief characteristics was a desire to do good and help the poor in an unostentatious way. The annual Thanksgiving dinners to the poor at Faneuil Hall were given partly as a result of his generosity.

He married, in 1857, I. H. Burnham, daughter of Walker Burnham, who survived him.

EDWARD AUGUSTUS FREEMAN

Edward Augustus Freeman, of Wells, Somerset, England, a Corresponding Member from 1885, and elected an Honorary Member in 1890, was born in Harborne, a suburb of Birmingham, in 1823, and died in Alicante, Spain, March 16, 1892.

He was the only son of John Freeman, of Pedmore Hall, Worcestershire, but both his parents having died when he was quite young, he was brought up by his grandmother, in Northamptonshire.

He was educated at a small private school at Ewell, in Surrey, and was graduated at Trinity College, Oxford, in 1845, remaining there as a fellow until 1847. He was examiner in the School of Law and Modern History at Oxford, 1857 and 1858, 1863 and 1864, and in the School of Modern History, 1873. In 1884 he succeeded Dr. Stubbs in the regius professorship of Modern History at Oxford, and was elected fellow of Oriel College. He resided for many years at Somerleaze, Somersetshire.

He contributed for a number of years to the "Saturday Review," and wrote extensively for the leading periodicals on political as well as historical and archeological topics. He was a member of learned societies in different parts of the world, and was decorated by the governments of Greece, Servia, and Montenegro, in recognition of his sympathy with the cause of independent nationality in those provinces. In 1883 he visited the United States on a lecturing tour. He was joint editor, with Rev. William Hunt, of "Historic Towns."

His death occurred while he was traveling in Spain, for the purposes of recreation and research.

His greatest work was "The History of the Norman Conquest of England: Its Causes and Results," the first volume of which appeared in 1867, and the sixth, and last, in 1879. His other published works were "The History and Conquests of the Saracens," 1856; "History of Federal Government, from the Formation of the Archæan League to the Disruption of the United States," 1863; "Old English History for Children," 1869; "History of the Cathedral Church of Wells," 1870; "General Sketch of European History," 1872; "Growth of the English Constitution, from the Earliest Times," 1872; "The Unity of History," 1872; "Disestablishment and Disendowment: What are They?" 1874; "The Turks in Europe," 1877; "How the Study of History is Let and Hindered," 1879; "Sketches from the Subject and Neighbor Lands of Venice," 1881; "An Introduction to American Institutional History," 1882; "Lectures to American Audiences," 1882; "English Towns and Districts," 1883; "The Office of the Historical Professor," 1886; "The Chief Periods of European History," 1887.

He was married in 1847.

WILLIAM EVARTS FIELD

WILLIAM EVARTS FIELD, of Newton, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1883, was born in Arlington, Massachusetts, May 29, 1848, and died at sea, March 19, 1892.

He was the son of John and Sarah A. (Baldwin) Field. His line was John[1], Robert[2], William[3], William[4], John[5], John[6], John[7], John[8], and William E.[9] His mother was the second wife of his father.

Mr. Field died on board the "Teutonic," while on his way to Europe.

He was a member of the leather firm of Allen, Field, and Lawrence. He was a man of literary tastes, and had been a great traveler. He had a very fine library, containing a valuable collection of rare works and many art souvenirs, which he had collected abroad. He was a member of the "Club of Odd Volumes," a Boston organization.

A widow and three children survived him.

FREDERICK AUGUSTUS FARLEY

Frederick Augustus Farley, of Brooklyn, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1859, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, June 25, 1800, and died in Brooklyn, New York, March 24, 1892.

He was graduated from Harvard in 1818, and was at the time of his death the oldest living alumnus of the institution. In 1821 he was admitted to the Bar, and after practicing for several years, he was graduated at Cambridge Divinity School in 1827. He was ordained pastor of a new Unitarian Church in Providence, Rhode Island, where he preached until 1841. He then began ministering to the Second Unitarian Church in Brooklyn, with which he remained for nineteen years. He then resigned his charge, and was chosen pastor-emeritus.

SAMUEL BICKERTON HARMAN

Samuel Bickerton Harman, a Corresponding Member, elected in 1852, was born in Brompton, England, December 20, 1819, and died in Toronto, Canada, March 26, 1892.

For an obituary notice of Dr. Harman, by Rev. George M. Adams, D.D. see Register, vol. liv, supp., p. 1.

ELIHU OLIVER LYMAN

Elihu Oliver Lyman, a Corresponding Member, elected in 1868, was born in Norwich, now Huntington, Massachusetts, June 12, 1817, and died in Chester, Ohio, March 27, 1892.

For an obituary notice of Mr. Lyman, by Rev. Ezra H. Byington, D.D., see Register, vol. liv, supp., p. li.

CHARLES DANIEL DRAKE

Charles Daniel Drake, a Corresponding Member from 1882, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, April 11, 1811, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, April 1, 1892.

He studied at St. Joseph's College, Kentucky, and at Partridge's Military Academy, in Connecticut. In 1827 he was appointed a midshipman in the United States Navy, where he served three years, beginning the study of law while so employed. He was admitted to the Bar in Cincinnati in 1833; practiced in St. Louis, Missouri, in 1834–47; in Cincinnati, 1847–50, and then returned to St. Louis.

In 1859 he was elected to the Legislature, where he subsequently opposed the Secession movement; in 1863 he was a member of the State Convention, and in 1864 vice-president of the State Constitutional Convention. He was elected a United States Senator in 1867, but resigned his seat in 1870, on being appointed chief justice of the United States Court of Claims, which office he held until 1885.

He was a conspicuous member of the Presbyterian Church in the West, was a member of the General Assembly (O. S.), 1869, served on the Committee of Conference on Reunion, and was chairman of the committee by which the long-standing controversy regarding the Theological Seminary in the Northwest was settled.

In 1854 he published "A Treatise on the Law of Suits by Attachment in the United States," and in 1880 presented a paper on "Christianity, the Friend of the Working Classes," before the Second General Council of the Presbyterian Alliance.

ARTEMAS BOWERS MUZZEY

Artemas Bowers Muzzey, a Resident Member from 1875, was born in Lexington, Massachusetts, September 21, 1802, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 21, 1892.

He was son of Amos and Lydia (Boutelle) Muzzey; his line ran from Benjamin[1] Muzzey, through Benjamin[2], Amos[3], Amos[4], and Amos[5] Muzzey.

He was graduated at Harvard in 1824; received the degree of A.M. in 1827, and was graduated from the Harvard Divinity School in 1828. He was ordained as pastor of the Unitarian Church at Framingham, Massachusetts, in 1830, but resigned his pastorate three years later. He was pastor of the Unitarian churches in Cambridgeport for a number of years, and in 1854 became pastor of the Unitarian Church, in Concord, New Hampshire. From 1857 to 1865 he was in charge of the Unitarian church at Newburyport. He then resided in Cambridge, but supplied the pulpit of the Unitarian church at Chestnut Hill, Brookline, for ten or twelve years. He was an overseer at Harvard, 1860 to 1866; a member of the State Board of Education, and received the degree of D.D. from Tufts in 1890.

He published over two hundred books, sermons, and essays, among which were the following: "The Young Man's Friend," 1836; "Sunday-School Guide," 1837; "Moral Teacher," 1839; "The Young Maiden," 1840; "Man a Soul," 1842; "The Fire-

Side: An Aid to Parents," 1849; "Sabbath-School Hymn and Tune Book," 1855; "Christ in the Will, the Heart, and the Life," 1861; "The Blade and the Ear: Thoughts for a Young Man," 1864; "The Value of the Study of Intellectual Philosophy to the Minister," 1869; "Leaves from an Autobiography," 1870–72; "The Higher Education," 1871; "Personal Recollections of Rev. Dr. Channing," 1874–75; "Immortality in the Light of Scripture and Science," 1876; "Personal Recollections of Men in the Battle of Lexington," 1877; "Truths Consequent upon Belief in a God," 1879; "Prime Movers of the Revolution known to the Writer," and "Education of Old Age," 1884.

He was twice married; first, June 26, 1831, to Hepsabeth, daughter of Enoch Patterson, of Boston; and secondly, to Lucy J. Moseley, of Newburyport, who died a few months before her husband. Henry W. Muzzey, his eldest son, read law and practiced in Boston.

GEORGE HENRY MOORE

George Henry Moore, a Corresponding Member from 1855 and elected an Honorary Member in 1890, was born in Concord, New Hampshire, April 20, 1823, and died in New York City, May 6, 1892.

He was a son of Jacob Bailey and Mary Adams (Hill) Moore. His father was at one time librarian of the New York Historical Society.

He was educated at Dartmouth College, and at the University of the City of New York, where he was graduated in 1845. While a student at the university he was appointed assistant librarian of the New York Historical Society. In 1849 he succeeded his father as librarian there, and from 1872 till his death was superintendent of the Lenox Library. He was a member of the council of the University of the City of New York, 1871–83, and was appointed professor of Law in 1860, but never served as such. The honorary degree of LL.D was conferred on him by this university in 1868.

He was the author of "The Treason of Charles Lee," 1860; "Employment of Negroes in the Revolution," 1862; "Notes on the History of Slavery in Massachusetts," 1866; "Notes on the History of Witchcraft in Massachusetts," 1866; "History of the Old State House in Boston"; "History of the Jurisprudence of New York," 1872; "Washington as an Angler," 1887.

He was married, October 21, 1850, to Mary Howe, daughter of John Givan.

JOHN SMITH FOGG

John Smith Fogg, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Meredith, New Hampshire, in 1817, and died in South Weymouth, Massachusetts, May 16, 1892, where he had resided for fifty years.

He was a well-known banker and manufacturer, and was one of the pioneers in the shoe trade. — Daily Paper.

PLINY EARLE

Pliny Earle, a Life Member, elected in 1886, was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, December 31, 1809, and died in Northampton, May 17, 1892.

He was son of Pliny and Patience (Buffum) Earle. His line of descent was from Ralph[1] Earle, of Portsmouth, Rhode Island, through William[2], Ralph[3], who removed to Leicester, Massachusetts, Robert[4], Robert[5], and Pliny[6] Earle, his father.

He was graduated at the Pennsylvania University, and spent several years abroad, studying the treatment of the insane. He was appointed superintendent of the Friend's Hospital for the Insane at Frankford, Pennsylvania, in 1840, and was physician in the Bloomingdale Asylum from 1844 to 1849. He was appointed professor of Psychology in Berkshire Medical Institution at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, in 1852, and was superintendent of the Massachusetts State Hospital for the Insane from 1864 to 1885, when he retired, because of advanced age. He was the founder of the American Medical Association. He is said to have been the first person that ever addressed an insane audience on any subject that was not wholly religious, and his policy of combining instruction and amusement as a remedial agency has been adopted in all modern insane institutions. He wrote numerous works on the general subject of mental disorders. He bequeathed $60,000 to the city of Northampton, as a fund, the interest of which was to be used toward maintaining the Forbes Library in that city.

GIOVANNI BATTISTA DI CROLLALANZA

Giovanni Battista Di Crollalanza, Chevalier, of Bari, Italy, was born at Fermo, Italy, March 19, 1819, and died May 18, 1892.

He was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1880.

For an obituary notice of Signore di Crollalanza, by George A. Gordon, A.M., see Register, vol. liv, supp., pp. li–lii.

JAMES WILSON CLARK

James Wilson Clark, a Life Member, elected in 1855, was born in Hopkinton, Massachusetts, April 13, 1802, and died in Framingham, Massachusetts, June 5, 1892.

For an obituary notice of Mr. Clark, see Register, vol. lviii. pp. lviii–lx.

AUGUSTUS RUSS

Augustus Russ, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1882, was born in Boston, February 6, 1827, and died there, June 7, 1892.

He was the son of Daniel Russ, of Damariscotta, Maine, and Sarah (Bakeman) Russ, who was born at Castine, Maine.

He attended the old Boylston School on Fort Hill, and also the school on East Street, until he was nearly twelve years of age, when, from some trouble with his eyes, he gave up his studies. The only education he received afterwards was gained from general reading and contact with men.

He was employed, for some time, in the hardware store of Oliphant Brothers, on Pearl Street, Boston, where he gained some knowledge of old-time methods, and learned bookkeeping. In 1851 he went to California, by way of the Isthmus, and joined Moses Ellis, in business in San Francisco. Some time after, with a cargo of merchandise, he went to the Sandwich Islands, and there established himself at Honolulu, where he remained about two years. He then returned to San Francisco, and again joined Mr. Ellis.

Later he returned to the East, but while in Boston, was persuaded by John C. Danforth, law partner of Hon. John C. Park, to enter the practice of the law. He studied in their office, and later was admitted to the Bar.

Subsequently he became a law partner of Mr. Danforth. This connection lasted several years. Mr. Russ then opened an office alone, at No. 14 Tremont Street. From there he removed to Pemberton Square. He was associated at different times with R. W. Nason, Esq., Hon. J. W. McKim, Judge J. M. F. Howard, and W. G. Pattee. Finally he was connected with Hon. M. O. Adams.

His clientage was extensive, permanent, and of the best class. Great interests and important trusts were left to his administration and counsel. Some of the most important cases tried before the courts of Suffolk were conducted by him. He was a prominent member and officer of the Boston Bar Association. He was one of the founders and promoters of the Boston Yacht Club, president of the Old School Boys' Association, and a trustee of the Warren Street Chapel. Dartmouth College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts in 1886. He was unmarried.

JOSEPH FENNELLY BALLISTER

Joseph Fennelly Ballister, of Newton, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1880, died in Newton, July 7, 1892.

Joseph Fennelly Ballister was born in Boston, October 23, 1819. He was the son of Joseph Ballister.

FREDERICK DABNEY

Frederick Dabney, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1891, was born in Boston in 1846, and died there, July 24, 1892.

He was graduated at Harvard in 1866. Until 1884 he practiced law in Boston, and then removed to New York, where he became a wholesale dealer in lamps. In 1885 he was admitted to the New York Bar; but one year later he removed to Philadelphia. In 1888 he returned to Boston and engaged in the insurance business.

He married in Boston, November 8, 1882, Mrs. Isabelle G. Vezin, daughter of Constant Guillon, of Philadelphia, and widow of Alfred Vezin.

GEORGE WILLIAM CURTIS

George William Curtis, of New Brighton, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1883, and elected an Honorary Member in 1890, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, February 24, 1824, and died in West New Brighton, New York, August 31, 1892.

He was a son of George and Mary Elizabeth (Burrill) Curtis.

At the age of fifteen he became a clerk in a mercantile house in New York. When eighteen, he, with his older brother, joined the community of Brook Farm, in West Roxbury, Massachusetts, remaining there about two years. Then they spent one or two years on a farm in Concord, Massachusetts. In 1846 he went abroad, spending some time as a student at the University of

Berlin, and traveling in a leisurely way through southern Europe, Egypt, and Syria. In 1850 he returned to New York and entered upon a literary life. He was connected with the "New York Tribune" for a short time.

From 1853 to 1856 he was editor of "Putnam's Monthly." In 1857 the firm failed, and he relinquished his private property, and devoted his income for the next fifteen years to paying, in full, the debts of the firm.

He took the stump for Fremont in 1856; was a delegate to the second National Republican Convention at Chicago in 1860; became political editor of "Harper's Weekly" in 1863; was made a regent of the University of the State of New York in 1864; was non-resident professor at Cornell University for four years; in 1867 was a delegate at large to the Constitutional Convention of New York, in which he was the chairman of the Committee on Education; and he was a delegate to the National Republican Convention of 1876. He declined the position of consul-general in Egypt in 1862, and also that of minister to England, and later that of minister to Germany. He was for many years president of the National Civil-Service Reform League, and of the New York Association.

His principal publications were: "Nile Notes of a Howadji," 1851; "The Howadji in Syria," 1852; "Lotus Eating," 1852; "Potiphar Papers," 1853; "Prue and I," 1856; "Trumps," 1862; and papers, entitled, "Editor's Easy Chair," which he contributed to "Harper's Monthly" from 1853 to the time of his death.

Among his published addresses are the following: "Eulogy upon Charles Sumner," before the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1874; "Centennial Oration," at Concord, Massachusetts, 1875, and at Schuylersville, New York, 1877; "Discourse upon William Cullen Bryant," before the New York Historical Society, 1878; "Oration upon Unveiling the Statue of Burns" in Central Park, 1880.

He received the degree of A.M. from Brown University in 1853; that of LL.D. from Madison University in 1864, from Harvard University in 1881, and from Brown University in 1882.

He married, in 1856, Anna, daughter of Frank George Shaw, and had three children: Frank George, Elizabeth Burrill, and Sarah Shaw Curtis.

DANIEL STEELE DURRIE

Daniel Steele Durrie, a Corresponding Member from 1859, was born in Albany, New York, January 2, 1819, and died in Madison, Wisconsin, August 31, 1892.

He was the son of Horace and Johannah (Steele) Durrie; grandson of John Durrie, who came from England in 1781; and a descendant of John Steele, the first secretary of the Colony of Connecticut, and of William Bradford, governor of Plymouth Colony.

He attended a seminary in South Hadley, Massachusetts, and was afterward employed in a bookstore in his native city. He established a bookselling business on his own account in 1844, remaining in Albany until 1850, when he removed to Madison, Wisconsin, and was engaged there in the same occupation, 1854–57. In 1856 he retired from business to become the librarian of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, and held that position until his death.

His published writings include: "Genealogy of the Steele Family," 1859; "Genealogy of the Holt Family," 1864; "Bibliographia Genealogica Americana, an Index to American Genealogies," 1868; "History of Madison, Wisconsin, including the Four Lake Country of Wisconsin," 1874; "History of Missouri" (with W. B. Davis), 1876; "History of Iowa" (with C. R. Tuttle), 1876; and many historical works in pamphlet form.

JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER

John Greenleaf Whittier, of Amesbury, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1868, was born in Haverhill, Massachusetts, December 17, 1807, and died in Hampton Falls, New Hampshire, September 7, 1892.

He was descended from Thomas[1] Whittier, or Whittle, of Salisbury, Newbury, and Haverhill, Massachusetts, through Joseph[2], Joseph[3], and John[4] Whittier, his father, who married Abigail Hussey, daughter of Joseph Hussey, of Somersworth, New Hampshire.

He was a famous American poet. "A Quaker in religion, he was remarkable for his consistency and the purity of his life; he was one of the earliest and most influential abolitionists, several times mobbed for his opinions. He was at different periods editor of several journals, among them (1838–40), the 'Pennsylvania Freeman,' an abolition publication, and the leading contributor to the 'Washington National Era,' 1847–59. He was a member of the Massachusetts Legislature, 1835–36, and one of the secretaries of the American Anti-Slavery Society, 1836. He took great interest in politics. His home, after 1840, was at Amesbury, Massachusetts.

"Among his best-known poems are: 'Skipper Ireson's Ride,' 1860; 'My Playmate,' 1860; 'Barbara Frietchie,' 1863; 'Laus Deo,' 1865; 'My Birthday,' 'Snowbound,' 1866; 'Maud Muller,' 1866; 'The Tent on the Beach,' 1867.

"Perhaps no other of our poets, not even Longfellow, has so reached the popular heart." — Library of the World's Best Literature.

JOHN RODMAN ROLLINS

John Rodman Rollins, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1851, was born in 1817, and died in East Derry, New Hampshire, September 13, 1892.

He was mayor of Lawrence in 1857–58, served on the School Board for thirty-five years, and was an honored and useful citizen. A new schoolhouse was named in his honor. He raised a company of volunteers during the Civil War, and it was made a part of the Fourth Regiment.

He wrote the sketch of Lawrence for Hurd's "History of Essex County, Massachusetts."

MATTHIAS DENMAN ROSS

Matthias Denman Ross, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1868, was born in Boston, October, 1819, and died in Jamaica Plain, September 14, 1892.

He was the founder of the Boston Thread and Twine Company, and acquired much wealth in business enterprises. He was considered the father of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, for it was he who hired the room where the institute met before it had a building of its own, and he was connected with its government till his death. He had much to do in bringing about the establishment of the present park system of Boston, the kindergartens, the Museum of Fine Arts, Columbus Avenue and its corresponding system of streets, with the projected aquarium, the Eliot School, and other public institutions. His last months were spent in studying the rapid-transit problem of Boston, and in elaborating a scheme for the better drainage and water supply of Chicago.

WALDO THOMPSON

WALDO THOMPSON, of Swampscott, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1881, was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, December 7, 1813, and died in Swampscott, or Lynn, September 25, 1892.

He was of the eighth generation from James[1] Thompson, of Woburn, and own brother of the late Leonard Thompson, a well-known member of this Society. His line of descent is James[1], Jonathan[2], Jonathan[3], Samuel[4], Samuel[5], surnamed the Squire, Leonard[6], Colonel Leonard[7], and Waldo[8]. His mother was Hannah Wyman, first wife of Colonel Leonard Thompson, and daughter of Daniel Wyman, of Woburn.

Mr. Thompson was employed in his young manhood, in common with a large number of the men of those days, in the "shoe business," until failing health compelled him to make a change. In 1838 he removed to Swampscott, and for some time followed the business of fishing. In 1843 he opened the first country store in the town. In 1844 he was elected a member of the School Board of Lynn, and in 1846 he was active in securing the organization of the church, now the First Congregational Church, in Swampscott, at the same time being superintendent of the Sabbath-School, and assisting in the erection of the church edifice. He also procured the establishment of a post-office, and for fifteen years was postmaster. In 1849 he was appointed a justice of the peace. In 1852 he drew the first town warrant for the first town meeting in Swampscott, at which he presided. In 1856 he procured the establishment of a lighthouse by the United States government on Egg Rock, near the town. In 1863 he removed his buildings and family over the town line into the city of Lynn, and was actively engaged in business at No. 6 Ocean Street, in that city.

He interested himself in historical and antiquarian research, and in 1885 published a volume, entitled, "Sketches of Swampscott."

JAMES SMITH BUCK

James Smith Buck, of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a Corresponding Member from 1860, died September 27, 1892.

James Smith Buck was born in Lyman, New Hampshire, November 9, 1812. He was the son of Professor Amasa and Polly (Smith) Buck, and his grandfather was Deacon Amasa Buck, of Somers, Connecticut, and Bath, New Hampshire.

He married Maria J. Adams, of Henniker, New Hampshire.

WILLIAM STOWE

William Stowe, a Resident Member from 1867, was born in Marlborough, Massachusetts, September 23, 1816, and died in Arlington, Massachusetts, October 4, 1892.

He was descended from John[1] Stowe, who came to Roxbury, Massachusetts, from England, in 1634. Thomas[2] Stowe, of Concord, Massachusetts (1640), is probably a son of John[1], followed by Samuel[3] Stowe, of Marlborough, John[4], John[5], William[6], and Truman[7].

William[8] Stowe, the son of Truman and Hannah Sawin (Manson) Stowe, was the pioneer in the netting industry in this country, having, with Steven and Jonathan Nickerson, established the American Net and Twine Company at Boston, which, from very humble beginnings, became the largest house in its line of business in the United States. Mr. Stowe was its president for forty-one years.

Mr. Stowe was a writer for the press for many years, and was widely known as such in the British Provinces. He also wrote much for the Boston papers, especially the "Transcript" and "Advertiser."

He visited Europe and traveled extensively in the Provinces and Newfoundland. For many years he was a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, of Boston, elected in 1867, but always declined public office, though actively interested in public affairs.

Mr. Stowe was twice married. His first wife was Elizabeth Sargent, of Boston, Massachusetts, and had three children: William E., Mary E. (Rice), and Eugenia (Willis).

His second wife was Mary D. Rice, of Wayland, Massachusetts, and she had two children: Ellen G. and Susan G. (Gray).

He wrote and published several articles in the "Gloucester Telegraph," covering the history of the Old Fishmongers' Company, London.

ELISHA BASSETT

Elisha Bassett, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1871, was born in Ashfield, Massachusetts, June 6, 1818, and died in Newton, Massachusetts, October 5, 1892.

At twenty-two years of age he went into the office of Clerk Bassett of the District Court, as an assistant. In 1887 he was promoted from deputy to clerk. On March 19, 1890, he completed fifty years of service in the office of clerk of the United States District Court, and the occasion was made memorable by the gathering of lawyers and members of the United States Court Bar. Owing to ill health, he was obliged to tender his resignation in 1891, and afterwards lived in retirement in Newton Centre.

THOMAS CHASE

Thomas Chase, of Providence, Rhode Island, a Resident Member from 1891, was born in Worcester, Massachusetts, June 16, 1827, and died in Providence, October 5, 1892.

He was graduated at Harvard University in 1848, and was tutor there from 1850 to 1853. He studied in the University of Berlin in 1854, and in the College de France in 1855. He was called to the chair of Greek and Latin at Haverford College, Pennsylvania, in 1855, and was president there from 1875 till 1886, when he resigned, on account of failing health. He then spent more than a year in visiting the universities and other educational institutions in Europe, and during the last few years applied himself to literary work, and acted, at times, as professor in the classical course at Brown University.

He was a member of the American Committee for the revision of the New Testament, and was also a member of the Philological Congress, held in Stockholm, in 1889.

His publications included an edition of "Cicero on Immortality," 1881; "Virgil's Æneid," 1868; "Hellas: Her Monuments and Scenery," 1863; "Horace" 1869; "First Six Books of the Æneid," 1870; "Four Books of Livy," 1872; "Juvenal and Perseus," 1876; and "A Latin Grammar," 1882. He also published Latin text-books, numerous essays, including "Wordsworth," the "Homeric Question," "Curtius's History of Greece," "Goethe and Schiller," "Orations on Abraham Lincoln," "The Poetry of Whittier," and a memorable address delivered at the opening of Bryn Mawr College, on "Liberal Education: Its Aims and Methods."

JOHN TODD MOULTON

John Todd Moulton, of Lynn, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1873, was born in Lynn, August 7, 1838, and died there, October 17, 1892. He was a very prominent citizen of Lynn, and a morocco manufacturer. He was the son of Joseph Moulton, long known in Lynn as a successful tanner and morocco manufacturer. His mother's name before marriage was Relief Todd.

He did a great deal of pen work, for which he will receive the thanks of future generations. Among other things, he had all the inscriptions in the old burying-ground copied and printed in durable form, with an introduction. He was an accurate and intelligent genealogist, and he also produced some metrical pieces of merit, and his name is included in the list of writers who have given Lynn a worthy reputation in literature.

His ancestor, Robert Moulton, was sent to New England by the London Company, in 1629, to Governor Endicott, as master shipwright, with six journeymen, to begin the shipbuilding business at Salem.

John Todd Moulton graduated from Lynn high school in 1855. He relinquished his idea of going to college, on account of his failing health. He spent several years in his father's nursery in attending to the cultivation of trees. He succeeded his father, in 1864, in a firmly established business, the manufacture of morocco leather.

He served as trustee of the Public Library and as treasurer of that board. He was treasurer of other local organizations.

He married, in December, 1867, S. Fannie Sweetser, and had a son and two daughters.

A sketch of Mr. Moulton is published, with a portrait, in Hurd's "History of Essex County, Massachusetts," pp. 372-373.

JOSEPH WILSON LAWRENCE

Joseph Wilson Lawrence, a Corresponding Member from 1877, was born February 28, 1818, and died in St. John, New Brunswick, November 6, 1892.

For an obituary notice of Mr. Lawrence, by David Russell Jack, see Register, vol. lviii, supp., pp. lx-lxi.

EDMUND TUCKER EASTMAN

Edmund Tucker Eastman, of Boston, elected a Resident Member of this Society, February 8, 1858, was a son of Joshua and Susan Chase Eastman. He was born in Hampstead, New Hampshire, November 6, 1820, and died in Boston, November 7, 1892.

His father, Deacon Joshua Eastman, was a descendant in the sixth generation from Roger[1] Eastman, an original proprietor of Salisbury, Massachusetts, through Benjamin[2], Edmund[3], Edmund[4], Joshua[5]. Dr. Eastman's father, the above-mentioned Deacon Joshua[6], was born in Hampstead, and his wife, Susan, was born in West Newbury, Massachusetts.

His early life was spent upon his father's farm, and he attended the district school of Hampstead until he was seventeen years old, when he entered Atkinson Academy, and after a term of study there went to Phillips Academy, at Andover, where he fitted for college. He entered Harvard and was graduated in 1846. He soon after entered the Harvard Medical School, from which he graduated in 1850, and soon entered upon his practice as a physician, and continued in practice till his death. Dr.

Eastman was active in public affairs in various directions. He was a Republican in politics, and represented his ward, No. 17, in the Legislature, in 1882 and 1883. He was influential in educational matters also, and served on the School Committee for eleven years. He was interested in the charitable work of the city, and was a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor for three years, and held the office of dispensary physician for five years, and of warden four years. He was also a director of the Howard Benevolent Society, and a distributing agent of its charity for more than thirty years. He was deeply interested in historical studies, and was faithful in his attendance, and useful in his service to this Historic Genealogical Society. He was also a life member of the Webster Historical Society. Ever ready to take part in the advancement of moral and religious life, he served in the Old South Church as superintendent of the Sunday-School for six years, was an active member of that church from 1857 to his death, and held a life membership in the Young Men's Christian Association and the American Sunday-School Union. He was chaplain of Massachusetts Lodge of Free Masons for many years. He was an earnest advocate of all real civil and social reforms, a member of the Massachusetts Total Abstinence Society, and an efficient officer of the Law and Order League.

In these various directions of activity Dr. Eastman was always helpful, holding his positions for service and not simply for the honors.

Dr. Eastman married Mrs. Clara Augusta Eastman, of Chelsea, widow of Joseph Leonard Eastman, and daughter of George and Abigail (Hanson) Clark. She survived him. He left one son, Edmund Chase Eastman, who, in 1888, married Mary Bassett, of Chelsea.

ALFRED FAWCETT

Alfred Fawcett, of Chelsea, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1871, died November 11, 1892.

DAVID WILLIAM PATTERSON

David William Patterson, a Corresponding Member from 1865, was born in Union, New York, July 15, 1824, and died in Newark Valley, New York, November 18, 1892.

He was the son of Hon. Chester and Mary Ann (Elliott) Patterson.

He removed with his parents to Newark Valley in 1839; and obtaining a good common school education, he studied dentistry at Rochester, New York, and commenced its practice at West Winsted, Connecticut, in 1846. Here he became interested in the study of American genealogy and local history; which so grew upon him, that finally, upon his removal to Newark Valley, in 1865, he abandoned dentistry, and devoted himself (aside from the management of his small paternal farm) entirely to his favorite pursuit.

Of the great extent and value of his work comparatively little is known, even among his fellow-laborers in the same field; for most of it was done for others, and his share in the compilation of many of our best genealogies is indicated only by a line in the preface, or an occasional foot-note. The only published works, avowedly his, are: "A Letter of Directions to his Father's Birthplace," 1865; "John Watson, of Hartford, Connecticut, and his Descendants," 1865; "Memorables of the Montgomeries," 1866;

"Slosson Genealogy," 1872; "John Stoddard, of Wethersfield, Connecticut, and his Descendants, 1642–1872," 1873; "The Isbell and Kingman Families," 1889; "Brockway Family," 1890; "The Grant Genealogy," 1893; "The Whitney Family, Connecticut, 1649–1878," 3 vols. The compilation and arrangement of this work was the greatest monument of Mr. Patterson's industry and skill; and he prepared, also, enough more material to have made another large volume, which, however, was not published. He also published "Susquehannah Association Historical Notes."

In manuscript form, he left many valuable works, a list of which is given in the REGISTER, vol. xlvii, p. 230.

He married, June 8, 1853, Helen Maria, daughter of Otis and Sarah (Slosson) Lincoln, of Newark Valley. She survived him with their four children, Anna, Lincoln Elliott, Sterling Woodford, and Ralph Thacher.

SIR JOHN BERNARD BURKE

Sir John Bernard Burke, a Corresponding Member from 1851, and elected an Honorary Member in 1862, was born in London, England, in 1815, and died in Dublin, Ireland, December 13, 1892. He was a son of John Burke, an Irish genealogist.

He was educated in the college at Caen, Normandy, and was called to the Bar at the Middle Temple in 1839. He edited for many years at first, in conjunction with his father, and alone, after his father's death, the "Peerage" and "Baronetage." He was author of "The Commoners of Great Britain and Ireland," a work afterward republished under the title of "History of the Landed Gentry;" "General Armory;" "Visitation of Seats;" "Family Romance;" "Anecdotes of the Aristocracy;" "The Historic Lands of England;" "Vicissitudes of Families;" and "Reminiscences, Ancestral and Anecdotal;" besides other books on heraldic, historical, and antiquarian subjects. He was appointed Ulster King of Arms in 1853, was knighted in the following year, and had the charge of the arrangements and procedure connected with the ceremonies and pageants of Dublin Castle. He became also keeper of the Irish State Papers in 1874.

LEOPOLD MORSE

Leopold Morse, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1884, was born in Wachenheim, Rhenich, Palatinate Bavaria, in August, 1831, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, December 15, 1892.

At the age of seventeen he came alone to America in a sailing vessel, to join an elder brother who was in business in New Hampshire. Coming to Boston in 1849, he found employment in a store on Milk Street, as errand boy. Soon after, he went to work for Henry Herman, a clothing dealer, who encouraged him and his brother to open a clothing store in New Bedford. The Morse brothers returned to Boston, after a time, however, and bought out Mr. Herman's business. Prosperity followed, and Mr. Morse sent to Germany for his mother, three sisters, and four brothers. He successively transferred his business from North to Milk Street, and thence to Dock Square, and finally, purchasing the Brattle Square Church property, he built upon the site the substantial block at the corner of Washington and Brattle streets.

Without having served the usual political apprenticeship in the city government and State Legislature, he was nominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Old Fourth District in 1872. He was again elected in 1876 and 1878. Three more reelections followed. He was one of the strongest advocates of a national bankruptcy law, and was identified with the cause of civil service reform in Congress. He was also a leading supporter of tariff reform. In 1888 he might have had the Democratic nomination for governor of Massachusetts, if he had but said the word. He was twice a delegate to National Democratic conventions.

He was prominent in many charities, having founded and endowed the Boston Home for Aged and Infirm Hebrews and an Orphanage. He was president of the Suffolk Club, and was, at one time, president of the Boston Post Publishing Company.

For the above sketch the editor is indebted to the work entitled, "Massachusetts Men of To-day."

HENRY AUGUSTUS CHURCH

Henry Augustus Church, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1881, was born in Fairhaven, and died in Boston, December 23, 1892. He was the son of Nathan Church.

For a long time he was in the whaling business with his father. In 1862 he removed to Milton. He was for many years treasurer of the Ogdensburg and Lake Champlain Railroad Company, with headquarters in Boston, and also a trustee of William Brown's heirs.

He left a widow and six children.

EBEN NORTON HORSFORD

Eben Norton Horsford, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1860, was born in Moscow, New York, July 27, 1818, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 1, 1893.

He was a son of Jerediah and Charity Maria (Norton) Horsford, of Goshen, Connecticut, and she was the daughter of Ebenezer Norton, who served in the War of the Revolution. Jerediah Horsford went from Vermont to Moscow, as a missionary to the Seneca Indians.

He was sent to the best schools, and at the age of nineteen graduated as a civil engineer from the Rensselaer Institute of Troy, New York. He was then employed on the Geological Survey of the State of New York, and from 1840 to 1844 was professor of Mathematics and the Natural Sciences in the Albany Female Academy. One of the most highly valued of the tokens of success which from time to time came to him, was a gold medal, received in 1841, from the Young Men's Association of Albany, for a prize essay on "The Mechanical Powers."

In 1844 he went to Germany to study chemistry, and spent two years at Giessen under Baron Liebig. On returning to America he was elected to the Rumford professorship of the Application of Science to the Useful Arts, in Harvard University. His investigations in chemistry led to inventions which proved to be of large use and of great commercial value, and in 1863 he retired from this position, and gave his attention to manufactures based upon these inventions. In 1847 he was elected a resident fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences. In 1873 he was United States Commissioner to the Vienna Exhibition. In 1876 he served as a juror at the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. He was twice appointed an examiner of the United States Mint. He was one of the Board of Managers of the Sons of the Revolution. He visited Norway in 1880, and was at Carlsbad in 1890.

He usually spent his summers at Shelter Island, New York, in the old manor house, which had belonged to his wife's family. He interested himself in studying the antiquity of the island, and erected a monument to the Quakers, who found shelter there from Puritan persecution. In the comparative leisure of his later years he became deeply interested in endeavoring to trace the routes of the Northmen, who early visited this continent. He studied the sagas, pored over the ancient charts, explored the coast of New England, and at length became assured that he found, in Cambridge, the location of the house built by Leif Ericson, and that at Watertown, on the Charles River, he had discovered the long-lost Norumbega, the settlement of the Icelandic voyagers. Here he erected a substantial stone tower to mark the spot.

In 1891 the Scandinavian societies of North America, in testimony of their appreciation of his efforts to demonstrate the discovery and colonization of America by the Northmen, presented him, in their annual assembly, an engrossed address, framed in wood from Norway, and elaborately carved by a Norwegian lady. In 1892 the king of Denmark created him a Knight Commander of the third grade of the Order of Danneborg.

Wellesley College was the object of his largest benefactions. He was from the beginning president of its Board of Visitors. He established there, by a large endowment, the system by which the leading professors, without loss of salary, are to have every seventh year for a period of rest and European travel. He enlarged and endowed the college library, and provided a fund for scientific apparatus.

His publications include the following volumes: "Discovery of America by Northmen," "Discovery of the Ancient City of Norumbega," "The Problem of the Northmen," "The Defenses of Norumbega," "The Landfall of Leif Erikson," and "Leif's House in Vineland," published since his decease. Besides these volumes he published a large number of pamphlets and printed articles in the scientific periodicals. When the Cochituate water was introduced into Boston, he prepared a paper containing the results of an exhaustive investigation into the best material for water pipes.

He married, in 1847, Mary L'Hommedieu Gardiner, daughter of Hon. Samuel Smith Gardiner, of Shelter Island, New York. Four daughters were born of this marriage: Lilian; Mary Katherine; Gertrude Hubbard, who married Andrew Fiske, of Boston and Mary Gardiner, who married Judge Benjamin R. Curtis. Mrs. Horsford died in 1855. In 1857 he married her sister, Phoebe Dayton Gardiner, who survived him. The only child of this marriage was a daughter, Cornelia.

LINUS PIERPONT BROCKETT

Linus Pierpont Brockett, a Corresponding Member from 1847, was born in Canton, Connecticut, October 16, 1820, and died in Brooklyn, New York, January 13, 1893.

He was educated in the Connecticut Literary Institution, and at Brown University. He was graduated from the Yale Medical School in 1843, and continued a number of years in the practice of medicine. His physical strength was not sufficient for the exacting work of his profession, and he turned aside to the pursuit of literature. From 1847 to 1857 he was in the publishing business in Hartford. In 1854 he was appointed a commissioner by the State of Connecticut to investigate the condition of idiots, and the best methods of dealing with them. This occupied him two years. From 1856 he was connected with several religious papers. He published more than forty distinct works on biographical, geographical, historical, literary, and religious subjects. He contributed toward the first edition of the "American Cyclopædia." He wrote a "History of the Civil War;" "Woman's Work in the Civil War;" and "Men of Our Day," 1868. He was one of the leading contributors to the "New Encyclopædia of Missions." His largest usefulness was in connection with Christian Missions in foreign lands. Amherst College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1857.

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES

RUTHERFORD BIRCHARD HAYES, the nineteenth President of the United States, an Honorary Member, elected in 1877, and an Honorary Vice-President of the Society from 1879 to 1889, was born in Delaware, Ohio, October 4, 1822, and died in Fremont, Ohio, January 17, 1893.

He was of the sixth generation from George[1] Hayes, of Windsor, Connecticut, who came to New England about 1680, through Daniel[2], Ezekiel[3], Rutherford[4], and Rutherford[5], his father, who married Sophia Birchard, the mother of President Hayes.

He received his early education at Norwalk, Ohio, and Middletown, Connecticut, and was graduated from Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio, with the highest honors, in 1842. He entered the Law School of Harvard University, and was graduated in 1845. He began the practice of law in Fremont, Ohio, but removed to the city of Cincinnati, where he soon became eminent in his profession. He was city solicitor of Cincinnati a number of years before the Civil War. He enlisted as a volunteer in the Army of the United States in 1861, receiving a commission as major. He was in active service during the whole of the war, was severely wounded at South Mountain, in 1862, was promoted brigadier-general in 1864, and major-general by brevet in 1865. After the close of the war he served in the House of Representatives from 1865 to 1867, when he was elected governor of Ohio. He was re-elected in 1869 and in 1875. In 1876 he was elected President of the United States.

The most important events during his administration were the withdrawal of the United States troops from the Southern States, the resumption of specie payments, and the progress of civil-service reform. After his retirement to private life he was active in educational and charitable work, serving for many years as president of the National Prison Reform Association, trustee of the Peabody Educational Fund, and of the John F. Slater Fund.

Besides the practice of law, and the duties of his political life, he gave much attention to literary and historical studies. He was one of the founders of the Ohio Historical Society, and a Corresponding Member of various historical and literary societies. He received the degree of LL.D. from Kenyon College in 1868, from Harvard in 1877, and from Yale and Johns Hopkins in 1880.

He married, December 30, 1852, Lucy Ware Webb, by whom he had eight children.

PHILLIPS BROOKS

Phillips Brooks, Bishop of Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1892, was born in Boston, December 13, 1835, and died in Boston, January 23, 1893.

He was a son of William Gray and Mary Ann (Phillips) Brooks, and a descendant of Thomas Brooks, who came from England in the early years of the Puritan emigration. On the side of his mother he was descended from Rev. George Phillips, a graduate of the University of Cambridge, who came from England in the "Arbella," with Governor Winthrop, in 1630, and also a descendant of Judge Samuel Phillips, one of the founders of Phillips Andover Academy, and whose brother was the founder of Phillips Exeter Academy.

He was prepared for college in the Boston Latin School, was graduated from Harvard in 1855, and studied divinity at Alexandria, Virginia. He was ordained to the ministry in the Protestant Episcopal Church in 1859; was rector of the Church of the Advent in Philadelphia, until 1862, when he was transferred to the Church of the Holy Trinity in the same city. He became rector of Trinity Church in Boston in 1869, and after a ministry of twenty-two years in this church he was consecrated Bishop of Massachusetts in 1891.

He was interested in everything that related to the history of New England. He was the author of a number of volumes, which had a wide circulation. He was the friend and helper of men of all sorts and conditions, but he will be remembered chiefly for his gift of eloquent and persuasive speech.

The ancestral line of the Rt. Rev. Phillips Brooks is more particularly as follows: Thomas[1] Brooks, of Concord, through Caleb[2], of Medford, Captain Samuel[3], Samuel[4], Rev. Edward[5], Cotton Brown[6], and William Gray[7] Brooks, his father. For Phillips: Rev. George[1] Phillips, of Watertown, Rev. Samuel[2], Samuel[3], Rev. Samuel[4], Hon. Samuel[5], Hon. Samuel[6], Colonel John[7], and Mary Ann[8] Phillips, his mother.

WILLIAM TAYLOR GLIDDEN

William Taylor Glidden, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Newcastle, Maine, September 22, 1805, and died there, January 28, 1893.

He was the son of John and Sarah (Shové) Glidden, and was descended from the Gliddens, of New Market, New Hampshire, in 1643, from which place they removed to Maine in 1750.

Very early in life he went to sea, and by the time he was twenty-one he had attained the rank of captain. He subsequently made many voyages in the China and European trade.

In 1848 he removed to Boston, and the following year formed a partnership with Hon. J. M. S. Williams, of Cambridge, and the firm of Glidden and Williams became extensively known in the shipping trade between Boston and San Francisco. They were owners of and interested in a large fleet of the then famous clipper ships, and the business tact and systematic management displayed, gained for them the confidence of shippers, resulting in an extensive and prosperous business. In 1877 the firm was dissolved, and he, although residing in Boston during the winter, made his home in his native town until his death.

He was greatly interested in genealogy, and, when in England, spent much time in tracing the lineage of the family, and in visiting scenes once familiar to his ancestors, especially the "Glidden" at Hambleden, Hampshire, where is still standing the old manor house built in the style of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries.

He was a member of the Maine and Virginia Historical Societies, Boston Marine Society, Pine Tree State Club, and the Union Club, of Boston. In his native town he endowed a Protestant Episcopal Church which was built upon land originally granted to his ancestors when they moved to Maine.

He married, first, Susan Cotter, by whom he had three children: William Henry, Frances Cooper, and Susan Cotter Glidden. He married, second, in 1840, Catherine C. Glidden, daughter of Colonel John and Mary I. (Lovett) Glidden. By this marriage there were four children: Emma Field, John M., Simon Handley, and Mary S. Glidden.

EDWARD BOUTELLE BLASLAND

Edward Boutelle Blasland, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1885, was born in Boston, October 9, 1838, and died there, January 29, 1893.

He was a son of Thomas and Lucretia (Boutelle) Blasland, and grandson of William Blasland. His mother was the daughter of Nathaniel and Mary (Hill) Boutelle, and granddaughter of John Hill, who served at the battle of Lexington.

He received his earliest education at the primary and grammar schools of South Boston, graduating with honor as a medal scholar at the Hawes Grammar School in 1852. He then went to the English High School in Boston, where he remained until

1855. Soon afterwards he was employed by the firm of Bates and Goldthwait, carpet dealers on Washington Street, near Cornhill, Boston.

In 1861 he was a member of the Boston Light Infantry Battalion, which was stationed at Fort Warren, Boston Harbor. When the Massachusetts Thirty-Third Regiment was organized, in 1862, he received a captain's commission, and commanded a company enlisted from Lowell.

He was with his regiment in the battle of Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Beverly's Ford and Gettysburg, and was badly wounded at Wanhatchie. At Bentonville he captured the colors of the Twenty-Sixth Tennessee Regiment.

He was promoted major in 1864, and brevet lieutenant-colonel in 1865.

Returning home, he was appointed messenger at the Boston Custom House in 1872, and was soon after promoted to the position of assistant to the deputy surveyor. In 1882 or 1883 he was appointed to a position in the collector's department at the Boston City Hall, holding the office until his death. He was chosen department inspector of the Grand Army of the Republic under the department commander. He was a member of the Military Order of the Loyal Legion, Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, Thirty-Third Regiment Association, Bostonian Society, Columbian Lodge of Free Masons, Orpheus Club, Boston Club, Royal Arcanum, and Independent Order of Red Men.

NATHANIEL GATES CHAPIN

Nathaniel Gates Chapin, a Life Member, elected in 1863, was born in Walpole, New Hampshire, August 20, 1817, and died in Boston, January 27, 1893.

He was a son of Nathaniel and Fanny Bowen (Brown) Chapin, and a descendant of Samuel[1] Chapin, of Roxbury and Springfield, Massachusetts, through Josiah[2], Seth[3], Seth[4], Josiah[5], Levi[6], and Nathaniel[7], his father.

He was educated in the public and private schools at Bellows Falls, Vermont, and frequently was called upon to hear recitations.

When he was seventeen he came to Boston and secured a place in a wholesale dry-goods establishment. A branch was established in New York, and he was sent there as a clerk. About 1840 he started a commission business in Boston, forming a partnership with a wholesale grocery house in Cleveland, Ohio. In 1846 he became a partner in the provision business with his wife's father, Jabez Fisher, the firm name being Fishers and Chapin.

In 1842 he bought the old Sumner estate in Brookline, a house containing Revolutionary associations, having been built in 1740.

In 1855 he spent most of the year traveling in Europe. He was a director for a quarter of a century in the New England Mutual Insurance Company. About 1862 he was chosen a director in the Massachusetts Bank, which position he held for nearly thirty years. The firm of Fishers and Chapin suspended business in 1875.

Mr. Chapin was treasurer of the Eastern Railroad until the road was leased to the Boston and Maine Railroad, when he was chosen vice-president of the Massachusetts National Bank. He was a Life Member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society.

He married, August 31, 1843, Harriet Louisa Fisher, daughter of Jabez and Susanna Fisher, of Boston.

ROWLAND ELLIS

Rowland Ellis, of Newton, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1884, was born in Boston, November 26, 1807, and died in Newton Centre, Massachusetts, February 16, 1893.

He was the son of Joshua and Sarah (Lewis) Ellis.

His education was in private schools in Boston, and in the Boston high school, which he entered at its opening in 1821. The most of his life was passed in the city of Boston, which he served in various official capacities, — on the old Primary School Board, in the City Council, and as a representative in the Legislature.

He had an unusually retentive memory of persons and places; and he was an authority on all subjects relating to historic Boston. He lived many years on Hanover Street, and knew from intimate acquaintance every street and alley at the "Old North End." He could tell the history of every family that had had its permanent home there during the century, and point out the exact location of every historic building. When a boy he had attended the same church as Paul Revere, and could accurately describe him as he appeared when he used to stride up the aisle.

He married, in Boston, October 30, 1831, Eliza Ann Coburn, daughter of Thomas Coburn. The children of this marriage were Eliza Ann Coburn, Sarah Frances, Anna Cornelia, Martha Josephine, and Adelaide Louisa.

He was married a second time, at Pepperell, Massachusetts, August 16, 1849, to Harriet Green, daughter of John Green. She died, leaving no children.

GEORGE WHITEFIELD AVERY

George Whitefield Avery, a Life Member, elected in 1868, was born in Hampton, Connecticut, September 27, 1836, and died in Hartford, Connecticut, February 23, 1893.

He was a son of David and Rebecca (Morgan) Avery, and grandson of Rev. David Avery, a descendant of one of the early settlers of Groton, Connecticut. Rev. David Avery was graduated at Yale College in 1769, and served in the Revolutionary War.

He expected to make teaching his life work, but was led to undertake the study of medicine, and graduated in 1861 at the Yale Medical School. He was there made house physician at the New Haven Hospital.

At the opening of the Civil War he was appointed assistant surgeon of the Ninth Connecticut Volunteers. In 1862 he went with General Butler to New Orleans, and in 1863 was placed at the head of the St. James Hospital, and for two years he had charge, under General Butler, of all the sanitary arrangements of the city. He was appointed surgeon of the First New Orleans Volunteers, and subsequently held, during his ten years' residence in New Orleans, various important offices, civil and military, among others, that of high sheriff.

In 1871 he removed to Hartford, Connecticut, where he held positions of trust. For several years he was surgeon of the First Regiment National Guards, examiner for the Soldier's Home, and a member of the Pension Examining Board. He was also a member of the Hartford Medical Society, and from 1874 was attending physician at the American Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.

He was twice married, first, in 1872, to Lydia L. Shipman, of Jewett City, Connecticut, and second, in 1884, to Elizabeth P. Keep, of Hartford, who, with his four daughters, survived him.

FRANCIS ORMOND FRENCH

Francis Ormond French, a Resident Member from 1883, was born in Chester, New Hampshire, September 12, 1837, and died in Tuxedo, New York, February 26, 1893.

He was a son of Benjamin Brown and Betsey Smith (Richardson) French, and she was a daughter of Chief Justice William Merchant Richardson, of Chester, New Hampshire. His grandfather was Hon. Daniel French. He was descended from Edward[1] French, of Salisbury, Massachusetts, through Joseph[2], of Ipswich, Joseph[3], of Salisbury, Joseph[4], Daniel[5], Gould[6], of Epping, New Hampshire, Daniel[7], and Benjamin Brown[8], his father.

He prepared for college at Phillips Exeter Academy, and entered the Sophomore class at Harvard in 1854, where he was graduated with honors in 1857. He was admitted to the Bar in 1860. In 1862 he was appointed deputy naval officer of customs at Boston, and in 1863 was appointed deputy collector of the same port. He resigned in 1865, to enter the banking firm of Samuel A. Way, of Boston. In 1870 he went to New York, to enter the firm of Jay Cook and Company. After the Cook failure, he represented the London firms of McCullough and Company, and Melville, Evans, and Company, in New York. In 1874 he, with others, secured the control of the First National Bank of New York, and engineered the funding operations of United States Loans. In 1880 he retired from business, but in 1888 accepted the presidency of the Manhattan Trust Company.

He was married, in 1861, to Ellen, daughter of Hon. Amos Tuck, of Exeter. By this marriage there were three children: Elizabeth, who married Colonel the Hon. Herbert Francis Eaton, of the Grenadier Guards in England; Amos, who was connected with the Manhattan Trust Company; and Elsie, who resided with her mother in Tuxedo, New York.

HENRY WHEATLAND

Henry Wheatland, of Salem, Massachusetts, a Corresponding Member from 1846, was born in Salem, January 11, 1812, and died there, February 27, 1893.

He was the son of Richard and Martha (Goodhue) Wheatland, and grandson of Peter Wheatland, of Wareham, England.

At the age of sixteen he entered Harvard College, graduating there in 1832. He studied medicine under Dr. Abel L. Peirson, of Salem, and received his medical degree at Harvard in 1837. His studies of the animal organs and tissues encouraged him to undertake deeper researches in comparative anatomy and biology, and thus he was led to abandon his purpose of practicing the medical profession. To the young he was a useful instructor and guide in every department of natural history.

The great work of his life was the upbuilding of the Essex Institute, which was formed by uniting the Essex Historical Society and the Essex County Natural History Society. He was vice-president and one of the original trustees of the Peabody Academy of Science for the County of Essex; a trustee of the Peabody Museum of Archæology and Ethnology of Cambridge; a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and of the American Historical Association; a member and one of the founders of the American Association for the Advancement of Science.

He married, February 3, 1858, Mary C., daughter of Hon. Elisha and Catherine (Orne) Mack, of Salem. They had no children.

Dr. Wheatland made extensive collections for the cabinets of scientific institutions in Salem. These were obtained in his own neighborhood and during voyages to South America and Europe. He was superintendent of the museum of the East

India Marine Society from 1837 to 1848, or, until the Essex Institute was formed, of which he was the president, and to which he untiringly gave the greater portion of his life. In his latter days he devoted himself to local history and genealogy, in which he achieved a great reputation.

ARTHUR WELLAND BLAKE

Arthur Welland Blake, of Brookline, Massachusetts, a Life Member of this Society since 1885, was born in Boston, November 5, 1840, and died in Brookline, February 28, 1893. His father was George Baty Blake, born in Brattleborough, Vermont, May 19, 1808. His mother was Anna Hall. He was a lineal descendant, in the eighth generation, from William Blake, who was baptized in Pitminster, England, July 10, 1594, and who came to New England as early as 1636. He lived in Dorchester, and is spoken of in the old records as a useful and influential citizen. The line is as follows: William[1], Edward[2], born about 1625, probably in England; Solomon[3], of Boston; Joseph[4], born 1709, also of Boston; Joseph[5], born 1739; John Welland[6], born 1759; George Baty[7].

His father was a banker and broker, who did business in Boston, under the firm name of Blake Brothers and Company. Arthur Welland Blake was prepared for college in the Boston schools, and entered Harvard College in 1857. He left during Freshman year to go into business. In 1861 he became a member of the firm with his father, and continued in business up to the time of his death. He lived in New York about ten years, where the firm had a branch of its business. He returned to Boston about fifteen years before his death.

He was a member of the Boston Stock Exchange, and of St. Botolph Club in Boston, the Union Club in New York, and a number of other organizations. He owned one of the most beautiful estates in Brookline, and was one of its wealthy citizens.

Mr. Blake always cherished an interest in Harvard. He gave $1,000 toward the Class Memorial window in Memorial Hall, and, more than any one else, insured the success of the undertaking. He had been an invalid the past two or three years of his life, during which time he did not take any active part in the business, which was cared for by the other partners, John P. Marquand, J. E. Brown, George R. Harris, and Howland Davis.

He married, April 25, 1878, Frances Greenough, daughter of Henry Greenough, of Cambridge. His wife and two daughters survived him.

WILLIAM LEE

William Lee, of Washington, District of Columbia, a Resident Member from 1883, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, March 12, 1841, and died in Washington, March 2, 1893.

He was the son of William Barlow and Ann (Whitman) Lee.

His early education was in private academies in Boston.

From 1858 to 1860 he was attached as civil assistant to a corps of United States Topographical Engineers, and in this service was, in 1859, one of the first party of white men who crossed the great American desert from Salt Lake City to Genoa, Nevada. In 1861 he was one of the first to volunteer to dress and care for the wounds of the Massachusetts troops, who were wounded when passing through Baltimore. He continued in the hospital service for six months as acting medical cadet of the United States Army.

He received the degree of M.D. from the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York in 1863, and was resident physician at Bellevue Hospital from 1863 to 1865. Soon after this he established himself in the practice of medicine in Washington. In 1872 he became professor of Physiology in the medical department of Columbian University in Washington, and filled that chair for more than twenty years. He was associate editor of the "National Medical Journal" in 1872, and in 1883 was associate editor of the "Journal of the American Medical Association."

He was president of the Medical Society of the District of Columbia, 1892–93, and was a member of the Philosophical, Anthropological, and Biological societies of the District, also of the Medical Association of the District, and of the American Public Health Association, the American Association for the Advancement of Science, and the American Archæological and Numismatic Society. He was also connected with the Cosmos, and other clubs in Washington.

Besides several pamphlets and contributions to medical publications, he published, in 1888, a volume of 499 pages, entitled, "John Leigh of Agawam (Ipswich), Massachusetts, 1634–1671, and his Descendants of the Name of Lee."

He married, April 9, 1885, Mary Augusta Gadsby, of Washington.

BERNARD BEMIS WHITTEMORE

Bernard Bemis Whittemore, of Nashua, New Hampshire, a Corresponding Member from 1854, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, May 15, 1817, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 5, 1893.

He was a son of Bernard and Jane (Holmes) Whittemore, and grandson of Nathaniel Whittemore, a Revolutionary soldier.

His boyhood days were spent in Peterborough, New Hampshire, where his parents removed in his infancy. His college preparatory education was at Phillips Exeter Academy, and he graduated from Harvard College in 1839. He studied law, and was admitted to the Hillsborough County Bar in 1842. After practicing law a short time in Palmer and Amherst, Massachusetts, he removed to Nashua, New Hampshire, and here his real life work was taken up.

With his brother, F. P. Whittemore, he purchased the "Weekly Gazette," and assumed the editorial charge in 1846. For nearly forty-three years he was the editor of that paper. In 1872 a daily edition was first put out, which he and his brother continued to publish, in connection with the weekly, until 1889. He then retired from the active duties of a newspaper man.

At the incorporation of the city of Nashua, in 1853, he was the first Democratic candidate for mayor; and although his party was not victorious, he received a highly complimentary vote. In 1852–53 he was a member of the New Hampshire Senate. He was an alderman of the city in 1860, and city treasurer in 1861. He was a trustee of the public library from the day of its formation to his death. He published a genealogy of the Whittemore family. He never married.

ANDREW PRESTON PEABODY

Andrew Preston Peabody, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1883, was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, March 19, 1811, and died in Boston, March 10, 1893.

He was of the sixth generation from Lieutenant Francis Peabody, who came to New England to Ipswich, in 1635. This ancestor removed to Hampton, New Hampshire, and later to Topsfield, Massachusetts, the line being Lieutenant Francis[1] Peabody, Joseph[2], Zerubbabel[3], Andrew[4], Andrew[5], the father of Andrew Preston[6], whose mother, the wife of Andrew[5], was Mary Rantoul, sister of Hon. Robert Rantoul, Sr., of Beverly. Andrew[5] was a teacher.

He was graduated at Harvard in 1826. He was a private tutor at Meadville, Pennsylvania, for some years, after which he entered the Divinity School at Harvard, and was graduated there in 1832. He was tutor in mathematics at Harvard in 1832. He was ordained and installed pastor of the South Church, in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, in 1833, and continued in that office for twenty-seven years. In 1860 he was appointed Plumer professor of Christian Morals in Harvard College, and preacher to the University. He resigned these positions in 1881. He was acting president of Harvard in 1862, and again in 1868–69. He was editor of the "North American Review" from 1853 to 1863. He was a frequent contributor to the "Christian Examiner," the "Whig Review," the "New England Magazine," the "North American Review," and to various other publications. He published a number of volumes of lectures and sermons. His most elaborate work, published in 1887, was entitled, "Lectures on Moral Philosophy."

A very full sketch of Dr. Peabody, with a portrait, was published in Hurd's "History of Essex County, Massachusetts," pp. 757–761.

HORATIO GATES JONES, Jr.

Horatio Gates Jones, Jr., a Corresponding Member from 1852, was born in Roxborough, Pennsylvania, January 9, 1822, and died there, March 14, 1893.

He was son of Rev. Horatio Gates and Deborah (Levering) Jones, and was descended from David[1] Jones, who came from Cardiganshire, Wales; through Morgan[2], Rev. David[3] (known as "the fighting parson" in the Revolutionary War), and Rev. Horatio Gates[4] Jones, his father.

He was educated at the Roxborough public schools, at Haddington College (a preparatory school long since extinct), and at the University of Pennsylvania, where he graduated in 1841. He was admitted to the Philadelphia Bar in 1847, and continued in that profession throughout his life, his practice being largely in the Orphans' Court. He was for several years a member of the upper house of the State Legislature, where he introduced the "Religious Liberty Bill."

His ample means allowed him to give much time to historical research, and to publish many valuable papers. Among them were, "Life of Andrew Bradford, the Founder of the Newspaper Press in the Middle States of America;" "Memoir of Henry Bond, M.D.;" "Diary of S. J., or Journal of a Country Baptist Minister;" "History of the Great Valley Baptist Church;" "History of the Brandywine Baptist Church;" "Biographical Sketch of the Rev. David Jones, A.M.;" "History of the Levering Family of Roxborough;" "History of Roxborough and Manayunk;" "An Account of the Early Paper Manufacture in Pennsylvania."

He was a member of the Pennsylvania Historical Society from 1848, and for many years was one of its secretaries, and afterwards a vice-president, until his death. To that society he left all his historical papers. He was also a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the Western Reserve Historical Society, the Moravian Historical Society, and of several State historical societies. Brown University gave him the honorary degree of A.M. in 1863, and Judson University that of D.C.L. in 1880.

He was president of the Philadelphia Baptist Association, and a trustee of Crozer Theological Seminary. He took a deep interest in the Welsh, and spoke their language fluently; was president of the Welsh Society, of Philadelphia, and bequeathed to it his Welsh books, and a fund for the support and relief of needy and deserving Welshmen. He was associated with George H. Stuart, of the executive committee of the United States Christian Commission in 1865.

He married, May 27, 1852, Caroline Elizabeth Vassar Babcock, daughter of Rev. Rufus and Olive Bicknell (Smith) Babcock, of Poughkeepsie, New York.

EDWARD RUPERT HUMPHREYS

Edward Rupert Humphreys, a Resident Member from 1860, was born of English parentage in Dublin, Ireland, March 1, 1820, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, March 20, 1893. His father was a distinguished clergyman of the Church of England.

After passing through the usual public-school education of England, he entered the University of Cambridge, where he attained distinction as a classical scholar. On graduating from the University he studied surgery and medicine, but soon devoted himself to the occupation of an educator and educational writer. In 1844 he was made director of education of Prince Edward's Island. He became head master in classics in Merchiston Castle Academy, near Edinburgh, in 1848, and held a similar position in the ancient grammar school of Cheltenham from 1852 to 1859. In 1859 he came to Boston, and soon took a high place among scholars and educators. He was for three years an assistant editor of the "Boston Post." But his chief work was the preparation of young men for college. His "Collegiate School" in Boston gained a high reputation, and he sent out from it in the long period of his educational career many boys who were prominent in public and professional life. He was an authority on any point concerning Hebrew, Greek, or Latin literature.

While at Prince Edward's Island he published an edition of Horace, and some minor classical works. While in Scotland and Cheltenham he published "Lyra Latina, or Translations from Modern English and American Poets into various kinds of Latin Verse;" "Lyra Hellenica, or Translations from Modern Poets into Greek Iambic Verse;" "Exercitationes Iambicæ, or Original Exercises in Greek Iambic Composition;" "The Third Decade of Livy, with Notes and Illustrations," 1857; also Manuals of "Latin and Greek Prose Composition," of "Civil Law," of "Political Science," of "Moral Philosophy." After coming to America, he published "Lessons on the Liturgy of the Protestant Episcopal Church," 1860; "Essays on the Education of Military Officers," 1862; "The Higher Education of Europe and America," 1870; "America, Past, Present, and Prospective," 1870. He was a prominent contributor to the "National Quarterly Review," and other magazines.

He received the degree of LL.D. from King's University and King's College, Aberdeen, in 1850.

He left a widow, several sons, and one married daughter.

ASA MILLET or MILLETT

Asa Millet or Millett, a Resident Member from 1865, was born in Leeds, Maine, June 22, 1813, and died in East Bridgewater, Massachusetts, March 21, 1893.

He was descended from Thomas[1] Millet, who settled in Dorchester in 1635, and afterwards in Gloucester; through Thomas[2], of Leeds, Maine, and Zebulon Parsons[3] Millet, his father, who married Deliverance Rich, of Sandwich, Massachusetts.

He fitted for college at Monmouth and Waterville academies in his native State, and took a partial course in Waterville College (now Colby University) in the class of 1836. After a few years spent in teaching he devoted himself to the study of medicine, graduating from the Medical School of Maine, at Bowdoin College, in 1842. He began the practice of his profession in Mattapoisett, Massachusetts, removing, in 1847, to East Bridgewater. From 1854 to 1862 he resided in Abington, and from 1862 to 1873 in Bridgewater; returning in the latter year to East Bridgewater, where he remained till the close of his life.

He was a member, and, at one time, a vice-president, of the Massachusetts Medical Society. He belonged also to the Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was elected by the Legislature to fill a vacancy, caused by resignation, on Governor Andrew's Council, in 1865. He served in the army for a short time as contract surgeon, in 1861, until sickness compelled him to return home; but as member of the Surgical Aid Corps he made several visits to the front during the progress of the war.

He married, in 1843, Huldah Allen Byram, daughter of Captain Branch and Anne (Washburn) Byram, of East Bridgewater. She survived him, with two daughters and three sons, all graduates of Harvard, viz., Frank D., the artist, Josiah B., and Charles S. Millet, M. D.

GEORGE CHEYNE SHATTUCK

George Cheyne Shattuck, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1883, was born in Boston, July 22, 1813, and died there, March 22, 1893.

He was the son of Dr. George Cheyne and Eliza (Cheever) Shattuck.

He attended a grammar school in Boston and entered the Latin School at the age of nine, and remained there three years. He was then sent to the "Round Hill School," in Northampton, Massachusetts, under the care of Dr. Cogswell. He entered Harvard College in 1827, and graduated in 1831. He entered the Law School and studied for one year; he afterwards received the degree of M.D., in 1835, and almost all of his professional life was spent as an instructor.

For nearly twenty years he was a professor in the Harvard Medical School; professor of Clinical Medicine, 1855–59, and professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine, 1859–73. For a large number of these years he was the dean of the Medical Faculty.

For thirty-six years he was one of the visiting physicians of the Massachusetts General Hospital. He was also president of the Massachusetts Medical Society, 1872–74. He was a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and of the American Statistical Society. He gave medical instruction by lectures, in St. James College, Maryland, and in Trinity College, Connecticut.

He was the founder of St. Paul's School, in Concord, New Hampshire, and gave, during his life, $100,000, or more, for its advancement.

He gave very largely to a school in Minnesota that bore his name.

To the Church of the Advent, where he worshiped, he made large donations, continually, and at one time his gift was $25,000.

On April 9, 1840, he married Anne Henrietta Brune, of Baltimore, Maryland, who was the daughter of Frederick William and Anne (Clarke) Brune. His wife died January 6, 1894. Two sons and a daughter survived.

A memoir, by his relative, Rev. Caleb Davis Bradlee, D.D., was published in the REGISTER, vol. xlviii, pp. 277–280.

Vide MEMORIAL BIOGRAPHIES, vol. ii, pp. 164–171.

ABRAHAM AVERY

ABRAHAM AVERY, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1865, was born in Wilbraham, Massachusetts, November, 15, 1824, and died in Boston, April 3, 1893.

He was the son of Abraham and Elizabeth (Bliss) Avery, and was the fourth to bear the name.

For many years he was a member of the well-known firm of Rand, Avery, and Company, printers and publishers, Boston, from which he retired in 1877. He never entered public life, his tastes being for literary pursuits. The degree of Master of Arts was conferred upon him by Wesleyan University in 1879.

He married, November 19, 1851, Margaret Cook, daughter of William S. and Margaret Camp, of Middletown, Connecticut, by whom he had three children, two daughters surviving him.

RANDALL GARDNER BURRELL

Randall Gardner Burrell, a Resident Member from 1872, was born in Bucksport, Maine, July 24, 1816, and died in Washington, District of Columbia, April 4, 1893.

He was the son of Randall and Zillah (Smith) Burrell, and was descended from a long line of Cape Cod and Nantucket ancestors.

He was educated in the schools of his native town of Bucksport, and at the age of eighteen went to Bangor, Maine, and served an apprenticeship for the trade of carpenter and builder for a term of three years. He then went South and located at Apalachicola, Florida, where he was employed for five years; after which he returned North. He located at Boston, where he engaged in the business of pianoforte manufacturing, in the establishment of Mr. Gilbert, where he remained until the "gold fever" of 1849. He went to California and endured the hardships until 1854, when he returned again to Boston, and resumed his former business. Later he was associated with Mr. Charles H. Dennett in the firm of "Burrell and Dennett," piano-case manufacturers.

He was an active member of the Charitable Mechanic Association, and belonged to the Massachusetts Lodge of the Ancient Order of Free Masons. He was also a member and promoter of the Boston Natural History Society.

In 1892, finding his health failing, he started on a journey to the South, and thence to the Pacific coast, but, on his return, was taken ill at Washington, where he died. He left one son, Dr. Herbert L. Burrell.

BENJAMIN HOMER HALL

Benjamin Homer Hall, of Troy, New York, a Corresponding Member from 1861, was born in Troy, November 14, 1830, and died there, April 6, 1893.

He was a son of Daniel and Anjinette (Fitch) Hall. John[1] Hall, the founder of the family in this country, came from Coventry, England, and settled in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1630. He was descended from him through John[2], Joseph[3], Daniel[4], Lot[5], Lot[6], and Daniel[7] Hall, his father.

He received his early education in private schools in Troy, was prepared for college at Phillips Academy, Andover, Massachusetts, and was graduated at Harvard in 1851. While a student at Cambridge he published a work entitled "A Collection of College Words and Customs," of which a revised edition was called for a few years later. After his graduation he spent some time at the family home in Westminster, and in 1858 he published "A History of Eastern Vermont from its Earliest Settlement to the Close of the Eighteenth Century," an octavo volume of 799 pages. In 1860 he contributed an exhaustive article on Vermont to the Bibliography of that State, and in 1865 he edited "A Tribute by the Citizens of Troy to Abraham Lincoln." He was editor and proprietor of the "Troy Whig" for several years, and was a frequent contributor to the "Troy Times."

He studied law, and was admitted to the Rensselaer County Bar in 1856. In 1858 he was appointed city clerk, which office he held for one year. In 1874 he was appointed chamberlain of the city, and served in that capacity till his term expired in 1877; and he again served from 1884 to 1888. He was at one time a director in the Vermont Central Railroad, and also a director in the old Bank of Troy, later the United National Bank; and for many years he was one of the leading spirits in the Young Men's Association, of which he was president in 1859.

He married, June 1, 1859. Margaret M. Lane, daughter of Jacob L. Lane, who, with two sons and two daughters, survived him.

WILLIAM INGRAHAM KIP

William Ingraham Kip, a Corresponding Member from 1871, was born in New York City, October 3, 1811, and died in San Francisco, California, April 6, 1893.

He was descended from Hendrick DeKuype, who was sent to this country in 1635, by the Foreign Country Company, for the exploration of the northeast passage to the Indies. He soon returned to Holland, but left three sons in this country. William Ingraham Kip was the son of Leonard and Maria (Ingraham) Kip.

He was graduated at Yale College in 1831, and he took up the study of law. His tastes subsequently led him to study theology, and four years later he graduated from the General Theological Seminary, New York. He was first called to St. Peter's Church, Morristown, New Jersey, and later served as assistant at Grace Church, New York. In 1838 he became rector of St. Paul's Church, Albany, where he remained until 1853, when he was chosen missionary bishop of California. He was the first bishop of that State for nearly forty years.

He had decided literary tastes, and his book entitled "The Double Witness of the Church," reached its twenty-third thousandth edition. Other books of his were "Christmas Holidays in Rome," "The Lenten Fast," "Early French Missions in North America," "Catacombs of Rome," etc.

He married Maria Lawrence, daughter of Isaac Lawrence, president of the United States Bank, New York. His wife survived his death, with two sons, Colonel Lawrence Kip, of New York, and William Ingraham Kip, of San Francisco.

HENRY TRUMAN BECKWITH

Henry Truman Beckwith, a Life Member, elected in 1855, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 22, 1818, and died in Providence, April 7, 1893. He was a son of Truman and Alice Dexter (Brown) Beckwith.

He was for two years a member of the class of 1838 of Brown University, but did not graduate. After a few years he went from Boston to Calcutta, as supercargo of a ship. The first voyage was made in 1841, and the last return voyage in 1843. He then spent the next two winters in Macon, Georgia, as a buyer of cotton. In 1845 he became bookkeeper for his father, who was in the cotton business, and filled this position until his death.

He was a member of the Franklin Society and the Rhode Island Historical Society. He held various offices, of which the treasurership of the Providence Athenæum was the most important. His holidays were spent in travel. He was always traveling to see things; from Westminster Abbey to a bowlder in Johnston.

He kept everything, photographs, maps, letters, autographs, pieces of wood, brass and iron, each connected with some association in his mind. He was interested in very many things; especially in parks.

He was never married. His father was for many years actively engaged in the cotton business. He received a salary as bookkeeper, and after his father's death kept his own books, and lived on the income of the handsome estate his father left him. When poor, and when rich, he gave away a considerable portion of his yearly receipts for benevolent objects. His sightseeing was only limited by his physical endurance. One has said of him: "He was a good man, certainly full of crotchets, but they were all innocent and most of them useful ones."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN NOURSE

Benjamin Franklin Nourse, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Orrington, Maine, August 2, 1816, and died in Boston, April 7, 1893.

He was descended in the seventh generation from Francis[1] and Rebecca Nurse, who settled in Salem in 1640. Rebecca Nurse was accused of witchcraft and publicly executed, and her death caused the reaction which terminated the delusion. His line continued through Samuel[2], Samuel[3], Francis[4], Benjamin[5], and Benjamin[6], his father, who was married to Sally Aiken.

He graduated from the common school when he was twelve years of age. He never went to college, but was a student all his life. He went to Apalachicola, Florida, at the age of nineteen, and engaged in the cotton business. A few years later he became a partner in the firm of Nourse and Brooks, which was for a long time one of the leading houses in the cotton trade in the South. In 1857 he removed to Boston, and continued in the cotton business until his death. At the beginning of the Civil War he was strongly urged by Jefferson Davis and other leaders in the South to join them, but he steadily refused, and did what he could with his pen and his purse to strengthen the cause of the Union.

He served for a few years as an alderman of Apalachicola, and as mayor of that city. He was president of the Chamber of Commerce; afterwards president of the Boston Board of Trade, and vice-president of the National Board of Trade. He served as vestryman in Trinity Church, Boston, for twenty-two years. In 1867 he was appointed honorary United States commissioner to the Paris Exposition. He prepared a valuable report on the cotton trade, which was published by the Department of State. On economic questions he was regarded as an expert, and was frequently summoned as such before the committees of Congress. It was said that he did more than any other man, in public or private life, to prepare the way for the resumption of specie payments. As a cotton statistician he was regarded as the ablest in the world. He published no books, but wrote much for the press on matters relating to the cotton trade, the tariff, currency, and other economic topics. In 1878 he was appointed a commissioner to the International Monetary Conference at Paris, but he was not able to accept. He married Laura Elizabeth Little.

EDWARD CHASE WILSON

Edward Chase Wilson, a Life Member, elected in 1865, was born in Dover, New Hampshire, February 19, 1815, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, April 19, 1893.

He was the son of John and Sarah (Chase) Wilson, and was descended from Michael[1] Wilson, through Miles[2], of York, Maine, and John[3] Wilson, his father.

The family removed from Dover, New Hampshire, to Brunswick, Maine, and thence to South Berwick, where, at a very early age, he began his business life. About the year 1840 he removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he opened the largest dry-goods store then to be found in the western part of the State. Relinquishing this business in 1849, he removed to Boston, where he found a wider scope for his business activity, and became a member of the firm of Turner, Wilson, and Company, wholesale dealers in dry goods, subsequently Wilson, Hamilton, and Company. In 1866 he retired from active business. For over forty years his home was in Brookline, although he traveled extensively in Europe a portion of the time. To the end of his long life he maintained his interest in the current events of the day.

He married, in South Berwick, Maine, June 15, 1841, Emmeline Griggs, of Brookline, by whom he had four daughters and one son, William G. Wilson, of New York.

JOSEPH HENRY STICKNEY

Joseph Henry Stickney, a Corresponding Member from 1882, was born in West Brookfield, Massachusetts, August 6, 1811, and died in Baltimore, Maryland, May 3, 1893.

He was the son of Thomas and Mary (Ward) Stickney, and of the seventh generation from William Stickney, who was a resident of Boston in 1638.

He left Hopkins Academy in Hadley, Massachusetts, and began a business life when about twenty years of age. After a year spent in Boston, as an apprentice, and a year in New York, he went to Baltimore, in 1834, and entered into business as a commission merchant. For almost sixty years he was connected with the business of Baltimore. He was a stanch New England man in a Southern city. The fact that he lived outside New England may have developed his interest in the history and the institutions of the State of his birth.

He prepared and published a pamphlet entitled, "The Township System, with a Consideration of its Advantages." He also published pamphlets relating to the Colonial Period of New England history. He succeeded in establishing in Baltimore, a New England church, after the faith and polity of the Puritans.

He was one of the generous and regular contributors to the various monuments to the Pilgrims. It was his custom for many years to make an annual visit to Plymouth; and it was by his advice and pecuniary aid, in a large degree, that so much was done to gather and preserve the memorials of the Fathers of New England.

He was never married. He left $1,000 as a bequest to this Society, besides many other bequests for historical objects.

DAVID CLAPP

David Clapp, of Boston, for many years the printer of the Register, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, February 6, 1806, and died in Boston, May 10, 1893, aged eighty-seven years.

His ancestry is traced in the Clapp genealogy, which he printed, his line being Nicholas[1], of Dorchester, England, and Dorchester, New England, Nathaniel[2], Jonathan[3], David[4], and David[5], his father. David[6] was the son of David[5] and Azubah (Capen) Clapp.

The writer of this sketch was very well acquainted with David Clapp, the printer, — as he was familiarly called, — and can bear testimony to the excellence and generosity of his character, and to the obligation he was under to him for many kind favors. When I first knew him, many years ago, he had in his employ many aged men, who had been in his office for very many years, and who from their appearance had come down from a previous generation. Some of these, I was told, had served him for fifty years, for thirty years, and so on, down to briefer periods. In his serene disposition there was much charity and forgiveness for the faults of others, — and it was the universal verdict of all his helpers that he was a good employer; and he retained his help during their lives. Such a man, in his quiet way, was a benefactor to the community; and he, himself, worked along with his workers to the last of his life. He was a particularly faithful and skillful proof-reader, eminently practical, and a good one to serve under or to learn from.

For a period of fourteen years I was daily in his office; but, as I understand, very little is known of his early life; he was not a talker, but when occasion suggested it, he would express in a few words the remembrance of some incident which had impressed him in his youthful days. For instance, the coarseness of speech, and the rude actions of some who attended the old-fashioned military muster. He also expressed admiration for the pastor of his early days, the Rev. Thaddeus Mason Harris. There is not the slightest doubt that Mr. Clapp was brought up under the best of influences. He was undoubtedly a good boy, as well, as he afterwards proved to be a good man. He was conscientious and studious, as well as a lovable character. He was excellent in spelling, as a child, when he took a prize for his superiority in that art. He went forth from a plain and simple home, as well as attended a plain and simple school.

At first he went to work in a tannery, for $7 a month. In 1820, when fourteen years old, he engaged to serve a Mr. James White, for $5 a month. He then began to keep a diary, in which the spelling, punctuation, and composition were remarkable; much of it suitable to put in print without alteration or correction. He renewed his schooling with "Master" Pierce, and later returned to Mr. White. In 1822, at the age of sixteen, he became an apprentice at the printing business, with John Cotton, Jr., of Boston, and boarded in Water Street.

He began early on book work in that office, and for a time worked alone in the composing-room. He later formed a partnership under the name of Clapp and Hull; next under the name of D. Clapp, Jr., and Company; next under his own name from 1834 to 1861; he having been located at No. 184 Washington Street, corner of Washington and Franklin Streets — as a worker and proprietor for thirty-nine years. Later he was located at No. 564 Washington Street, later at No. 35 Bedford Street, later at No. 115 High Street.

In 1864 his son, John Cotton Clapp, was taken into partnership, and has continued the old firm. Mr. Clapp, Sr., retired from active business in 1892.

The "Boston Directory" was printed in the office of this firm from 1829 to 1846, and the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," from 1866 to 1906. A specialty of genealogical, historical, and medical publications has been their forte, and much pamphlet and book work has borne their imprint. Mr. David Clapp was, in a sense, the sponsor, if not the actual author, of the volume on his own family, entitled the "Clapp Memorial;" and to my certain knowledge, he wrote, or rewrote, much of the material furnished for it. Among many other works he printed the "History of the Cutter Family," and also printed and published Cutter's "History of Arlington;" these works being the first occasion of my long acquaintance with him. Among other works during my active connection with his office, he printed the "Peirce Genealogy," by General Peirce of the Old Colony; the "Preble Genealogy," by Admiral Preble; the "Chandler Genealogy," nearly all of which was destroyed in one of the great Boston fires; and the "Boston Medical and Surgical Journal," a successor of the "Medical Intelligencer," which he began printing in 1823. Of this medical periodical he became the owner in 1834, and it remained in his hands till 1874, when he sold it to a company.

Mr. Clapp was a Resident Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society from 1866.

He was married, April 9, 1835, to Mary Elizabeth Tucker, of Milton, Massachusetts. They had six children, all of whom survived his death. His widow died October 2, 1893, aged eighty-five.

For an estimate of Mr. Clapp's ability as a proof-reader, see statement by David W. Lothrop, in Register, xlviii : 154–155. An extended memoir of Mr. Clapp, by William Blake Trask, A.M., was printed in the Register, vol. xlviii, pp. 145–156, and was afterwards published separately in an enlarged form.

GEORGE CHANDLER

George Chandler, a Life Member, elected in 1858, was born in Pomfret, Connecticut, April 28, 1806, and died in Worcester, Massachusetts, May 17, 1893.

He was the son of Major John Wilkes and Mary (Stedman) Chandler, and a descendant of the sixth generation from William and Annis Chandler, who came to Roxbury in 1637.

At the age of seventeen he was a student in the academy in Dudley, Massachusetts, and was afterwards in the academies at Leicester, Massachusetts, and Woodstock, Connecticut. He entered Brown University in 1826. Two years later he entered Union College, where he was graduated in 1829. He received his medical degree from Yale College in 1831.

He began the practice of medicine in Worcester. The larger part of his professional life was devoted to the care of the insane, first at the State Lunatic Hospital in Worcester, where he was the assistant of Dr. S. B. Woodward from 1833 to 1842. In 1842 he was appointed superintendent of the State Lunatic Asylum in Concord, New Hampshire. In 1846 he was recalled to Worcester, to succeed Dr. Woodward. He was at the head of this hospital for ten years.

He retired from professional service at a comparatively early age, and devoted the remainder of his life to travel, and to historical and literary pursuits. He made two extended trips to Europe and the East, each keeping him from home about two years.

He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and of the Massachusetts Medical Society. In 1859 he was one of the representatives of the city of Worcester in the General Court. In 1862 he responded to the call for volunteer surgeons, and went to Fortress Monroe.

He devoted much time to the collection of materials, and to a genealogy of the Chandler family; and a book of 1,238 pages had been printed, and was in the binder's hands, when the whole edition, except forty-one copies, which had been delivered to him, was destroyed in the Great Boston Fire of 1872. After a short respite from his labors, he resumed work on the genealogy, and in 1883 a new edition of 1,323 pages was issued.

He was twice married. First, on May 4, 1852, to Josephine Rose, who died in 1868, leaving two children. Second, on April 8, 1874, to Mary E. Douglass, the widow of Charles D. Wheeler. She survived him.

CHARLES MORRIS BLAKE

Charles Morris Blake, of San Francisco, California, a Corresponding Member from 1880, was born in Brewer, now Holden, Maine, December 24, 1819, and died in San Francisco, June 3, 1893.

He was the son of Charles and Mary (Winchester) Blake, and descended from William[1] Blake, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, through Edward[2], Jonathan[3], John[4], John[5], and Charles[6] Blake, his father.

He graduated at Bowdoin College in 1842, and at Jefferson Medical College in 1845. He studied theology under Dr. Albert Barnes, of Philadelphia, and in 1855 was ordained a Presbyterian minister at Valparaiso, Chili, where, for several years, he was pastor and preacher to the Scotch miners. In 1849 he went to California, and from 1851 to 1857 was the editor of the "Pacific News" in San Francisco. He received the degree of M.D. from the University of California in 1876. He was commissioned chaplain of United States Volunteers in 1861. In 1863 he received a commission as captain of the Third United States Colored Troops, and was wounded in the head at the siege of Fort Wagner.

From the effects of this wound he suffered the remainder of his life. Later, he again served as chaplain at various hospitals and posts, being a greater part of the time on the frontier. In 1882 he became a resident of San Francisco,

For many years he was interested in genealogy, and freely expended money and labor in tracing the lineage, not only of the Blakes, but also of other families, in which he was specially interested. To him the credit belongs of making known the existence of the records of the baptism and marriage of William Blake, the emigrant to New England, which were found at Pitminster parish, Somerset County, England.

He married, August 18, 1844, Charlotte A. Farrington. Of his five children, two only survived, Charles E. Blake and Charlotte A. Brown, both of them physicians in San Francisco.

HENRY DELEVAN PAINE

Henry Delevan Paine, of New York, a Corresponding Member of this Society since 1857, was born in Delhi, Delaware County, New York, June 19, 1816, and died in New York, June 11, 1893. His earliest ancestor in this country was Stephen Paine, who came to New England in 1638, and settled in Hingham. He removed to Rehoboth in 1641. The line of descent has been as follows: Stephen^1, Stephen^2, Stephen^3, Stephen^4, Ezra^5, Asahel Ellsworth^6, M.D., married Anna Beers, died 1821, Henry Delevan^7, M.D.

Dr. Henry Delevan Paine was the son of a reputable physician. He received an English and classical education at Delaware Academy, Delhi. At the age of sixteen he went to New York, and entered the office of Dr. Amos G. Hull, an eminent physician of that day. He was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New York in 1838. He began the practice of medicine in Newburgh, on the Hudson. In 1848 he removed to

Albany, and in 1865 to the city of New York. During his residence of almost twenty years in Albany, he acquired a large practice, and became a leader among physicians of the homœopathic school. He was one of the founders of the American Institute of Homœopathy in 1844, and of the State Homœopathic Medical Society in 1850. He was a professor for a number of years in the New York Homœopathic Medical College. In 1880 he was appointed by the regents of the University of the State of New York a member of the First State Board of Medical Examiners.

He was a frequent contributor to the journals of his school of medicine. He visited Europe, with his family, in 1884, and remained abroad two years. Dr. Paine gave much time to genealogical studies. He was concerned in the publication of the "Paine Family Register" in 1858 and 1859, and of the "Paine Family Records," 1878–1882. He was a devout member of the Protestant Episcopal Church.

Dr. Paine was twice married. His first wife was Eliza Hale, daughter of Elisha Hale, of Newburgh. They had two children. His wife died in 1854, and in 1858 he married Lucy, daughter of Hon. Albert Gallup, of Albany, by whom he had a son, Henry G. Paine, who was the managing editor of "Harper's Weekly."

ABBOTT LAWRENCE

Abbott Lawrence, a Resident Member from 1874, was born in Boston, Massachusetts, September 9, 1828, and died in Nahant, Massachusetts, July 6, 1893.

He was the son of Abbott and Katherine (Bigelow) Lawrence, and of the seventh generation from John[1] Lawrence, who came to Watertown in 1635; through Deacon Nathaniel[2], John[3], Lieutenant Amos[4], Major Samuel[5], and Hon. Abbott[6] Lawrence, his father.

He was prepared for college in the Boston public schools and was graduated from Harvard University in 1849. He pursued a course of study in the Law School, and did not engage in the practice of the law, but for about ten years, was a member of a firm engaged in manufacturing. For many years he was president of one of the largest manufacturing corporations in the city of Lawrence. He was also a director in several other corporations, and gave a large part of his time to a careful supervision of their affairs.

He spent several years in foreign travel, and found time for literary work and historical investigations. He edited the "Diary" of his maternal grandfather, Timothy Bigelow, a noted lawyer of Groton, which was published in 1876. He was a member of a number of historical societies.

He married, April 12, 1853, Harriette, daughter of J. W. Paige, of Boston. They had six children.

ALEXANDER GREGG

Alexander Gregg, of Austin, Texas, a Corresponding Member of this Society since 1876, was born at Society Hill, Darlington District, South Carolina, October 8, 1819, son of David and Athalinda (Brocky) Gregg, grandson of Captain James and Mary (Wilson) Gregg, and great-grandson of John and Elinor Gregg, of Williamsburg, South Carolina. He was graduated with the highest honors of the South Carolina College, at Columbia, in 1838, studied law, was admitted to the Bar, and opened an office at Cheraw, South Carolina. A course of historical reading led to a change in his conception of duty, and he became a candidate for orders in the diocese of South Carolina, was ordained deacon in 1846, priest in 1847, and bishop in 1859. In 1847 he was called to the rectorship of St. David's Church, Cheraw, and remained there till his election by the diocese of Texas, in 1859, as their first bishop. He was consecrated at Richmond, Virginia, in 1859, and straightway departed for his bishopric. He organized the new diocese and remained its bishop for thirty-three years. He died at Austin, Texas, on July 10, 1893.

Bishop Gregg's ancestry was from the Scotch Presbyterians, who were placed, by Oliver Cromwell, in possession of the northern section of Ireland after the battle of Drogheda. A century later, in 1752, John and Joseph Gregg obtained from the provincial authorities of South Carolina grants of large tracts of land on the waters of the Pedee River, in that province. With their associates they constituted the colony of Williamsburg. John Gregg was the father of four sons and three daughters. As a family they had no special loyalty for the House of Hanover. They entered heartily into measures for the defense of the rights of the people, resisted the Stamp Act, and other aggressions of the king's cabinet, and on the outbreak of hostilities rendered efficient service under General Marion. Before the war was fairly afoot in South Carolina, John Gregg died, near the close of the year 1775. He was the bishop's great-grandfather. His grandfather, Captain James Gregg, lived on the west side of the Pedee River, and was an earnest and valuable officer in the American Revolution. He married Charlotte Kollock, of Cheraw, whose father went to South Carolina from Wrentham, Massachusetts, and married a southern lady.

Bishop Gregg had five sons and two daughters, and perhaps others who died young.

Besides his work in his chosen profession, Bishop Gregg was the author of an historical work, the more gratifying that it was thoroughly local, and preserved from oblivion the character and deeds of men of a high order of nobility of character, dwellers in a locality removed from the scene of important military action, but unfaltering in their devotion to the spirit of liberty. This work was entitled "History of the Old Cheraws." He was author, also, of several papers in magazines and encyclopedias on various historical features of Texas and the church in the Southwest. In 1859 he was honored with the degree of D.D., which was followed by that of LL.D. He was chancellor of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee. His popularity in his diocese extended far beyond the limits of the church. The length of his incumbency, the wisdom of his administration, his courtesy and kindliness of spirit towards all, warranted the epithet with which he was honored, "The best loved man in Texas."

ETHAN NELSON COBURN

Ethan Nelson Coburn, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1871, was born in Fairlee, Vermont, April 13, 1821, and died in Charlestown, July 13, 1893.

He was a son of Lemuel and Hannah (Post) Coburn.

He was an undertaker at Charlestown, and long prominent as a citizen. For many years he was a member of the Board of Overseers of the Poor, and in 1873 was a member and chairman of the Common Council — the last council of the separate city government of Charlestown. He was one of the committee that edited and printed the two volumes of the late Thomas B. Wyman's "Genealogies and Estates of Charlestown." He devoted much attention to the collection of genealogical and historical works, and had a profound knowledge of published Americana. He was a great reader; fluent in conversation, and widely conversant with Charlestown history.

He married, April 23, 1845, Huldah Ellen Bruce, by whom he had six children.

CHARLES COLCOCK JONES

Charles Colcock Jones, a Corresponding Member from 1883, was born in Savannah, Georgia, October 20, 1831, and died in Summerville, Georgia, July 19, 1893.

For an obituary notice of Dr. Jones, by William Harden, see Register, vol. liv, supp., pp. lii–liv.

RICHARD MANNING CHIPMAN

Richard Manning Chipman, a Corresponding Member from 1848, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, January 12, 1806, and died in Devon, Pennsylvania, August 15, 1893.

He was a son of Richard Manning and Elizabeth (Gray) Chipman, and was descended from John^{1} Chipman, through Deacon Samuel^{2}, Rev. John^{3} (Harvard College, 1711), Captain Samuel^{4}, John^{5}, and Deacon Richard Manning^{6} Chipman, his father.

He was educated at Kimball Union Academy, Dartmouth College, 1832, and Princeton Theological Seminary. He was pastor at Harwinton, Connecticut, 1835–39; at Athol, Massachusetts, 1839–51; at Guilford, Connecticut, 1852–58; acting pastor at Wolcottville, 1859–61; at Middle Haddam, 1861–63; at Hyde Park, Massachusetts, 1864–66; at East Granby, Connecticut, 1866–70; at Lisbon, 1871–79; without charge, Hyde Park, Massachusetts, 1879–83; at Philadelphia, with his son Richard Harrison Chipman, after.

His interest and skill in genealogical studies was unabated through life. He published a record of the Chipman line, also, "A Discourse on Ecclesiastical Prosperity," 1839; "On Free Discussion," 1839; "On the Maintenance of Moral Purity," 1841; "Memoir of Eli Thorp," 1842: and "History of Harwinton, Connecticut," 1860.

He married, June 1, 1835, Mary, daughter of Rev. Frederick and Elizabeth (Bunnell) Harrison, of Roxbury, Connecticut, who died March 28, 1893.

JOHN JAMES BELL

John James Bell, a Resident Member from 1868, was born in Chester, New Hampshire, October 30, 1827, and died in Manchester, New Hampshire, August 22, 1893.

He was the son of Samuel D. Bell, LL.D., chief justice of New Hampshire, and a grandson of Samuel Bell, LL.D., justice of the Superior Court, governor of the State, and United States Senator.

He received a thorough academical education, and was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1827. He received the degree of A.M. from Dartmouth College.

He was president of the New Hampshire Historical Society, and a member of the American Antiquarian Society. He had a great fondness for historical studies, and he delivered a number of valuable historical addresses. He was an able lawyer, though his tastes led him to turn aside from his profession at various times. He was, for some years, a prominent member of the Legislature of New Hampshire, and also a member of the Constitutional Convention of that State. He was president of a number of railroads, and a director in several business corporations.

He married, April 13, 1881, Cora L. Kent, of Exeter, who survived him.

CHARLES WILLIAM PARSONS

Charles William Parsons, a Resident Member from 1881, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, September 6, 1823, and died there September 2, 1893.

He was a son of Dr. Usher Parsons, who had charge of the sick and wounded at the battle of Lake Erie, and who was a vice-president of this Society. His mother was Mary Jackson (Holmes) Parsons, a daughter of Rev. Abiel Holmes, D.D., of Cambridge, and a sister of Oliver Wendell Holmes. He was descended from Joseph Parsons who settled in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1635, and afterwards resided in Northampton.

Losing his mother before he was two years old, he became a member of his grandfather's family at Cambridge, where he had his home for many years. Such was his progress in the prescribed course of study that he became a member of the Freshman class of Harvard College before he was fifteen years of age. After receiving his academic and medical degrees from Harvard, he became associated with his father in the practice of medicine in the city of Providence, where he spent the rest of his life.

His favorite resorts in Providence were the Athenæum, the College Library, and the Historical Cabinet. His numerous brief essays upon a variety of interesting subjects were well written. He did much to honor his profession and promote the cause of good learning, history, science, and humanity. He received honors from Brown University, Rhode Island Medical Society, Rhode Island Historical Society, and other institutions in and out of the State.

He married, in 1853, Mary Hallowell, daughter of John Lane Boylston. She died in 1887.

FREDERICK LOTHROP AMES

Frederick Lothrop Ames, the only son of Oliver and Sarah (Lothrop) Ames, was born in North Easton, Massachusetts, June 8, 1835, and died while passing over Long Island Sound, September 13, 1893.

The first of his ancestors in America was William Ames, who came in 1635 from Bruton, in Somersetshire, England, to Braintree in the Massachusetts Colony. His line of descent from him was: William[1], John[2], Thomas[3], Thomas[4], John[5], Oliver[6], Oliver[7], Frederick Lothrop[8]. His mother was a daughter of Hon. Howard Lothrop, of Easton, and sister of George Van Ness Lothrop, United States minister to Russia, under the first administration of President Cleveland. Mr. Ames was descended in the sixth generation from Urian Oakes, the fourth president of Harvard College. Hon. Oakes Ames was his uncle, and Ex-Governor Oliver Ames was his cousin.

Captain John Ames, the great-grandfather of Frederick L. Ames, was the beginner in a small way, as a maker of shovels in West Bridgewater, of what has become one of the most extensive and noted of the industries of New England: carried on at North Easton first by Oliver Ames & Sons, — the sons being Oakes and Oliver Ames, — and, since a reorganization in 1876, under the title of Oliver Ames & Sons Corporation.

Educated in the wholesome home training and neighborhood schools of Easton at the start, then for a time in a school in Concord, Massachusetts, and afterward fitted for college in the famous preparatory school at Exeter, New Hampshire, Phillips Academy, he passed from that school to Harvard College, and was graduated in 1854.

At his graduation his inclination was to the study of law. But there was a call for him in the large family business. Yielding his own preference to his father's wishes, he took his place with his older kinsmen, and engaged at once in the service of the company at North Easton, making himself acquainted with their already widely extended and still extending business enterprises. He became a member of the firm in 1863, and its treasurer in 1876, when the reorganization took place. This office he continued to fill to the end of his life. At the death of his father, which occurred March 9, 1877, he succeeded to his position as the head of the house. His advance as a man of business was from the first steady and sure, soon carrying him beyond the limits of the manufacturing plant at North Easton. Among the many New England men who have distinguished themselves in their section of the country by building up an exceptional prosperity, he has had few equals in the capacity for seeing with a clear judgment and grasping with a firm hand the conditions of success. The construction of railroads in all parts of the country was developing its resources, and these resources as they were developed demanded additional facilities for transportation and travel. Vast capabilities for opening and improving unoccupied regions presented themselves to far-seeing men. And now the country, plunged suddenly into a civil conflict for very existence, had desperate need of expeditious communication between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans. But such enterprises involved extraordinary risks. Among the most sagacious of those who comprehended both the magnitude and the importance of these enterprises, and, at the same time, the risks, were the brothers, Oakes and Oliver Ames. Patriotic observers all over the land welcomed their aid, applauded and endorsed their leadership. Frederick L. Ames was of the same blood. Not rashly, but boldly, he entered this field, took on himself with a rare coolness and confidence, heavy responsibilities in undertakings, the results of which even the sanguine scarcely ventured to predict. His expectations were justified. And so conspicuously was his ability manifested, so approved his foresight by events, that his coöperation was sought at all points by those who had large, complicated, and difficult projects of this nature in hand, till "he held directorship in about threescore railroad companies."

To some of these solicitations, widely away from the transactions of business, he lent a sympathetic ear, accepting official trusts and responsibilities in educational, charitable, and religious organizations, in which he took a sincere interest, bringing to them the clear head, so necessary as the complement to the warm heart. He was president of the Home for Incurables, a trustee of the Children's Hospital, of the Massachusetts General Hospital, of the McLean Insane Asylum, and "was very constant and faithful in his duties to those institutions." He was a fellow of Harvard College, and, as a loyal son, was devising liberal things for her benefit, the fulfilment of which only his death prevented. He was a stanch upholder of his church, and both Unity Church in North Easton and the First Church in Boston had his reverent affection and support.

Mr. Ames was as far as possible from a devotee to the accumulation and dispensing of wealth. As his most intimate friends describe him, there were in him not only the elements of the naturalist and the artist, of the student of literature and disciple of science; these had a developed life in him, and a leading influence with him. In the thick of his busiest engagements they claimed a just portion of his time, had his care, showed their ruling presence in his conversation and in his character. He not only let the accomplished architect build for him: he meditated and studied the structure for himself as an idealist. He not only bought and placed the picture that others approved and admired: he too admired it, and knew wherein it was admirable. He not only spent money in beautifying his grounds; he did not leave it all to the gardener: he selected among the things that might grow there what his taste preferred, and caressed his favorites. His books not only ornamented his shelves: he had them down and read them. When he came home he left his business outside, not seeming merely to have turned in for rest and refitting for the next campaign among the competitors for fame or fortune. He was a politician in the best sense, in that he loved his country, studied its institutions and policies, and put himself at its service in any place where he was needed. Mr. Ames was elected a Resident Member of the Society, January 5, 1881, and became a Life Member in 1885.

On June 7, 1860, Mr. Ames was married to Rebecca Caroline, only child of James Blair, of St. Louis, Missouri. Six children were born to them, of whom five survived his decease, namely, Helen Angier, the wife of Robert C. Hooper, of Boston; Oliver, who married Elise A. West, of Boston; Mary Shreve; Lothrop; and John Stanley.

For a memoir of Mr. Ames, with portrait, see REGISTER, vol. xlix, pp. 273-275.

EDWARD DUFFIELD NEILL

EDWARD DUFFIELD NEILL, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, a Corresponding Member from 1877, was born in Philadelphia, August 9, 1823, and died in Minneapolis, September 26, 1893.

He was the son of Dr. Henry and Maria (Duffield) Neill, and was descended from John[1] Neill, who settled in Delaware in 1739, through Dr. John[2], and Dr. Henry[3] Neill, his father.

He entered upon his college course at the University of Pennsylvania, but was graduated at Amherst College in 1842. He was a student at Andover Theological Seminary one year, and completed his theological studies under Rev. Albert Barnes and Rev. Dr. Thomas Brainard, of Philadelphia. He was ordained in Illinois in 1848, and organized the First Presbyterian Church in St. Paul, Minnesota, in 1849, and remained there until 1855. In latter years he left the Presbyterian Church, and was connected with the Reformed Episcopal Church.

The most important work of his life was performed in connection with schools and colleges, and in historical literature. He took the lead in establishing schools in St. Paul, and in 1853 founded the Baldwin School, and later the College of St. Paul, of which he was president. He was chancellor of the University of Minnesota, 1858–61. During the Civil War he served as chaplain of a Minnesota regiment, and in 1864 he became one of President Lincoln's private secretaries.

In 1869 he was appointed consul to Dublin, Ireland. He resigned this position after two years, and returned to his adopted State. He founded Macalister College, and was its president from 1872 to 1884. Later, he served the same college as professor of History, Literature, and Political Economy.

In 1858 he published a "History of Minnesota;" and in 1867, "Threads of Maryland Colonial History;" in 1868, "Virginia Vetusta;" in 1871, "English Colonization of America;" in 1876, "Founders of Maryland;" in 1885, "Virginia under James the First;" and in 1886, "Virginia Carolorum." He was a prominent member of the Minnesota Historical Society, and made many contributions to its publications.

Lafayette College conferred upon him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1866.

He married, October 4, 1847, Nancy Hall, of Snow Hill, Maryland, who survived him.

JOHN SAMUEL HILL FOGG

John Samuel Hill Fogg was a native of Eliot, Maine, and bore the names of his grandfathers. The immigrant ancestor of the family was Samuel Fogg, who settled at Hampton, New Hampshire, in 1638, and remained a citizen there till his death in 1672. His farm, known as Bride Hill, is still held in the family, possession passing by inheritance. No deed of conveyance has covered the property since the original grant. By his wife Anne, daughter of Roger and Anne Shaw, he had a family of four sons and one daughter, of whom the youngest, Daniel[2] Fogg, born at

Hampton, 1660, became a blacksmith, and removed about 1680 to Black Point (Scarborough), Maine, where he married Hannah, daughter of John Libby. The incursions of Indians forced removal, and he was at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, for a period; but in 1700 he purchased a farm on Sturgeon Creek, in that part of Kittery, now Eliot, Maine. There he remained till his death in 1755. He was an original member of the Sturgeon Creek (Congregational) Church, organized in 1721. His family of nine children were severally born at Scarborough, Portsmouth, and Kittery. The youngest of the family, James[3] Fogg, born at Kittery, 1704, married Elizabeth, daughter of Deacon James and Mary (Woodman) Fernald, of Kittery, inherited the homestead and passed his life on it as a farmer. He died in 1787. His family of ten children consisted of four sons and six daughters, of whom the youngest surviving, John[4] Fogg, born at Kittery, 1731, married Abigail, daughter of Deacon William and Katherine (Rogers) Leighton, continued the occupancy of the homestead and the ancestral occupation of husbandry, till his decease in 1827. He had a family of nine children, of whom William[5] Fogg, born at Kittery, 1790, married Elizabeth Deed, only child of Samuel and Rebekah Hill, of Eliot. He inherited a portion of the paternal homestead and cultivated it till his death. He was a prominent citizen, filling various public offices. Of his family of five children, the only one who married was the subject of this notice, John Samuel Hill[6] Fogg, born at Eliot, May 21, 1826. He was educated at the South Berwick Academy, Bowdoin College, and Harvard Medical School. He married first, 1850, Sarah Frances, daughter of Captain John[5] Stockbridge and Frances[6] Gordon, of Exeter, New Hampshire, who deceased in 1870. They had three sons born in Boston, viz.: William John Gordon[7] Fogg, born 1851, was graduated at Harvard, A.B. 1873, M.D. 1876; married, 1880, Ella Frances, daughter of Henry E. and Louise Bradlee, of Calais, Maine. He died February 27, 1894 Charles Joseph Fogg, born 1853 died 1856. Francis Joseph Fogg, born 1857, died March 10, 1871, a pupil in the Boston Latin School.

Dr. Fogg married second, 1872, Mary Griselda, daughter of Rev. Joseph Hart Clinch, D.D., rector of St. Matthew's Church, South Boston, who survived him.

Dr. Fogg settled in the practice of his profession in South Boston directly upon graduation in medicine, and practiced his profession with conspicuous success till he was disabled by paralysis. He represented the city of Boston in the Legislature of 1855. He served on the school committee from 1869 continuously to 1873. He became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1858, and remained such to the close of his life. On the retirement from his professional duties he entered with zeal upon genealogical and historical study and investigation, and achieved a remarkable success. He inherited a strong love for history from his father, who was conspicuous as a local historian. Dr. Fogg, with indefatigable industry, collected valuable documents. He possessed the rare faculty of rightly estimating such values. He was seldom at fault in his judgment, and became a skilled expert in matters of colonial history, and the personalities of the prominent men of those days. Bright in intellect, cheerful in spirit, patient in suffering, he never flinched from acceptance of the awful affliction which visited him.

Dr. Fogg increased the moderate patrimony which he inherited, and left, subject to the life interest of his widow, a considerable property to public uses in his native town, and to the Historical Society, of Maine. He died at his residence in South Boston, on Monday, October 16, 1893.

JAMES ROBINSON NEWHALL

James Robinson Newhall, of Lynn, a Resident Member of this Society, elected 1883, was born in Lynn, December 25, 1809, and died in Lynn, October 24, 1893.

He was a descendant of Thomas Newhall, who came from England in 1630, and settled in Lynn a year or two after the town was begun. His second son, Thomas, born in 1631, was the first white child born in Lynn. His son, Joseph, was born 1658. He is said to have perished in a great snowstorm. His son, Benjamin, was born in 1698. He had fourteen children. His son, James, born in 1731, was a magistrate. He was the father of Benjamin, born in 1774, who was the father of Judge Newhall, the historian of Lynn, of whom we are writing. The family of Newhall is very numerous in Lynn. At one period there were eight men there who bore the name of James Newhall, not one of whom had a middle name.

Judge Newhall was a self-made man. His father had a large family to provide for, and his mother died when he was a child. He left home, to make his way in the world, at the age of eleven. He attended the public schools as much as he was able; but in his fifteenth year he entered the office of the "Salem Gazette," to learn printing. Before he was twenty-one he was employed as foreman in one of the principal book offices in Boston. In 1829 he was employed in the "Confidence" office in New York. At the age of twenty-two he returned to Lynn, and was employed in the office of the "Mirror." He afterward purchased the office, and was for some years engaged in the printing and newspaper business. In 1844 he began the study of the law, and was admitted to the Bar in 1847. He opened an office in Lynn, and secured a good business as a lawyer. In 1869 he was commissioned as judge of the Lynn Police Court, an office which he held for ten years. In 1882 he took an extended tour abroad, visiting the most important cities in Europe.

Mr. Newhall was not much in public life excepting as judge of the Police Court. He was, however, at one time chairman of the School Board, and president of the Common Council. He devoted a large part of his time, in his late years, to historical studies. He published "Lin; or Jewels of the Third Plantation," a book which George W. Curtis compared to the Sketch Book, by Washington Irving. The "History of Lynn," published in 1865, bears on its title-page the names of Alonzo Lewis and James R. Newhall. A large part of this work is from the pen of Judge Newhall. He also published "Centennial Addresses" in 1876, and "Lynn — Her First Two Hundred and Fifty Years," by invitation of the city authorities, at the anniversary in 1879. He contributed to the History of Essex County and to that of Worcester County. His "Annals of Lynn," published in 1883, brought the history of the city to that date. He was for several years president of the Lynn Press Association.

He was twice married. In October, 1837, he married Dorcas B. Brown, of Salem. His second wife was Elizabeth Campbell, daughter of the late Josiah Newhall, who survived him.

FRANKLIN HAVEN

Franklin Haven, a Life Member, elected in 1855, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 30, 1804, and died at Beverly Farms, October 31, 1893. In 1807 his parents removed to Boston, where he attended the public schools. At the age of twenty he was appointed teller of the Globe Bank. In 1831 the Merchants' Bank was chartered, and he was made its cashier; and, five years later, its president; an office which he held for forty-six years. He was pension agent for Massachusetts from 1838 to 1854, and United States sub-treasurer from 1849 to

1853. He was a confidential friend of Daniel Webster, and was named by Mr. Webster, in his will, as one of the trustees of the Marshfield estate. In 1851 the Legislature of Illinois appointed him one of the original Board of Directors of the Illinois Central Railroad, which office he held for thirteen years. In 1858 he was appointed chairman of the State Board of Commissioners for Public Lands. Under direction of this board the Back Bay was filled, the Public Gardens enlarged, and Commonwealth Avenue and the adjoining streets laid out. He was for many years a director of the Eastern Railroad, and was an early advocate of the Boston Clearing House, and its first president. During the Civil War he rendered valuable services to the government. In 1861 and 1862 he was chairman of the committee of Boston Banks to collect subscriptions for government loans. He was repeatedly summoned to Washington to confer with the Secretary of the Treasury and the House Committee of Ways and Means, upon questions of public finance, and his suggestions were not infrequently the basis of official and legislative action.

He married, in 1828, Sarah Ann Curtis, daughter of Samuel Curtis, of Boston, who survived him, with three daughters, Mrs. Sarah Ann Pierpont, Mrs. Waldo O. Ross, and Miss Mary E. Haven; and two sons, Franklin Haven, who succeeded his father in the presidency of the Merchants' Bank, and Edward Belknap Haven.

SAMUEL JAMES BRIDGE

Samuel James Bridge, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, elected in 1850, was born in Boston, June 1, 1809, and died in Roxbury, Massachusetts, November 6, 1893.

He was the son of Samuel Bridge, and he was of the seventh generation from John Bridge, who came to this country with the Braintree Company, and was assigned to Cambridge in 1632.

The subject of this sketch presented to the city of Cambridge a bronze statue of his ancestor, and it is believed that this was the first statue of a Puritan pioneer erected in New England.

His father, Samuel[6] Bridge, was a merchant in Boston, and son of Edmund[5], Samuel[4], Matthew[3], Matthew[2], John[1].

He was educated in the public schools, and was sent at the age of twelve to Wiscasset, Maine, and placed under the tuition of Rev. Dr. Packard. He completed his preparation for college in the Latin School in Boston, but the lack of money prevented him from entering. He became a business man in Boston, and accumulated a large fortune, which he used in promoting various important public enterprises. In 1841 he was appointed principal appraiser in the Custom House in Boston. After twelve years' service there he was made appraiser-general of the Pacific coast, and continued to serve seven and a half years. His work consisted of the supervision of all the customs on the Pacific coast, including California, Oregon, and Washington. He traveled extensively in all parts of the world.

Harvard College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Arts in 1880.

He was never married.

ALVAH AUGUSTUS BURRAGE

ALVAH AUGUSTUS BURRAGE, a Life Member, elected in 1855, was born in North Leominster, Massachusetts, May 30, 1823, and died in Boston, November 6, 1893.

He was a son of Captain Josiah and Ruth (Kilburn) Burrage, and he was descended from John[1] Burrage, who was in Charlestown in 1637, through Thomas[2], Thomas[3], William[4], and Josiah[5] Burrage, his father.

He attended the district school for a few weeks in summer and winter, until sixteen years of age. In 1839 he entered the store of Messrs. Richardson and Burrage, to learn the sale of woolen goods, at which date began his mercantile life in Boston, where he ever afterwards resided. In 1846 he became one of the firm of Wilkinson, Stetson, and Company, and continued this partnership until 1852.

In 1853 he became a partner with Noble H. Hill, and his brother Charles H. Burrage, constituting the firm of Hill, Burrage and Company; this continued for six years. In 1859 the firm became Burrage Brothers and Company. In 1873 he retired from business.

He took a deep interest in public reforms and in political matters. He was identified with the anti-slavery cause when it was in public disfavor, and took an active part in the Free Soil party. He was elected a representative to the General Court in 1867, 1868, and 1869; a member of the Boston Board of Aldermen in 1875 and 1876; and was chosen to the State Senate in 1878 and 1879.

He wrote articles and letters for the press on current topics of the day. He published "The Burrage Memorial" in 1877, a book of 265 pages. He was an admirer of Theodore Parker, and gave much time and money towards the erection of the Parker Memorial Building.

He married, May 17, 1849, Elizabeth Amelia Smith, of Groton, Massachusetts. They had eight children. His widow, one son, and three daughters, survived him.

CHARLES FREDERIC CREHORE

Charles Frederic Crehore, of Newton, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1891, was born in Newton Lower Falls, June 18, 1828, and died there, November 8, 1893.

He was the son of Lemuel and Mary Ann (Clark-Dodge) Crehore, and was in direct line of descent, in the seventh generation, from Teague Crehore, of Irish origin, who appeared in Dorchester, Massachusetts, about 1650.

He received his preparatory education at Milton Academy, Milton, Massachusetts, and at W. H. Brooks's private school, Boston, and at other private schools. He entered the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York, in 1847. He left it in 1849, and joined a party of engineers upon the Rutland, Vermont, Railroad. He was at home from 1851 to 1852; in Europe, 1852–53; and in Minnesota, 1854–57, having charge of the Big Sioux and Mankato military road, then being constructed under Captain James Simpson, United States Topographical Engineer. He studied medicine and was graduated at Harvard Medical School in 1859. He practiced medicine in Boston till May, 1861; served as surgeon upon the armed steamer "Cambridge," 1861; as assistant surgeon in the Twentieth Massachusetts Volunteers in 1861 and 1862; and as surgeon in the Thirty-Seventh Massachusetts Volunteers from 1862 to 1864. During this time he was one year medical inspector of the Sixth Army Corps, surgeon-in-chief of division, etc. From that time until his death he resided in Newton, carrying on the business of manufacturing press paper.

He was a member of the Massachusetts and other Medical

Societies, and also of the Boston Society of Natural History. He prepared a genealogy of his branch of the Crehore family, which was published in 1887.

He married, September 29, 1857, Mary Wyer, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Faris (Tracy) Loring, of Boston. His widow, a son, and a daughter survived him.

FRANCIS PARKMAN

Francis Parkman, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1865, was born in Boston, September 16, 1823, and died in Jamaica Plain, November 9, 1893.

He was a son of the Rev. Francis and Caroline (Hall) Parkman, and was descended from Elias[1] Parkman (son of Thomas of Sidmouth, England), who settled in Dorchester in 1633, through Elias[2], William[3], Rev. Ebenezer[4], Samuel[5], and Rev. Francis[6] Parkman, his father.

He was graduated at Harvard in 1844, and studied law for two years after graduation. He was attracted towards literary pursuits more strongly than towards a professional career, and before completing his course at the law school, he decided to devote himself to historical studies. He went abroad for a time, and after his return spent several months among the Rocky Mountains, living among the Dacotas and other tribes of Indians. His health was broken by the exposure of these journeys, and he was a sufferer for the remainder of his life. His first book was an account of the Rocky Mountain Region and its inhabitants. Four years later he published "The Conspiracy of Pontiac, and the Indian War after the Conquest of Canada." His third book was a novel, with the title "Vassall Morton." In 1866 he published his "Book of Roses." During the same year, "The Pioneers of France in the New World" was published. In 1868 he published "The Jesuits in North America in the Seventeenth

Century"; and in 1869, "La Salle and the Discovery of the Great West." He also published "The Old Régime in Canada," in 1874; "Count Frontenac and the New France under Louis XIV," in 1877; and, "Montcalm and Wolfe," in two volumes, in 1884.

He was professor of Horticulture at Harvard, 1871–72; and overseer, 1868–71, and a fellow, 1875–88. He was vice-president of the Massachusetts Historical Society, to which he bequeathed his valuable manuscripts; a fellow of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences; Honorary Member of the Society of Antiquity, London; and a member of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain.

The honorary degree of LL.D. was conferred upon him by McGill University in 1879, by Williams College in 1885, and by Harvard in 1889.

He married, in 1850, Catherine, daughter of Dr. Jacob Bigelow, of Boston. She died in 1858, leaving two daughters.

CHARLES HENRY BELL

Charles Henry Bell, of Exeter, New Hampshire, a Life Member, elected in 1868, was born in Chester, New Hampshire, November 18, 1823, and died in Exeter, November 11, 1893.

His immigrant ancestor was John Bell, a native of Ireland, but of Scotch descent, and a settler of Londonderry, New Hampshire. John, his son, of the second generation in this country, was the father of John, of the third generation, governor of the State, in 1828, who was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Charles Henry Bell at the age of twelve was sent as a student to Pembroke Academy, where he remained two years. In 1837 he entered Phillips Exeter Academy, but returned in 1838 to Pembroke. He entered Dartmouth College before he was fifteen years of age, but withdrew after a short stay. During his absence he devoted a part of his time to the study of civil engineering, under the direction of James Hayward, whose office was in Boston. In 1840 he re-entered Dartmouth, where he became captain of the college military corps, and served for one year, 1843–44, the latter year being the date of his graduation.

He began the study of law with Hon. James Bell, of Exeter, and completed his study with Hon. Samuel Dana Bell. He was admitted to the Bar in 1847, and began practice in Chester. In 1849 he entered into partnership with Nathaniel Wells, of Somersworth, New Hampshire, in the village of Great Falls. Here he practically began his career as a lawyer. In 1854 he removed to Exeter, where he passed the remaining years of his life.

In 1856 he was appointed solicitor of Rockingham County, which office he held for the period of ten years. After twenty-one years' experience, in 1868 he retired from active practice at the Bar. He was often appointed a referee after this period.

In 1858, and in four other years, he represented Exeter in the State Legislature. He was also State Senator for two terms. He was speaker of the House in 1860, and president of the Senate in 1864. In 1879 he became a member of the United States Senate, to fill a vacancy. He was governor of New Hampshire for two years, 1881–83. In 1889 he completed his public service by presiding over a convention to revise the State Constitution.

He took an active personal interest in education. He was a trustee of Dartmouth College, of the Robinson Seminary, and of Phillips Exeter Academy. He also wrote and delivered numerous discourses on education. His first literary venture was the "Life of William M. Richardson, LL.D.," published in 1839, only four months after the author had completed fifteen years of his age. He delivered an oration in Derry, New Hampshire, in 1869, at the one hundred and fiftieth anniversary of that place. In 1871 he published "Men and Things of Exeter, New Hampshire," and in the same year he delivered a discourse at the dedication of the Society's House, in Boston, at the invitation of the New England Historic Genealogical Society.

In 1873 he delivered an address before the New Hampshire Historical Society, on its semi-centennial anniversary.

He also published "Exeter in 1776," and a memoir of Rev. John Wheelwright, for "John Wheelwright, his Writings," issued by the Prince Society.

He contributed to the "Memorial Biographies" a memoir of Daniel Webster, and he delivered on different occasions memorial addresses on various persons and subjects.

He published, in his later life, "The Worship of Success;" "The Phillips Exeter Academy in New Hampshire;" a "Memoir of Dr. John Taylor Gilman;" "The Exeter Quarter-Millennial;" "The History of the Town of Exeter, New Hampshire;" a "Discourse on the Battle of Bunker Hill;" and the "Bench and Bar of New Hampshire," his last work.

He made a collection, among other things, of books and pamphlets printed in Exeter.

Dartmouth College conferred on him the degree of LL.D. in 1881.

He was president of the New Hampshire Historical Society for nineteen years, and a vice-president of the Prince Society.

He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society, also of the Royal Historical Society of Great Britain, and a Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of many others.

He married first, May 6, 1847, Sarah Almira Gilman, daughter of Nicholas Gilman, of Exeter; second, June 3, 1867, Mary Elizabeth Gilman, daughter of Harrison Gray, of Boston, and widow of Joseph Taylor Gilman, of Exeter. By the first wife he had two daughters.

The above sketch is prepared from a memoir, by Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, D.D., published in the REGISTER, vol. xlix, pp. 9–23.

HOWLAND HOLMES

Howland Holmes, of Lexington, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, elected 1875, was born in Halifax, Plymouth County, Massachusetts, January 16, 1815, the son of Howland and Huldah (Copeland) Holmes. He traced his ancestry to John Holmes, of Plymouth (1632), and on his mother's side to John Alden.

He attended school at Bridgewater and at Phillips Exeter Academy, and was graduated at Harvard in 1843, taking his medical degree in 1848. He taught school at Belmont, Charlestown, and elsewhere, in the intervals of study. He spent a year in Europe, attending medical lectures in Paris, and visiting the hospitals of London.

Dr. Holmes began practice in West Cambridge (Arlington), Massachusetts, where he found his wife, Sarah Maria Wellington, daughter of William Cotting. They were married August 28, 1849, at Albany, New York. In 1851 they moved to Lexington, and made that their permanent home.

By his skill and sympathy, Dr. Holmes acquired an extensive practice. He was always willing to respond to the calls of the poor. As a citizen, he participated freely in municipal affairs, having plans and convictions of his own, which he was always ready to advocate. Few subjects of importance came up in town meetings upon which he did not have something to say. He was a zealous promoter of several public measures, which were of distinct advantage to the town. He originated a society for planting shade trees in 1853, and was an early member of the Farmers' Club. He served on many town committees, and was an efficient member of the School Board. He was interested in the organization of the Cary Library in Lexington, and founded the Holmes Library in his native town. He enjoyed his membership in the Massachusetts Medical Society, the Middlesex East

District Medical Society, and in the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, and attended the meetings with great regularity. Several of his papers on medical subjects were published.

Dr. Holmes inherited the sturdy qualities of his ancestors. Having been brought up on a farm, he acquired that love of outdoor work which was a characteristic of his whole life. His fruit and flower garden was one of the best in the village.

He was social, generous, hospitable, of medium stature, of a ruddy complexion, and active temperament. His wife, a son, and a daughter survived him.

He lived nearly fourscore years — more than a quarter of the entire period covered by our country's history. In his childhood he might have listened to some one who had known a man who had talked with the Pilgrim Fathers.

The manner of his departure was noteworthy. On the 16th of November, 1893, he drove down to Medford to take a basket of fruit of his own raising to some friends, and upon his return, as he crossed the Mystic River — how significant the name! — at the same moment he passed over Jordan, and his spirit took its flight. The simple vehicle in which he had so often driven on his earthly ministrations bore him at last to his journey's end.

WILLIAM HENRY EMERY

William Henry Emery, of Boston, was born in Biddeford, Maine, March 22, 1822, and died in Newton, Massachusetts, November 28, 1893. He was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1877. He was descended from John Emery, one of the early settlers of New England. The family line is as follows:

William Henry Emery^8, Isaac^7, Thomas^6, Thomas^5, James^4, James^3, Anthony^2, John^1. Anthony^2 came to this country in 1635, in the bark "James," of London. Isaac Emery^7 was aid to Governor Paris, of Maine, and a member of the committee to receive Lafayette in 1824. He was also a member of Governor Boutwell's council, and one of the founders of the John Hancock Life Insurance Company. His mother, Faith Bigelow, was a descendant of the noted Ann Hutchinson, also of Philip Savage, chairman of the "Tea Party" meeting in the Old South Meeting-house, December 16, 1773.

Mr. Emery was educated at Thornton Academy, Saco, Maine. At the age of eighteen he engaged in the coal trade, which afterwards became his life business, though he was for some years entry clerk in the Custom House. He was a man highly respected and sought for to fill positions of trust. He was a member of the Masonic Fraternity and a trustee of the Franklin Savings Bank. He gave a good deal of time to genealogical researches. He had those traits of character which made him a great favorite, exceptionally popular in an extended social circle, "a man to be sadly missed," honorably known as a business man. His fellow-tradesmen testify that "he earned and well maintained the title of a good citizen, an upright merchant, and an honest man, who could always be relied upon in the various duties and trusts in life."

He married first, October 5, 1847, Sarah R., daughter of Thomas Haviland, of Boston. She died October 16, 1855, leaving two daughters, Mary Haviland and Helen Bigelow. He next married, October 22, 1856, Eliza Bishop, daughter of Nathaniel Holmes Bishop, of Medford, Massachusetts, by whom he had Eliza Kate, William Bishop, and Heber Bishop.

DAVID THAYER

David Thayer, a Resident Member, elected in 1857, was born in Braintree, Massachusetts, July 19, 1813, and died in Boston, December 14, 1893.

For an obituary notice of Dr. Thayer, by David H. Brown, A.B., see Register, vol. liv, supp., pp. liv–lv.

DAVID BRAINARD WESTON

David Brainard Weston, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1882, was born in Londonderry, Vermont, May 29, 1815, and died in Boston, December 22, 1893.

He was educated in the public schools, and at Lawrence Academy, Groton. His father died when he was very young, and he was left, more than most young men were, to make his own way in the world. He became a useful and prosperous citizen of Charlestown, and was elected to positions of responsibility and honor from year to year, until the time when Charlestown became a part of Boston.

He married, May 30, 1853, Lucy Hutchinson, daughter of Dr. Hezekiah and Lucy Hutchinson. They had one son, Rev. Henry C. Weston.

FRANCIS MINOT WELD

Francis Minot Weld, of Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, elected in 1889, was born in Dalton, New Hampshire, January 17, 1840, and died in Jamaica Plain, December 31, 1893.

He was descended from John[1] Weld, through Eleazer[2], William Gordon[3], and Thomas Swan[4] Weld, of Dalton, New Hampshire.

His parents removed from New Hampshire to Jamaica Plain when he was a boy. He was prepared for college at the Eliot School, and was graduated at Harvard College, with high rank, in 1860. He studied at the Medical School for about two years, when he entered the service of the United States as a surgeon. He served at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, and at the Port Hospital, Grafton, West Virginia. In January, 1863, he was assigned to the monitor "Nantucket." In December he was ordered to the frigate "Wabash." He thought it best, however, to resign his commission, and take time to complete his medical studies. He was graduated in 1864, and was soon after commissioned as a surgeon. He served in General Grant's campaign of that year. He was with General Terry's corps at Fort Fisher, and then joined General Sherman's army near Raleigh. He was at different times brigade and division surgeon, and had charge of various field and port hospitals.

When he was mustered out of service in 1865, he returned to Jamaica Plain, and began the practice of his profession. A year later he engaged in business in New York. After a time he returned to the practice of medicine, and was attending and consulting physician in various hospitals and dispensaries.

He retired from practice in 1887, and made his home in Jamaica Plain. He was a member of a number of organizations, and was especially active in the formation of the New York

Harvard Club, serving as its president. From 1882 to 1889 he was an overseer of Harvard College. He received the degree of M.A. in 1871.

He married, April 11, 1872, Fanny Elizabeth Bartholomew, who survived him. They had three children, two sons and a daughter.

WILLIAM STEVENS HOUGHTON

William Stevens Houghton, elected a Resident Member in 1870, and made a Life Member the same year, was born in Boxborough, Massachusetts, June 20, 1816, and died in Boston, January 3, 1894. His grandfathers were Asa Houghton, of Harvard, and Deacon Oliver Mead, of Boxborough. He was a son of Reuben and Elizabeth (Mead) Houghton. In 1849 he married Abba Frances Goodridge, daughter of Joseph Goodridge, of Boston, and in 1859, Sarah Jane Topliff, daughter of Samuel Topliff, of Boston, became his second wife. The names of his children were Elizabeth Goodridge, William Topliff (deceased), Samuel Topliff, Clement Stevens, and Edwin Arnold. In early life he went into business in Boston, and became a member of the firm of Houghton and Coolidge. This firm was prominent on Pearl and High streets for forty years. For thirty years he was one of the Board of Deacons of the Central Congregational Church, in Boston. He was a trustee of Wellesley College and of the Northfield schools, a member of the corporation of the General Theological Library, and a director of the Webster Bank and of several benevolent institutions. Although very generous towards churches and institutions of learning in all parts of the country, he preferred that his name should not be mentioned as the donor of his gifts.

TRYON EDWARDS

Tryon Edwards, of Detroit, Michigan, was born in Hartford, Connecticut, August 7, 1809, and died in Detroit, January 4, 1894.

He was a great-grandson of President Edwards, of Northampton. The first of the Edwards family in this country was William Edwards, who came from England, young and unmarried, early in the seventeenth century. His son was Richard Edwards, who married Elizabeth Tuttle, of New Haven. His eldest son, Timothy Edwards, was the minister of Windsor, Connecticut, almost sixty years. He was the father of Jonathan Edwards, the famous metaphysician and divine, who was born October 8, 1703. His son Jonathan, the younger, was born in Northampton, May 26, 1845. His son Jonathan Walter, a lawyer of distinction, was the father of Dr. Tryon Edwards.

Tryon Edwards was graduated from Yale College in 1828, studied law two years in New York, and studied theology at Princeton, graduating in 1830. He was ordained as a minister in the Presbyterian Church in July, 1834, at Rochester, New York, and continued his work as a pastor in that city till 1844. From 1844 to 1857 he was the pastor of a Congregational Church in New London, Connecticut, and from 1867 to 1873 he was pastor of a Presbyterian Church at Hagarstown, Maryland. While at Hagarstown he was successful in an effort to establish the Wilson Female College, of which he was for a time the president. His last pastorate was at Governeur, New York, from 1874 to 1879. His later years were passed in Detroit, Michigan.

Dr. Edwards was a man of great ability, very extended and accurate information, and of fine presence, with the manners of a cultivated gentleman of the old school. He was credited by his friends with a great shrewdness which often enabled him to control the actions of men in carrying out his plans. As an author he attained a high rank, and some of the books that he published will have a permanent place in American literature.

He published an edition of the complete works of his grandfather, the younger President Edwards, with an extended memoir, 2 vols., 1842; a memoir of Dr. Joseph Bellamy, published with his works, 1850; "Select Poetry for Children and Youth," 1851; "The World's Laconics," 1852; "Wonders of the World," 1855; "Light for the Day," 1879; and a number of other books.

He received the degree of D.D. from Wabash College, Indiana, 1848. He was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1847.

WILLIAM GORDON MEANS

William Gordon Means, a Life Member, was born at Amherst, New Hampshire, on April 27, 1815, son of David MacGregor and Catherine (Atherton) Means. He was a great-grandson of Thomas Means, of Stewartstown, County Tyrone, Ireland. His grandfather, Colonel Robert Means, was a weaver from the north of Ireland, who established himself in business in the town of Amherst, New Hampshire, where he enjoyed a long and successful career as merchant, colonel, representative, and town officer in various capacities. One of his daughters became wife to Hon. Jeremiah Mason, and another wife to President Appleton, of Bowdoin College. Mr. Means's father succeeded his father in business at Amherst, and had an equally successful career, as colonel in the militia, representative to the Legislature, town official, and justice of the peace.

Mr. Means's education was obtained in the common schools of his native town and at the Pinkerton Academy at Derry, New Hampshire. At the age of fifteen he came to Boston and served as a clerk in mercantile business for seven years. His aptitude for his chosen life work, an inheritance from an unusually capable ancestry, immediately gave him prominence among the young merchants of Boston, and when the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company was established at Manchester, New Hampshire, he was elected clerk. He accepted the situation, removed to the new city, and there remained in active discharge of important duties till 1859. In 1854 he resigned his clerkship and became treasurer of the Manchester (New Hampshire) Locomotive Works, which he held till his death. While a citizen of Manchester, Mr. Means served as an alderman of the city and as its representative in the Legislature. In 1858 he was elected treasurer of the Salmon Falls (New Hampshire) Manufacturing Company. As the duties of these treasurerships made his business largely in Boston, where the offices were located, Mr. Means removed his residence to Andover, Massachusetts, and ultimately to Boston, where he died on the 4th of January, 1894. In 1882, being elected president of the Salmon Falls Manufacturing Company, he resigned the treasurership of that corporation. He was for many years a director in the New England Bank.

Mr. Means was elected a member of this Society in 1873, and became a Life Member in 1882. From 1884 to 1889 he served the Society as a director.

Prominent and influential as Mr. Means was in the field of business, as a financier, and in the management and disposition of large monetary interests intrusted to him, wherein his integrity and fidelity walked hand in hand with his industry and sagacity, he was endeared to his friends by his generous impulses and his unselfishness. He was a well-informed observer of public events, well read in the history of his country and her public men, unswerving in his devotion to the predominant political party of his section, earnest for the establishment of sound ethics in the popular mind, and ready with his service and his purse to forward measures which he conceived to be just. This Christian gentleman exhibited a diligence in business, a wisdom in charities, a friendly regard for all beneficiaries, which made his acquaintance and friendship dear to many who will cherish his memory so long as life endures.

STEPHEN MERRILL ALLEN

Stephen Merrill Allen, a Life Member, elected in 1853, was born in Albany, New Hampshire, April 15, 1819, and died in Charlottesville, Virginia, January 19, 1894.

For an obituary notice of Mr. Allen, by George Kuhn Clarke, LL.B., see Register, vol. lviii, supp., pp. lxi–lxii.

WILLIAM GASTON

William Gaston, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1871, was born in South Killingly, Connecticut, October 3, 1820, and died in Boston, January 19, 1894.

He was the son of Alexander and Kesia (Arnold) Gaston, and was descended from John[1] Gaston, who settled in Connecticut in 1730, through John[2], and Alexander[3] Gaston, his father.

In 1838 his family removed their residence from Connecticut to Roxbury, Massachusetts. He was prepared for college in Brooklyn, Connecticut, and at Plainfield Academy, and was graduated from Brown University in 1840. He began the study of law in the office of Judge Francis Williard, of Roxbury, and completed his course with Charles P. and Benjamin R. Curtis, of Boston. He was admitted to the Bar in 1844, and began the practice of law in Roxbury. In 1865 the law firm of Jewell, Gaston and Field was formed, with offices in Boston. He continued in this firm until he was elected to the office of governor of the Commonwealth. In 1879 he formed a new law firm, by the name of Gaston and Snow.

He was city solicitor of Roxbury for five years, and was mayor of that city in 1861 and 1862. In 1853, 1854, and 1856, he was a member of the Legislature, and in 1868 a member of the Senate. He was elected mayor of Boston in 1870, and re-elected in 1871. The great fire occurred during his term, and he acquitted himself in such a way as to endear himself forever to the sufferers by that great calamity. In 1874 he was elected to the office of governor as a Democrat.

After his retirement from the office of governor, he devoted all his time to his profession, and to historical studies. In 1875 the degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred upon him by Brown University and by Harvard College.

He married, May 27, 1852, Louisa A. Beecher, daughter of Laban S. and Frances A. (Lines) Beecher. They had three children who survived him: Sarah Howard, William Alexander, and Theodore Beecher.

GYLES MERRILL

Gyles Merrill, of Haverhill, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1878, was born in Haverhill, March 13, 1816, and died there, January 23, 1894.

He was descended from Nathaniel[1] Merrill, who settled in Newbury in 1635, through Daniel[2], Deacon Moses[3], Deacon Moses[4], Rev. Gyles[5], of Haverhill, and Moses[6] Merrill, his father.

He received a good common school education, and spent his early years on the farm, teaching school in the winter season. In 1840 he became the bookkeeper of a firm engaged in building the Boston and Maine Railroad. In 1847 he removed to Roxbury, and took a position in the office of the Norfolk Lead Company. In 1852 he became an officer of the Sullivan Railroad in New Hampshire. In 1859 he was chosen superintendent of the Vermont Central, and Vermont and Canada railroads, which position he held until 1873, when impaired health compelled him to relinquish the arduous duties of his position. He removed to the old home of the family in North Haverhill in 1874.

He was fond of reading, and of historical investigation, and made a tour of Europe in 1878.

He married, November 28, 1849, Eliza Watson Newbury, of Roxbury, Massachusetts. She died in 1890. They had four sons, of whom two survived the father's death.

JOHN PATRICK PRENDERGAST

John Patrick Prendergast, of Dublin, Ireland, a Corresponding Member of this Society, was born in Dublin in 1808, and died February 6, 1894.

He belonged to an ancient and distinguished family, which had furnished a succession of eminent men, useful in civil and military life, and in literature.

He was graduated at Trinity College, Dublin, 1825, and was called to the Irish Bar in 1830. In 1836 he was appointed agent of Lord Clifden's Irish estates, a position which had been held by his father and his grandfather before him. He determined early in his life to employ his leisure in some historical pursuits connected with his professional work. In 1846 he was asked to make some researches concerning the pedigree of an Anglo-Norman family in the county of Tipperary. This opened the way for him to give his attention to the settlement of Ireland at the time of the Restoration, after the overthrow of the Commonwealth. To do this it was necessary to study the Cromwellian settlement, and this opened the way to a series of historical researches which he continued until a few years before his death. The story is told in the preface to the first edition of his great work, "The Cromwellian Settlement," published in 1865 (see Register, p. 296, 1867). The same year Mr. Prendergast was made Master of the Rolls, to select, for transcription, the official papers referring to Ireland, from the Carte manuscripts. In this work he was associated with Dr. Russell, the president of Maynooth College. The two worked together until 1877, when Dr. Russell was disabled by an accident. Their report, presented in 1871, is full of interest and information.

In 1868 he published "The Tory War in Ulster." In 1887 he published "Ireland from the Restoration to the Revolution." His main interest lay in a certain epoch of Irish history. His knowledge of the history of Irish families was equal to that of any one in the country. He was also an authority in archæology. In politics he was a Liberal all his life. He desired reform for Ireland, and believed that the disestablishment of the Church and the amendment of the laws relating to the tenure of land would remove the causes of complaint in Ireland. He was, therefore, a stanch Unionist, believing that the British Parliament alone could rule Ireland properly. He was a friend and admirer of Mr. Lecky, and an antagonist of Mr. Froude.

He left one son who became a naturalized citizen of this country. By his will he bequeathed to the King's Inn Library a score or more of manuscript volumes concerning those periods of Irish history in which he was especially interested.

LYMAN MASON

Lyman Mason, of Boston, Massachusetts, elected a Resident Member in 1852, was born in Cavendish, Vermont, April 2, 1815, and died in Boston, February 9, 1894.

He was the youngest of the eight children of Daniel and Betty (Spalding) Mason, and a direct descendant from Captain Hugh Mason, the emigrant (who came from Ipswich, England, in 1634, and settled at Watertown with his wife Esther), through John^2, Daniel^3, Samuel^4, of Newton and Watertown, and Daniel^5, above-mentioned. His mother, Betty (Spalding) Mason, was the eighth child of William and Esther (Dutton) Spalding, of Westford, Massachusetts, and a lineal descendant of Edward Spalding, of Braintree, the immigrant.

Daniel and Betty (Spalding) Mason were married at Cavendish, Vermont, and settled there upon a large farm, some three miles from the village. There the large family was reared. The father died when Lyman was six years old, and he was then brought up by his mother, who was a woman of forceful character and spirit. Mr. Mason seems to have inherited from her his literary tastes and desire for an education. Among the hills, on the farm, he lived the life of a New England boy of his time, attending the district school in winter, working upon the farm the rest of the year. He attended the Duttonville Academy, in Cavendish, several terms, and there fitted for college. Mr. Mason entered Dartmouth College in 1835, and had the experience of many farmers' boys, whose ambition outran their financial means; he had to teach school during a portion of his years, and work hard to "make up" his studies. During the last two years his vacations were spent in the study of law, in the office of Mr. French, a neighboring lawyer. He graduated from Dartmouth College in 1839. In the autumn of 1839 Mr. Mason received an appointment at Western Reserve College, Hudson, Ohio, as a teacher of mathematics and Latin. After a year of hard work he resigned this position and entered the law office of G. N. Cumming, of Zanesville, Ohio, a native of Windsor, Vermont. In May, 1841, he was admitted to the Bar, at Springfield, Ohio. Mr. Mason wrote to a classmate, at this time, that he did not consider his course of study sufficient preparation for the successful practice of the law, but that it seemed expedient in his case to take admission. Finding his health greatly impaired by confinement in the office and excessive study he engaged in canvassing for a subscription agency, which gave him an opportunity to travel through parts of Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Virginia. One year of this stirring outdoor life restored his health so that he returned to Vermont in 1842, and was admitted to the Bar in Woodstock, Vermont, the same year. In the fall of 1842 he was appointed tutor in Dartmouth College, in which position he remained two years, and in this time entered his name, and pursued his law studies under the direction of Hon. Richard Fletcher, of Boston. In August, 1844, he came to Boston and opened an office, and began the practice of law in the old "Tudor Building," where he remained until 1881, when the building was tornd own. He then removed his office to No. 24 Congress Street, where he remained until his death.

Mr. Mason was an able and trusted counsellor and attorney, and besides his general practice held the care of several large estates for many years. He did not seek public office, but in 1874 was elected to the State Legislature; and he served on the Boston School Committee from 1868 to 1874. He was treasurer of the American Statistical Society for many years, and a member of the Natural History Society. During the late years of his life he attended the "Old South Church" in Boston. Mr. Mason was of fine presence and impressive manners, carrying the conviction to all of the true gentleman. Many men who have been successful have cause to remember a kindly hand of help in their time of struggle.

Mr. Mason married at Cincinnati, Ohio, May 25, 1853, Mary

Lucretia, daughter of Dr. Reuben D. Mussey. Mrs. Mason died March 19, 1889. Mr. Mason, though feeble in health for two years, continued his practice until a few days before his death. Three daughters survived him: Katie Mussey Mason, Mary Lyman Mason, and Elizabeth Spalding Mason.

JOHN BROOKS FENNO

John Brooks Fenno, a Resident Member, elected in 1873, was a son of John and Temperance (Harding) Fenno, and was born in Charlestown, March 3, 1816. He was sixth in descent from John Fenno, one of the earlier settlers of Dorchester, who came there with his mother, Rebecca Fenno, she being a widow, his line being Rebecca^1, John^2, Ephraim^3, John^4, Samuel^5, John^6, John Brooks^7.

He was named for Governor John Brooks, who was the family physician. He was educated in the public schools of Boston, graduating at the English High School in the class of 1832, and winning two Franklin medals during his school course. After his graduation he became connected with the importing house of Thomas and Edward Motley, and remained till the dissolution of that firm. In 1841 he went into partnership with John Wetherell and George A. Whitney, under the firm name of Wetherell, Whitney and Company, which did a dry-goods business at No. 59 Kilby Street. In 1844 the firm was changed to Whitney and Fenno, subsequently to Fenno, Foster, and Badger, and later to Fenno and Jones. He went into the general commission business in 1864 with John L. Childs, forming the firm of Fenno and Childs, afterwards Fenno, Abbott and Company, and in 1874 Fenno, Son, and Company. In 1879 he retired from business, and remained out of active business life till his death, February 14, 1894.

In politics he was an ardent Whig, and later a stanch Republican, but declined to accept any public office. He was not a member of any club, but was a member of the Bostonian Society, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, and the Natural History Society. He was a member of Trinity Church and a vestryman for several years.

He married, in 1844, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Richard Smith, of Smithtown, Long Island, New York, who inherited the lands purchased by his ancestors of the Indians, the previous owners, also granddaughter of General Nathaniel Woodhull, who was killed in the battle of Long Island in the war of the American Revolution. They had four children: Edward Nicholl, Lawrence Carteret, John Brooks, and Florence Harding. The two eldest sons succeeded to their father's business. The daughter married Walter Carey Tuckerman, of New York.

EDWARD WINSLOW HINCKS

Edward Winslow Hincks, a Resident Member from 1872, was born in Bucksport, Maine, May 30, 1830, and died in Cambridge, Massachusetts, February 14, 1894.

He was a son of Elisha and Elizabeth Hopkins (Wentworth) Hincks.

He received a common school education, and at the age of fifteen went to Bangor, where, from 1845 to 1849, he was an apprentice in a printing office. He then went to Boston, and was in the printing and publishing business until 1856, when he was appointed to a position in the office of the secretary of the Commonwealth, and prepared for publication the State Census of 1855. He was a representative from Boston in the Legislature of 1855, and was also a member of the City Council. In 1856 he removed to Lynn, still retaining his position in the secretary's office, and studying law with Hon. Anson Burlingame. In 1859 he was appointed adjutant of the Eighth Regiment of Massachusetts Militia.

In 1860 he offered his services for the defense of Fort Moultrie. In 1861 he urged the governor to accept the Eighth Regiment as part of the Massachusetts quota of 1500 men called for by the President. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel. He took possession of the Baltimore and Washington Railroad, and put it in running order. He reached Washington, and was appointed second lieutenant of cavalry in the regular army, that being the only grade in which an officer could enter the regular service at that time. After the battle of Antietam he was brevetted colonel in the regular army, and after the assault on Petersburg he received the brevet of brigadier-general.

After the close of the war he held important commands until 1870, when he was retired from active service for disability, resulting from his wounds. In 1866 his home was changed from Lynn to Cambridge, Massachusetts. From 1870 to 1880 he was governor of the Soldiers' Homes, at Hampton, Virginia, and at Milwaukee, Wisconsin. After his return to Cambridge he was repeatedly chosen on the Board of Aldermen of the city.

He was twice married, and had two children, but neither wife nor children survived him.

SAMUEL KIDDER

Samuel Kidder, of Lowell, Massachusetts, a Resident Member from 1878, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 3, 1821, and died February 15, 1894.

He was educated in the common schools and in the academies at Medford and Woburn. He was an active and successful business man. He began life as a druggist in Lowell. In 1865 he entered the firm of Page, Kidder and Company, in Lowell, dealers in flour and grain. For many years he was a director in the Lowell Institution for Savings, and in the Wamesit National Bank, of Lowell.

He was a well-read man. He was very familiar with modern ecclesiastical history, especially with the history of New England ministers and churches. He had a large fund of anecdote about the clergymen of this and other generations.

He was twice married: first, October 24, 1846, to Ellen Coggin, daughter of Rev. Jacob Coggin; second, September 24, 1857, to Mary Jane Davis. She died in 1880. Five daughters survived him.

JOHN HEARD

John Heard, a Life Member since 1870, was born in Ipswich, Massachusetts, September 14, 1824, and died in Boston, February 19, 1894. He was the son of George W. and Elizabeth Ann (Farley) Heard. His mother was a granddaughter of General Michael Farley of the Revolutionary Army. Mr. Heard descends from Luke Heard, an early settler of Ipswich. In his youth he received training at Greenleaf's School, Salem, thence he went to the Andover Academy, and on the removal of his father to Boston, he entered its public schools. His eyes were a source of trouble and he gave up school, making voyages to Cuba and Russia. He soon entered the employ of his uncle, Augustine Heard, and accompanied him to Hong Kong in 1841. The opium war was then in progress. Mr. Heard soon became a partner, and before he was twenty-one was the head of the Augustine Heard and Company, Tea House in China, his uncle returning in 1844. Mr. Heard remained in China until 1852, when he was absent four years, during which time he came to America and traveled in India and Europe. A year after the treaty had been made with Japan, in 1859, Mr. Heard was invited to go with Hon. Townsend Harris, the American Minister to Yeddo. He was the first civilian to enter Japan, and his ship, which came to take him back, was the first merchant vessel that had ever passed the

Straits of Uraga. He was also the first civilian to go up the Yangtse River. In 1861 the war culminated in a treaty by which China agreed to open three ports on the Yangtse River. Lord Elgin with a small squadron made an expedition to look at his new possessions, and Mr. Heard went soon after to Hankow, a distance of six hundred miles, in a steamboat belonging to his house. The river was entirely unknown, and before them no foreigners had been admitted into the interior of China. In 1861 he was made the Portuguese consul, also the Russian consul, and received honors from each of these governments. After 1862 Mr. Heard did not return to China, excepting for a brief trip in 1876.

Mr. Heard married, in 1867, Alice Leeds, daughter of the Rev. George Leeds, D.D., rector of St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia. A daughter and two sons were born to them, one of which sons died. Mr. Heard died at his winter home, No. 43 Chestnut Street, Boston, and his remains were interred in the family tomb, Ipswich, where he maintained a residence. Mr. Heard was a member of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, Ipswich, which library was founded by his uncle. Though many years were spent in China, yet there was no spot so beautiful to him as his native town. He rejoiced in all her interests, and New England with its peculiar institutions was a source of pride.

WILLIAM FREDERIC POOLE

William Frederic Poole, a Corresponding Member from 1882, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, December 24, 1821, and died in Evanston, Illinois, March 1, 1894.

He was the son of Ward and Eliza (Wilder) Poole, and a descendant from John Poole, of Reading, England, who became a proprietor in Reading, Massachusetts, 1635.

He attended Leicester Academy, and entered Yale College in 1842, but his studies being intermitted for three years, while he taught school to earn money for their completion, he graduated in 1849, and received the degree of A.M. in 1852.

He was assistant librarian of the "Brothers in Unity," a literary society at Yale, and prepared an index to reviews and magazines, which was published in 1848. He became assistant librarian at the Boston Athenæum, 1851–52; librarian of the Boston Mercantile Library, 1852–56, and librarian of the Boston Athenæum, 1856–69. He became a professional expert for the organization of libraries, and was connected with the Bronson Library, Waterbury, Connecticut, the St. Johnsbury Athenæum, Vermont, the Newton and East Hampton libraries, Massachusetts, and the United States Naval Academy Library, Annapolis, Maryland. In 1869 he became librarian of the Cincinnati Public Library, which he left in 1873, to undertake the building up of the Chicago Public Library. In 1887 he took charge of the new Newberry Library in Chicago.

He was one of the founders, and for two years president of the American Library Association, and a constant contributor to the "Library Journal," and was looked to as a leading authority on all library matters. He was a member of the American Historical Association, and its president, 1887–88; a member of the American Antiquarian Society and of the Essex Institute. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Northwestern University in 1882, and was a member of its corporation at the time of his death.

Besides his "Index to Periodical Literature," which was republished in 1853 and in 1882, he was the author or editor of "The Popham Colony," 1866; "Wonder-Working Providence of Sion's Savior in New England;" "Cotton Mather and Salem Witchcraft," 1869; "Anti-Slavery Opinions before 1800," 1872; "The Ordinance of 1787," 1876; and "The Kentucky and Virginia Resolutions."

He married, November 22, 1854, Fannie M. Gleason.

FRANCIS GREENLEAF PRATT

Francis Greenleaf Pratt, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts, a Resident Member and a Life Member from 1890, was born in Middleborough, Massachusetts, August 8, 1850, and died in Boston, March 20, 1894.

He was the son of Rev. Francis G. and Charlotte Elizabeth (Eddy) Pratt, and was a descendant of the ninth generation from Matthew Pratt, of Weymouth, Massachusetts.

He was educated in the high school in Middleborough, the Normal School in Bridgewater, and Phillips Academy, Andover. He left school at an early age to engage in business. He was six years with Lee and Shepard, and afterwards became connected with the "Youth's Companion," and worked his way to the practical direction of its business affairs.

He was interested in the history of New England, and prepared, in connection with others, the genealogy of the Eddy family, published in 1880, and the genealogy of the Pratt family, published in 1889.

He was never married.

JAMES MONROE KEITH

James Monroe Keith, of Boston, had been a Resident Member of this Society thirty-four years, having been elected September 5, 1860. He was the son of Bethuel and Mary (Pearson) Keith, and was born in Randolph, Vermont, April 19, 1819. He died very suddenly at his home in Roxbury, Massachusetts, April 12, 1894.

He was prepared for college partly at Randolph Academy and partly at the Academy in Royalton, Vermont. He was graduated at Brown University in 1845. He studied law with David A. Simmons, of Roxbury, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, June 3, 1848. Later he opened an office in Boston. He was a member of the Legislature, from Roxbury, in 1851. Before Roxbury was annexed to Boston he was president of its Common Council. In 1855 he was appointed district attorney for the district composed of Norfolk and Plymouth counties. The next year the office was made elective, and Mr. Keith was chosen for three years, but resigned in 1858.

During the war he was a prominent member of the Roxbury Relief Association. In 1868 and 1869 he was a member of the Boston Common Council, and the same years he was a trustee of the Boston Public Library. On several occasions he had been chairman of the Democratic State Convention, and on one of these he made one of the most noteworthy political speeches in the history of his party in this State. In 1868 he was a delegate to the national convention of the Democratic party. He was a member of the Boston Board of Health from 1877 to 1883. Mr. Keith had long been recognized as one of the ablest lawyers in Boston. He was a man of integrity and of great practical wisdom. He filled every position well, and left an honored name.

He was three times married. In 1849 he married Adeline

Wetherbee, of Boston. In 1856 he married Mary C. Richardson, of Boston. His third wife, married in 1863, was Louisa J. Dyer, of Providence.

JAMES HOWARD MEANS

James Howard Means, of Dorchester, Massachusetts; a Life Member, elected in 1856, was born in Boston, December 13, 1823, and died in Dorchester, April 13, 1894.

He was the son of James and Joanna (Howard) Means.

He was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1843, and from the Andover Theological Seminary in 1847. He was licensed to preach by the Suffolk North Association in 1847, and became an assistant of Rev. Dr. Codman, in the Second Church of Dorchester. Dr. Codman died the next year, and Mr. Means was at once chosen as his successor. He continued in that church for thirty years, retiring from active service in 1878, on account of impaired health.

He was for many years a trustee of the Perkins Institution for the Blind; secretary of the Boston City Missionary Society; president of the trustees of Armenia College in Turkey; and of the trustees of Bradford Academy, Massachusetts; and a corporate member of the American Board. Williams College conferred on him the degree of D.D. in 1874.

He was a contributor to the best literary and theological journals, and was a careful student of New England history. One of his historical articles was delivered at the seventieth anniversary of his church in 1878, and was published with the proceedings of that anniversary. He published a volume of sermons in 1865.

He married, June 6, 1849, Charlotte Abigail Johnson, of Boston, who died in 1893. Four children survived: three sons, J. Means, C. J. Means, F. H. Means, and a daughter, Marion B. Means.

EDWIN FORBES WATERS

Edwin Forbes Waters, a Life Member, elected in 1877, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, July 7, 1822, and died in San Francisco, April 18, 1894.

He learned the trade of a printer, and at the age of fourteen secured work in a newspaper office in Portland, Maine. He came to Boston a few years later, and in 1864 he purchased an interest in the "Boston Daily Advertiser." He continued the publisher of the "Advertiser" for eighteen years, retiring from the business in 1882, having made the paper a financial success, as well as a strong factor in politics. He was at one time chairman of the Republican State Central Committee. He was a member of a number of political and historical societies.

He married Mrs. Clara Erskine Clement, well known as a writer upon art.

Soon after his marriage, in June, 1883, he started on a trip around the world, which occupied him two years.

WALDO HIGGINSON

Waldo Higginson, of Boston, was born in Boston, May 1, 1814, and died in Boston, May 4, 1894. He was a descendant of the Rev. Francis Higginson, who was educated at the University at Cambridge, England, and received the degree of B.A. in 1609, and M.A. in 1613. He was born in 1587, and came to New England in 1629. He was the first minister of Salem; a man of learning and piety.

Mr. Higginson was the son of Stephen and Louisa (Storrow) Higginson. His maternal ancestors included the first of the three Governors Wentworth, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. He was prepared for college in a private school in Cambridge, of which William Wells was the teacher. He was also, for a time, under the instruction of Ralph Waldo Emerson, and was also at the celebrated school taught by George Bancroft and J. G. Coggswell, at Round Hill, Northampton. He was graduated from Harvard in 1833, having a part at Commencement, and being a member of the Phi Beta Kappa. He was for many years the secretary of the class. The records of his class, which he had kept with great care, were destroyed in the Boston fire of 1872. He was at much pains to restore these records in subsequent years, and he caused them to be printed in a volume, at his own expense.

He spent the first year after graduation in Alexandria, Virginia, chiefly in the family of his brother-in-law, Rev. Reuel Keith, D.D. Returning to Boston, he studied law for a time in the office of Judge Jackson. Without completing his studies, he decided to become a civil engineer, and spent the summer of 1837 in Georgia, on the State railroad across the Alleghanies. Later he was assistant engineer, under Colonel J. M. Fessenden, in building the Eastern Railroad, afterwards establishing himself as a civil engineer in Boston. Between 1845 and 1853 he was agent and engineer for the Boston and Lowell Railroad Corporation, resigning this employment because of a stroke of paralysis produced by overwork. In 1856 he became president of the New England Mutual Insurance Company. After some years he advised the discontinuance of this company, as he had become satisfied that the principle of mutual insurance was not adapted to railroad people. The affairs of the company were wound up without loss to those insured.

He was for a long time president of the Arkwright Insurance Company, for manufacturing establishments. On his resignation, in 1891, a vote was passed by the directors of the company, which set forth in the warmest terms the respect and affection which they cherished for their associate and friend. They bore witness to the value of his services and the wisdom of his counsels; to his "profound and beneficent influence in smoothing away the difficulties which have sometimes arisen in the course of the work," his "judicial friendliness," "the even balance to which all deferred," his "sincerity and tact in removing slight causes of friction."

He was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1845, resigned on account of business engagements in 1853, and was re-elected thirty years later. He was one of the overseers of Harvard University from 1869 to 1873, and was a prominent member of the committee which raised the means for erecting Memorial Hall. He served for a long time as chairman of the Committee of Overseers to visit the Theological School, which his father, Stephen Higginson, while steward of the college, had enlarged and strengthened. Our associate also founded, in the University, the George D. Sohier prize for scholarship in modern languages, giving to this prize the name of a brother-in-law.

He married, December 29, 1845, Mary Davies, daughter of William Davies Sohier, of Boston. They had no children.

HENRY COLMAN KIMBALL

Henry Colman Kimball, elected a Resident Member in 1864, and became a Life Member in 1881, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, February 20, 1820, and died May 10, 1894. His grandfather was Daniel Kimball, first lieutenant of Captain Foster's Company of Colonel Wales' regiment of the war of the Revolution. Benjamin Gage, major of Colonel Gerrish's regiment, of the same war, was his great-grandfather. His mother's name was Betsey Gage, who was a daughter of Benjamin. The Rev. Daniel Kimball, principal of Derby Academy, in Hingham, was his father. The son fitted for college at the home school which his father established in Needham in the son's boyhood. He was graduated with the Harvard class of 1840. For some years afterwards he was the principal of Westford Academy, spending a year in foreign travel at the conclusion of this principalship. In 1848 he took charge of the Lancaster Academy, remaining several years, and while there marrying Harriet C. Fisher, of that town. In connection with the outbreak of the Civil War he was appointed to a position in the Internal Revenue Department, finally taking up his residence in Stoughton, where he passed the remaining thirty years of his life. There he was a member of the school committee, superintendent of schools, trustee of the public library, and town clerk. To the last place he was elected the twentieth time just before he died. Mr. Kimball belonged to the Massachusetts Society of the Sons of the American Revolution. He was a man of simple tastes, of great dignity and strict integrity, and yet almost womanly in sweetness of temper and patience. He was drowned at sea, on his way to Philadelphia, off Block Island, probably falling overboard.

IRA JOSEPH PATCH

Ira Joseph Patch, elected a Resident Member in 1890, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, April 27, 1835, and died in Salem, June 6, 1894.

Mr. Patch traced his descent from Nicholas and Jane Patch, of South Petherton (or Pedderton), in the hundred of that name, in Somersetshire, England. Nicholas[2], son of Nicholas[1], was born in South Petherton, June 26, 1597, and with his wife, Elizabeth (Owley), whom he married September 17, 1623, came to America and settled in Beverly, Massachusetts. The line of descent from Nicholas[1] to the subject of this record is as follows: Nicholas[1], Nicholas[2], James[3] (baptized in South Petherton, September 18, 1626), James[4] (born in Salem, April 21, 1655), John[5], James[6], Joseph[7], Ira Hamilton[8], Ira Joseph[9].

He was educated in the Salem schools, leaving the high school before completing his course there, February 18, 1851, to be employed in the office of the Clerk of the Courts of Essex County, the office being then held by Ebenezer Shillaber. As an assistant to Mr. Shillaber and afterwards to his successor, Hon. Asahel Huntington, he recommended himself by an efficient and conscientious discharge of his duties. In 1859 he became bookkeeper to a Boston firm, Batchelder and Breed, doing a large business in shoe findings, with whom he remained several years, carrying more than the usual labors and responsibilities of such a position on account of the absence of the senior member of the firm in the army. When this firm dissolved he removed to Salem, and after an interval became the manager of the office of the "Salem Press," doing a printing business, especially in the lines of scientific and historical literature. This brought him into close relations with Dr. Henry Wheatland, the well-known genealogist, antiquarian, and president of the Essex Institute, and with Professor Frederic W. Putnam, the distinguished archæologist. While in the office of the clerk of the courts he rendered valuable service for history and genealogy "by transcribing or rather translating," says Abner C. Goodell, Jr., Esq., "the obscure chirography of the early records of Essex County, particularly the file of the witchcraft trials. The copy of the latter now used in the clerk's office is in his handwriting; and to him W. Elliot Woodward was indebted for the 'copy' for his Record of Salem Witchcraft, etc., printed in 1864." Mr. Patch also contributed to the "Historical Collections of the Essex Institute" extracts from the first book of records of births, marriages, and deaths for the town of Salem, and similar records for Lynn, besides abstracts of wills, inventories, etc., from files in the office of the Clerk of Courts in Salem, and a copied list of deaths in the East Church of Salem, from 1785, recorded by Rev. Dr. Bentley. His large acquisitions made in these seldom-traversed ways of research caused him to be much consulted as an authority in genealogical matters, by members of Essex County families for a dozen miles around; and to his trustworthy accuracy and thoroughness many family histories are greatly indebted, "notably the most recent, Dodge genealogy;" while his own family lineage was traced out both lineally and in its branches, with marked care and to unusual fulness, as the store of material collected and left by him amply testifies.

Mr. Patch was, by nature, of quiet and retiring habits, and he gladly devoted to his home all the time that he could reserve from the daily exactions of business. He courted publicity neither for himself nor for the results of his labors. From his church and social obligations, however, he withheld neither time nor service. As a member, first, of a Congregational Church, and afterwards of the Wesley Church in Salem, he was easily and naturally recognized in those fellowships as one on whom it was suitable to lay large and responsible official trusts. Fond of music, he took especial satisfaction in the choir service. For any duty required of a faithful citizen, any sympathy asked for a moral, social, or charitable enterprise, he could be counted upon.

Mr. Patch was married to Harriet Millett Jackman, June 27, 1861. Of their five children only two (daughters) survived his death. Two sons of promise died; the elder, Harry Hamilton, under specially painful circumstances, having been drowned, August 16, 1880, at the age of eighteen. He was the eldest, born August 23, 1862. Lizzie Millett was born September 14, 1864; Ira Edwin, born May 2, died October 13, 1878; Hattie Rust, born July 3, 1870, died the same day; Mabel Abbott, born May 12, 1872.

CHARLES AUGUSTUS GREENE

Charles Augustus Greene, M.D., of Arlington, Massachusetts, was born in Batavia, New York, April 19, 1824, and died in Arlington, June 15, 1894. He was a descendant, in the seventh generation, from Thomas Green, who came from England before 1653, and settled in Malden, Massachusetts. His father was Samuel Dana Greene, who was born in Leicester, Massachusetts, February 9, 1788. Dr. Greene was educated in the schools of Batavia and in those of Boston. He also attended the academy at Monson, Massachusetts, where he was prepared for college. He studied medicine in the medical school at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, and was graduated in 1848. He was a practicing physician for a number of years in Philadelphia. Later he resided in Harrisburg, from which city he removed to the vicinity of Boston. Dr. Greene was an independent student and practitioner. He adopted, in early life, original views in regard to medical practice. He was the author of a pamphlet entitled "Omnipathy," in which he set forth the principles of his method, to which he gave the name "omnipathy." He followed this method through his whole career as a physician.

He was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1888.

He married Helen E. Hubbard, daughter of Willis H. Hubbard, April 18, 1855.

JOHN CORDNER

John Cordner, a Corresponding Member from 1859, was born in the North of Ireland, July 3, 1816, and died in Boston, Massachusetts, June 22, 1894.

He was the son of William and Mary Ann (Nelson) Cordner.

He was educated at the Royal College, Belfast, Ireland, and was graduated from the Theological School connected with the Remonstrant Synod of Ulster in 1843. In 1844 he came to Montreal, Canada, and was ordained as pastor of the Unitarian Church in that city, which office he held for thirty-five years. He received the degree of LL.D. in 1870 from McGill University, of Montreal.

He was a prolific writer for the press all his life. Many of his articles related to discussions which have less interest at this time than they had when they were written, but others were of permanent value. In 1869 he published a volume of sermons, entitled, "A Memorial of Twenty-Five Years' Ministry."

He removed to Boston in 1879, but was not connected with any church as its pastor. The establishment of the Unitarian Association in its present building was due, to a large extent, to his efforts.

He married, October 2, 1852, a daughter of Francis Parkman, LL.D., who survived him, with two children.

BENJAMIN DOUGLAS

Benjamin Douglas, a Resident Member, elected in 1869, was born in Northford, in the town of North Branford, Connecticut, April 3, 1816, and died in Middletown, Connecticut, June 26, 1894.

For an obituary notice of Hon. Benjamin Douglas, by Rev. Ezra H. Byington, D.D., see Register, vol. liv, supp., pp. lv–lvi.

PETER BUTLER

Peter Butler was born in Oxford, Massachusetts, January 6, 1820, and died in Boston, July 1, 1894. He became a Life Member of this Society in 1869. The family has been connected with the history of Oxford for more than a century. His paternal ancestor, Stephen Butler, came from England about 1640, while a child, with his mother, who was a widow. James, one of the descendants of Stephen Butler, was a member of the Boston Latin School in 1749, and in 1779 removed to Oxford, where he kept a country store, and carried on the hatting and fur business for twenty-five years. He was a licensed innholder from 1780 to 1805. He is spoken of as a good citizen, of enterprise and influence. His son Peter, born December 16, 1774, succeeded him in the various lines of business in Oxford. His name appears in connection with the business of the town as selectman, town treasurer, as one of the committee to build a meeting-house and a parsonage, to raise the salary for the minister, to enlarge the social library of the village, and in various other positions. It is stated in the "History of Oxford" that he was a man of "much strength of character, with a remarkable memory, well stored with the productions of English writers and with local traditions, and endowed with rare powers of conversation."

His third son, Peter, began his active life as a clerk in the store of his uncle, James, at Rutland, Vermont. After a few years he went to Boston, and was employed in the store of John C. Proctor, a hardware merchant. He proved to be a very efficient and valuable clerk, and, while still a young man, he became a partner. He married, September 5, 1843, Lucia, the daughter of Deacon John C. Proctor, the senior member of the firm. After the financial crisis of 1837 and 1838, the old firm was dissolved and a new firm was formed, with the name of Proctor and Butler, occupying the store at No. 89 State Street. In the forties this firm was among the principal shippers of goods to the great West, then filling up rapidly with settlers. When Deacon Proctor retired, Mr. Butler, with the two principal clerks, formed a new business firm, known as Butler, Keith, and Hill. Subsequently Mr. Butler was at the head of the firms of Butler, Sise, and Company, and Butler, Johnson, and Company. These firms were very enterprising, and did much to build up the foreign and domestic trade of Boston.

Mr. Butler became interested in the plans for building railroads in New Hampshire and Vermont, and Canada, to perfect a line of communication between Boston and the St. Lawrence. He was intimately associated with the projectors of the Boston, Concord, and Montreal, the Vermont Central, the Connecticut and Passumpsic, and the Ogdensburg railways. He was also interested with General Whitney, in 1865, in starting a line of freight steamers to New York. He lost heavily in the great fire, and retired from trade soon after.

He resided for more than thirty years in Quincy, at the Quincy Mansion, one of the oldest mansions in the country. He had a choice library and a large collection of rare and curious relics of the past.

In politics he was a Webster Whig, and was an intimate friend of that statesman. On the dissolution of the Whig party, he joined the Democratic party. He was not prominent as a candidate for any public office, but he had great influence in the councils of his party, and he contributed funds for campaign expenses. In his personal and business relations Mr. Butler was much esteemed, and there was never any question as to his business integrity. He left a number of children, one of whom was graduated at Harvard College and the Harvard Law School, was second comptroller of the treasury under President Cleveland, and a successful lawyer in Boston.

DAVID PULSIFER

David Pulsifer, a Resident Member, elected June 2, 1847, died at Augusta, Maine, August 9, 1894, in his ninety-second year, and was buried in Mount Pleasant Cemetery, in that city, by the side of his wife. He was the fourth son of Captain David and Mrs. Sarah (Stanwood) Pulsifer, of Ipswich, Massachusetts, in which town he was born, on September 22, 1802. He began going to school when he was four years old. The school was kept in the house where Rev. John Norton lived, who was settled, in 1636, as colleague of Rev. Nathaniel Ward, author of the "Simple Cobler of Aggawam," which book Mr. Pulsifer edited and published nearly two centuries after the author's death.

"When I was about six years old," Mr. Pulsifer wrote, "I was sent to the Middle District School. While there, when I was about eleven years old, our master, Rev. Ebenezer Hubbard, called to me from his desk, 'David, don't you want a book to read?' I went to the desk and he handed me a volume of Mavor's Voyages, in which was an account of Sir Walter Raleigh's Voyages, which interested me in Sir Walter exceedingly. . . . When President James Monroe visited New England, I stood with my schoolmates in honor of the President while he rode slowly by us with his hat in his hand.

"When I was fifteen years of age I went to Salem to learn the art of bookbinding, of Mr. Isaac Cushing. While there, Benjamin R. Nichols, Esq., brought all the original records of Plymouth Colony, from 1620 to 1686, and had them interleaved and newly bound. He also brought the copies that he had made, and Hazard's Historical Collections, containing the Acts of the Commissioners of the United Colonies. I made copies of the Plymouth Charter, Myles Standish's Will and Inventory, and some Quaker 'Railing Papers.'

"Rev. William Bentley came to the bindery occasionally, and would bring a book and stay till it was done, saying, as he came, 'I have brought a book to be *stabadoed*,' meaning not to be taken apart. He was very much interested in the Plymouth records.' "

Before Mr. Pulsifer was twenty-one years old he entered the office of Ichabod Tucker, clerk of the Essex County Courts. There he remained about eight years. In February, 1841, he came to Boston, and was employed as a bookkeeper by James Munroe and Company, publishers and booksellers. He was afterwards employed in the offices of the Clerk of the Courts and Registry of Deeds in the County of Middlesex, and transcribed several of the ancient books of record in each office. He had then become familiar with the handwriting of the seventeenth century, and gained a high reputation for his skill in deciphering it. He also copied the records of the old County of Norfolk, which comprised the portion of the present County of Essex north of the Merrimac and a part of the present State of New Hampshire. For the American Antiquarian Society he copied the first volume of the Massachusetts Colony Records, a part of which was published by that society in the third volume of its Transactions. The printing of the records was discontinued, when in May, 1853, the Massachusetts General Court voted to print its early colony records. Hon. Nathaniel B. Shurtleff, M.D., was appointed editor of the work, and Mr. Pulsifer was employed as copyist. Mr. Pulsifer's copy of the first volume was purchased of the Antiquarian Society by the State, and was used in printing the work. After the issue of the Massachusetts Colony Records to 1686 was completed in five volumes, the State authorized the printing of the Plymouth Colony Records, and Dr. Shurtleff was appointed editor. Mr. Pulsifer copied a large portion of both works, though others assisted. In 1858, after the issue of six volumes (bound in four) of the Plymouth Records, Mr. Pulsifer succeeded Dr. Shurtleff as editor, and completed the work in twelve volumes. The tenth and eleventh volumes of these records comprise the Acts of the Commissioners of the United Colonies, and the editing of them is a model of thoroughness. Nearly the whole of two or more volumes, which do not bear his name as editor, were edited by him, the title-pages and a few pages of the text of each work having been stereotyped before his appointment. An account of the printing of these records and Mr. Pulsifer's connection with it may be found in the REGISTER for July, 1885, p. 284–286. See also notices in the REGISTER for October, 1858, p. 85, by Hon. Timothy Farrar, LL.D., and the editor, Samuel G. Drake, A.M.

Mr. Pulsifer continued to be a clerk in the office of the Secretary of State till about a dozen years before his death. He married, in 1867, Mrs. Lucie Whaer, whose maiden name was Safford. She was a daughter of James and Mary Safford, and was born at China, Maine. She died at Boston, October 28, 1887, aged sixty-five, and was buried at Augusta, Maine.

He published: 1. "Inscriptions from the Burying Grounds at Salem," 8vo, 1837. 2. "A Guide to Boston and Vicinity," 12mo, 1860. This was based on "Sights in Boston and Suburbs," by the late R. L. Midgley, whose copyright and plates he purchased. 3. "Account of the Battle of Bunker Hill, with General Burgoyne's Account," 18mo, 1872. He also edited an edition of "The Simple Cobler of Aggawam," by Rev. Nathaniel Ward, 12mo, 1843; "A Poetical Epistle to George Washington," by Rev. Charles H. Wharton, 12mo, 1881; and "The Christian's A, B, C," written by an unknown author in a previous century, 1883.

Mr. Pulsifer was librarian of this Society from 1849 to 1851, and recording secretary in 1857. He transcribed for the early volumes of the REGISTER, the records of Boston, and contributed other articles to this work.

He was an active member of the Masonic fraternity, being a member of the Winslow Lewis Lodge. He was a fellow of the American Statistical Association, elected in 1848, and was its librarian, 1863–65. He was a contributor of valuable articles to the early volumes of the REGISTER. In 1863 Amherst College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

He was a resident of Boston till a few years before his death, when he removed to Everett, Massachusetts, and subsequently to Augusta, Maine.

JOSEPH BURNETT

JOSEPH BURNETT, a Life Member, elected in 1876, was born in Southborough, Massachusetts, November 11, 1820, and died there, August 11, 1894.

He was a son of Charles and Keziah (Pond) Burnett.

He received his education in the district schools of his native town, and afterwards attended the English and Latin School, at Worcester, where he lived for two years.

In 1837 he moved to Boston, and was associated as clerk and partner with Theodore Metcalf, on Tremont Street. He left this business in 1854, and established the well-known firm of manufacturing chemists, Joseph Burnett and Company, at No. 27 Central Street.

In 1850 he built "Deerfoot" on the extensive lands of Deerfoot Farm, which he owned, and on which he kept one of the finest herds of Jersey cows in this country. In 1862 he built, and gave to the parish, the stone church of St. Mark's, in the village of Southborough. He afterwards founded and gave St. Mark's School. He was, during his life, vestryman of St. Paul's, Hopkinton; St. John's, Framingham; Holy Trinity, Marlborough;

and a member of the original corporation of the Church of the Advent, Boston.

In 1878 and 1879 he was president of the Boston Druggists' Association. He was appointed prison commissioner, and was chairman of that body when it built the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn.

He married, June 20, 1848, Josephine, daughter of Edward and Ruth (Torrey) Cutter, of Boston, by whom he had twelve children: Edward (Harvard, 1871); Harry (Harvard, 1873); Robert Manton; Rev. Waldo (Oxford University, 1878); Josephine; Esther; Ruth; Charles Cutter; Richard Torrey; John Torrey; Louisa; and Elinor.

MATTHEW ADAMS STICKNEY

Matthew Adams Stickney, made a Corresponding Member in 1847, was born in Rowley, Massachusetts, September 23, 1805, and died in Salem, August 12, 1894.

He was of the seventh generation from William Stickney and his wife Elizabeth, who came to Boston, and were of the original settlers in Rowley, where a grant of land in the first apportionment was made to William Stickney in 1643. Matthew traced his descent from William through Amos^2, Benjamin,^{3} Samuel^4, Jedediah^5, and Dudley^6. His mother was Elizabeth, daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Fowler) Davis, of Topsfield, Massachusetts. He was twice married: first, on April 7, 1833, to Mary Elizabeth Smith, who died May 9, 1834; and second, December 25, 1838, to Lucy Waters, who died February 13, 1847. Three daughters by his second wife survived him.

On what seemed to him satisfactory ground for a solid inference, he believed Stickney, a village in Lincolnshire, nine miles north of Boston, to have been the English home of the family at some time, and that they probably came from Normandy in the train of the Norman conqueror.

In 1869 he published a volume of 526 octavo pages, "The Stickney Family," containing the genealogy and history of the family; in 1883, a volume of 247 octavo pages, entitled "The Fowler Family" [that of his mother]; "A Genealogical Memoir of the Descendants of Philip and Mary Fowler, of Ipswich, Massachusetts; ten generations, 1590–1882." Besides these he left in manuscript the genealogies and histories of the families of Robert Calef (the author of "More Wonders of the Invisible World"), and of William Waters, a householder of Boston in 1652. These two genealogies would make a work of over six hundred pages in print, and are in form for publication. Robert Calef and William Waters were ancestors of his living children.

He also contributed valuable papers to the Register, the "American Journal of Numismatics," and the Essex Institute Historical Collections.

Mr. Stickney was more than a genealogist, he was emphatically a collector. At ten years of age he had collected nearly two thousand birds' eggs, a sign of the coming man. Of ancient furniture, wedding-rings, family records, Indian relics, and almanacs, he had great store. His almanacs, commencing with 1666, perhaps make the most complete collection to be found. Autographs and letters of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, and of Washington and his generals (including many of the French officers), of statesmen and men of note of the Revolutionary period, fill a long and orderly array of volumes upon his shelves. As a collector of coins and a numismatist especially he was most widely known, having begun his collection at an early age, and possessed himself in the course of his long life of a very great number of coins, including the rarest and most sought after. For early issues of American paper money he was also a keen and successful forager.

Mr. Stickney was not of that class of collectors who are satisfied with mere accumulation. He was an intelligent and discriminating authority upon the relative merits and value of the coins, "curios," and ancient relics which he gathered. He was acquainted with books; and the study of early New England history was his solace in many an hour of suffering, as his health, never firm, brought to him in the latter years of life many weary hours, which at once accounted for his habits, which were those of a recluse, and afforded him such occupation as suited his condition, and protected him from the sense of vacancy and uselessness which is often the lot of the invalid solitary. He was never at a loss for something to do.

AMZI BENEDICT DAVENPORT

Amzi Benedict Davenport, a Corresponding Member, elected in 1850, was born in New Canaan, Connecticut, October 30, 1817, and died in Brooklyn, New York, August 24, 1894.

For an obituary notice of Mr. Davenport, by his son, Prof. Charles Benedict Davenport, A.M., see Register, vol. liv, supp., pp. lvi–lviii.

JAMES WHEATON CONVERSE

James Wheaton Converse, a Life Member, elected in 1870, was born in Thompson, Connecticut, January 11, 1808, and died in Swampscott, Massachusetts, August 26, 1894.

When he was six years old, he removed with his parents to Woodstock, Connecticut, and two years later to Dover, Massachusetts, and from there to Needham. At the age of thirteen he came to Boston, where his uncles, Joseph and Benjamin Converse, gave him employment, and seven years later assisted him to begin business for himself in the Boylston Market. In 1832 he entered into partnership with William Hardwick, in the boot, shoe, and leather business. In 1833 he joined Isaac Field in conducting a hide and leather business, under the firm name of

Field and Converse. Five years later Isaac Field retired, and his brother John Field took his place. In 1870 Mr. Converse retired from the business to give attention to his growing railroad, banking, real estate, and other interests.

He was a director of the Mechanics Bank, of Boston, from its organization in 1836, and its president from 1847 to 1886. In 1870 he was appointed receiver of the old Hartford and Erie Railroad, and piloted that corporation through a perilous time. He was president of the Boston Rubber Shoe Company, of the Colorado Smelting Company, and of the Boston Land Company. He had large investments at the West, especially in and around Grand Rapids, Michigan. He was liberal in his gifts to the needy and to educational and benevolent institutions.

He married, in 1833, Emeline, daughter of Nathan Coolidge, of Boston. She died a few years before her husband. They had three children: James W., Jr., died in 1876; Costello Coolidge, and Emma Maria Converse.

WILLIAM EDWARD COFFIN

William Edward Coffin, of Boston, a Life Member of this Society since 1870, was born in Gloucester, Massachusetts, September 1, 1812, and died at Savin Hill, Dorchester, August 29, 1894.

The family traces its descent from Peter Coffin, of Brixton, County of Devon, England, who died in England in 1628. Tristram, his eldest son, was born in Brixton in 1605. He married Dionis Stevens, and in 1642 emigrated to America, with his large family. He lived alternately in Salisbury, Haverhill, and Newbury, until 1659, when he removed to Nantucket, where he died in 1681. His grandson, Peter Coffin, came from Newbury to Gloucester in 1688, and occupied a tract of land that his father had purchased. His grandson, also named Peter, lived in

Gloucester from 1747 till his death in 1796. He was one of the leading citizens of the town, an active patriot during the Revolutionary War, and the principal acting magistrate in town for many years. William Coffin, his son, born in 1756, was an esteemed physician in Gloucester for nearly half a century. Edward Langdon Coffin, son of Dr. William, was a shipmaster in Gloucester.

His son, William Edward Coffin, was educated in the schools of his native town of Gloucester, and engaged in business in Boston. He became identified with the great iron industry, in the days when the city was aglow with the light of furnace fires. He was easily the foremost iron manufacturer of Boston, energetic, enterprising, liberal, and popular; and he amassed a large fortune. He was a principal owner in the Boston Machine Company, the Pembroke Iron Works, and the Franconia Iron Works. He became one of the merchant princes of Boston. By a series of misfortunes, which were due rather to the changes in the course of the iron business than to any fault or failure of his own, he lost his fortune, and lived in narrow circumstances, through a peaceful and honored old age. He bore the strange reverses of fortune with remarkable fortitude, and continued to the end the same brave, kind-hearted, loyal, and loving gentleman that he had been in the more prosperous years.

He was one of the early antislavery men, a personal friend of Garrison, Phillips, and Sumner, and a generous contributor to the cause of freedom.

He married Marguretta Cotton, daughter of Joseph Cotton, June 18, 1840.

DANIEL RAVENEL

Daniel Ravenel, of Charleston, South Carolina, a Corresponding Member of this Society, was born September 5, 1834, and died in Charleston, September 4, 1894. He was of the sixth generation of a Huguenot family, honorably identified with South Carolina for more than two centuries.

It is not generally known, but is, nevertheless, an historical fact, that as early as the 10th of February, 1629, French Protestant refugees in England were in communication with Charles I for planting a colony in what is now South Carolina, and that the patent issued to Sir Robert Heath,* as sole proprietor of this extensive region, grew out of the proposals of Soubise, Duc de Fontenay, representing French refugees in England, whose name is indissolubly associated with Rochelle, France, and of Antoine de Ridouet, Baron de Sancè, his secretary.

In 1630 a colony of French Protestants actually sailed from England for Carolina, and, as this most interesting record shows, in the ship "Mayflower." Could it have been the same vessel that carried the Puritans to Plymouth Rock?

These unfortunate French colonists were forced to endure sacrifices and disappointments. For some unexplained cause they were landed in Virginia, and although the owners of the vessel were made to pay £600 damages for the miscarriage of this hopeful voyage, it was insignificant, in comparison with the loss of an early and promising founding, forty years in advance of the Ashley-river settlement, in the spring of 1670.

The Huguenots were among the earliest settlers under the grant of Charles II to the Eight Lords Proprietors. Between 1670 and 1680 they were in numbers equal to the founding of a church in Charleston, and the lot at the southeast corner of Queen and Church streets in that city has been occupied since 1680–81. by church buildings of the French Protestants.

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* "Genesis of South Carolina," Charleston, South Carolina, 1895.

Among those who arrived in 1685 was Renè Ravenel, who was born at Vitré, Bretagne, France, September 26, 1656. In 1687 180 families arrived. These French emigrants and many others purchased lands from the numerous and powerful tribe of Santee Indians, and "lived in their midst with remarkable and continuous friendship, doing them no injustice or wrong."

Renè Ravenel married Charlotte de St. Julien, demoiselle de Meslin, on October 24, 1687. She was a daughter of a French refugee. Of his sons, Daniel Ravenel, born in 1692, lived at Summerton plantation, in St. John's, Berkeley, near the present "Black Oak" P.O. His wife was Elizabeth Damaris de St. Julien, a native of Charleston, whose father had emigrated from Vitre.

At the Summerton plantation, the chief burial-place of the Ravenels remains to this day. Daniel Ravenel, of "Summerton," had a son, "Daniel of Wantout" plantation, born May 4, 1732. His son Daniel was born April 11, 1762, died August 15, 1807. He was the father of Henry Ravenel, born October 10, 1795, who married Miss Elizabeth Peronneau Coffin, born February 24, 1806, who was descended from the Coffin and Amory families of Massachusetts.

Daniel Ravenel was educated at the classical school of the late Christopher Cotes, an English gentleman of marked ability as a teacher, and subsequently graduated at the college of Charleston. He entered upon business life in the then widely known house of Ravenel Brothers and Company, his uncles, conducting a very extensive business at home and abroad.

He was a man of literary tastes. In his select library could be seen every book or pamphlet relating to South Carolina or Huguenot history that was available on either side of the Atlantic. All the early maps and rare plates of Carolina he had also gathered up. His tastes were all on refined lines. He was well informed in numismatics, that seemingly attracts so few devotees, and yet is so instructive and so beautiful. His collection of book plates was certainly the largest in number, the most valuable in rarity, and the most captivating, in the South. These precious collections were not selfishly held — "lights hid under a bushel." Library, coins and medals, book plates, all were open to their respective lovers, to make free use of them. How grateful now, these pleasant memories!

Mr. Ravenel became a member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1875, and remained so to death. He manifested a strong interest in the objects of the society, was a donor to its collections, and always a trustworthy and ready source for any information in this possession.

Mr. Ravenel married, on January 24, 1866, Harriet Parker, of Columbia, South Carolina, daughter of Dr. H. W. Parker. Mrs. Ravenel, a son, and a daughter (the seventh generation), survived him.

A memoir was also published in Register, vol. xlix, pp. 297–299.

ELISHA CLARK LEONARD

Elisha Clark Leonard, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, was born in Rochester, Massachusetts, September 3, 1819, and died in New Bedford, September 7, 1894. He was elected a Resident Member in 1866.

The Leonards of Massachusetts are descended from an ancient English family. It is said that the Leonards of England were interested in the iron works at Bilston, Stafford County. The three brothers who came to this country about the middle of the seventeenth century were sons of Thomas Leonard, who seems to have lived at Pontypool, Monmouth County, Wales. Henry Leonard, son of Thomas, was at Lynn in 1642, and it is supposed he was engaged in the iron works in that town at that date. In 1652 the town of Taunton voted that Henry Leonard and his brother James have free consent "to set up a bloomery work on the Two-Mile River." This was the first iron manufactory in the Old Colony. The Leonards were interested in iron works in various places, so that it used to be said that "where you can find iron works, there you will find a Leonard."

The ancestral line of our associate in this Society runs thus: Thomas^1; James^2, who married in Lynn, and was made a freeman in that town in 1668; Benjamin^3; Joseph^4, born 1692; Philip^5; George^6; Nehemiah^7, who married Hannah Tinkham (Clark); and Elisha Clark^8.

Mr. Leonard was a successful business man, a genealogist, and an antiquary. He was educated in the Friends' Academy in New Bedford, and the Peirce Academy in Middleborough.

In his early manhood he was engaged in the oil business with his father in New Bedford. In 1850 he engaged in the same business in Springfield, with Francis Rodman. In 1856 he engaged in the carpet business in New Bedford. In 1857 he was a member of the City Council. In 1871–72 he was United States assistant assessor, and in 1873–76 he was deputy collector of internal revenue. After that time he was not in active business.

He wrote a number of valuable papers for the Old Colony Historical Society, of which he was for many years a director. Among his historical papers were: "Reminiscences of the Ancient Iron Works and Leonard Mansions of Taunton, and King Philip's Gift to James Leonard." He left a fine collection of family records, and much valuable material concerning ancient boundaries and landmarks.

He was also a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity, and occupied a number of honorable positions in that order.

Hon. William W. Crapo, of New Bedford, spoke of Mr. Leonard, at a memorial meeting held in Historical Hall in that city, as the most gifted historical student in the community: "He loved the Old Colony, its history, its traditions, its men. No incident of the early times was too minute for his patient investigation. Give him a clew, and he would hunt and delve until he found the answer."

Mr. Leonard married, November 24, 1842, Elizabeth Bourne Ellis, daughter of Thomas and Rosetta Howland Ellis. A son and two daughters survived him.

SAMUEL HENRY GOOKIN

Samuel Henry Gookin, who was elected a Resident Member in 1869, and became a Life Member in 1870, was born in Portsmouth, New Hampshire, May 21, 1820, and died at Lexington, Massachusetts, September 23, 1894. He was the seventh in direct descent from Major-General Daniel Gookin, of Virginia, of the first quarter of the seventeenth century, later living in Boston and Cambridge. His grandfather was John Cotton Gookin, of Portland, Maine, and his father was Colonel Samuel Gookin.

His mother was Mary Patterson, daughter of Captain William Patterson, of Salem, Massachusetts. In his youth he came to Boston to live. Ultimately he became a member of the dry-goods firm of Sweetser, Gookin, and Company, who were succeeded by Sweetser, Gookin, and Swan, and they again by S. H. Gookin and Company. He was one of the prominent jobbing merchants of this city. In 1857 his house was obliged to suspend, but went bravely along until 1861, when it again had to bow to adverse circumstances. However, as he was a man of untiring energy and great courage, he made a third fortune before the decade had passed, when he retired from active business, becoming interested in some successful and some unsuccessful railroad enterprises. His interest in the politics of the south and west parts of Boston, where he had his residence, was always unselfish, yet warm. In the William Henry Harrison campaign he "took the stump for the Whig candidate." Genial and social, energetic and charitable, he drew about himself many friends. He was married twice; his first wife being a sister of Mr. True M. Ball, of Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and his second, a sister of Mrs. Ball (Miss Sistare), of New York. His children were Mr. C. B. Gookin, of Joy, Langdon, and Company, of Boston, and Miss Gookin and Mrs. William K. Munroe, of Lexington. For several years Mr. Gookin lived quietly in Lexington, where he died.

ARIEL STANDISH THURSTON

Ariel Standish Thurston, a Resident Member, elected in 1868, was born in Goffstown, New Hampshire, June 11, 1810, and died in West Braddock, Pennsylvania, September 23, 1894.

He was the son of Stephen and Philomelia (Parish) Thurston.

He prepared for college at the Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire. He entered Amherst College in 1828, but left at the end of one year, and began the study of law, being engaged meanwhile in teaching school. He began to practice law in 1836, and settled in Elmira, New York. He soon won a local reputation, and had a wide and lucrative business as a partner of the law firm of Wisner and Thurston. In 1850 he was appointed judge and surrogate of Chemung County. He retired from this position after five years, and in 1859 he was appointed State assessor and a member of the Board of Equalization. He served as a supervisor of the erection of the county buildings, and for a long period as one of the Board of Managers of the New York Reformatory. At the suggestion of the superintendent, he drew the act providing for indeterminate sentences to that institution, which became known as the "Elmira system." Later, he was senior partner of the law firm of Thurston, Hart, and Benn, and also Thurston, Hart, and McGuire, which had the largest practice of any in the county. After retiring from these partnerships, he still had his law office, and continued to practice his profession.

He was married three times: first, September 8, 1836, to Julia

Clark Hart, who died in 1844, and by this marriage there were three children; second, May 7, 1846, Cornelia Sophia Hull, who died in 1865, leaving five children; third, April 12, 1867, Mrs. Georgiana (Converse) Gibson, who, with five of his eight children, survived him.

FREDERICK DEANE ALLEN

Frederick Deane Allen, of Boston, a Resident Member, elected in 1865, died September 28, 1894, at the age of eighty-six years. He was the son of Deacon Otis Allen and his wife Susanna (Deane), of Mansfield, Massachusetts. He was born on July 8, 1808. He was the seventh of a line of New England ancestry, each of whom had held the office of deacon. The first of this line was Samuel Allen, who lived in Braintree, and died in 1669. His descendants in direct line were Samuel, 2d, Josiah, Micah, Micah, 2d, and Otis, the father of the subject of this sketch.

Frederick Deane Allen was but seventeen years old when he came to Boston from Taunton, where he had lived two years. He entered the employ of Mr. Holbrook, on Washington Street. At the early age of twenty-one he entered into partnership with William Fowle, under the style of Fowle and Allen, and they carried on a wholesale dry-goods business at the corner of Milk and Kilby streets.

In 1839 the firm was dissolved, and succeeded by Allen and Minot, which was again followed by the firm of Allen, Whiting, Lane, and Washburn. In 1865 the firm became Allen, Lane, and Company, which was replaced in January, 1894, by the corporation entitled "The Allen Lane Company." Mr. Allen was in active business as a member of a firm for sixty-five years, and for forty years of this time had Hon. Jonathan A. Lane as his partner.

His remarkable vigor and activity up to the age of fourscore and six years were the surprise and admiration of all who met him in active business.

He was one of the directors of the National Bank of the Republic at its formation, and remained so until his death. He served the Old South Church for many years as its deacon; was all his life interested in Sunday-School work, and for seventy years, without intermission, acted either as Sunday-School teacher or superintendent. He was especially kind to the poor, and many mourn him as their most faithful friend in trouble. It is significant of the place he held in the business community that twenty-one leading commission houses of Boston closed their stores during the hour of his funeral service.

His fellow-directors in the Bank of the Republic paid the following tribute to his memory: —

"His associates in the bank for many years, with a deep sense of personal bereavement, desire to place on the records of this bank their high appreciation of his character as manifested in all the relations of his long and useful life; as a kind and sympathetic friend; a father, honored and revered in the family; an exemplary merchant, 'diligent in business,' and of the highest integrity in all business intercourse; a charitable and public-spirited citizen, giving freely of his time and means for the furtherance of every good work in the community and in the church."

The minutes of the church committee of the Old South Church, Boston, also contain the following words:—

"He was a devoted and consistent disciple of the Master from his youth, and a venerated officer of this church since 1870. . . . We enjoyed his companionship, we trusted his judgment, and respected his counsel. Genial and sympathetic in temperament, it was a pleasure to meet him and receive his cordial greeting. He was never happier than when serving the church he so dearly loved. His memory will ever be tenderly and affectionately cherished by us who survive him."

On June 17, 1833, he married Mary Richmond Baylies, daughter of Thomas Baylies, of Taunton. She died in 1883. He left three children, a daughter and two sons, Rev. Frederick Baylies Allen, superintendent of the Episcopal City Mission, and Francis R. Allen, architect. He also left six grandchildren and two great-grandchildren.

GRINDALL REYNOLDS

Grindall Reynolds, a Resident Member, elected in 1875, was born in Franconia, New Hampshire, December 22, 1822, and died in Concord, Massachusetts, September 30, 1894. He was the second child of his parents, Grindall and Cynthia Reynolds. His mother's family name was Kendall. His father was a soldier of the Revolution, in turn private, ensign, lieutenant, and captain. When his son was born, he was manager of some large iron works. The child learned his letters at his mother's knee. There also he learned to read the Bible. At the early age of four he was sent to the district school, in a rudely constructed schoolhouse, with its desks primitive and hacked, its seats hard, the discipline harsh. When he was five his family took him with them to Boston, and he lived there successively on Essex Street and at Fort Hill. He attended a primary school on the corner of Federal and High streets until he was seven. Promoted then to the Washington Grammar School, he graduated there at twelve with the Franklin medal. Next he went to the English High School, where for a large portion of his three years' course he was under the tuition of the well-known Thomas Sherwin. His graduation there was at the age of fifteen years and six months, again with a Franklin medal. For the four years and a half ensuing he was with the dry-goods merchants, Thomas Tarbel and Company, passing from errand-boy to bookkeeper in their employ. In 1843 he left business to study a year and a half with the Rev. Chandler Robbins in preparation for the

Cambridge Divinity School, which he entered in 1844, and from which he was graduated in 1847. He was ordained the next year, and became the pastor of the Unitarian Church at Jamaica Plain, remaining there a little more than ten years. At that time he accepted a call to the First Parish at Concord, Massachusetts, and labored there for twenty-three years as the active pastor, afterwards being pastor emeritus until his death. In 1881 he was chosen the secretary of the American Unitarian Association, and held that office as long as he lived. Harvard University gave him the degree of Doctor of Divinity in 1894.

As an author he produced for denominational magazines eight or ten articles, for the "Atlantic Monthly" about the same number, and as many pamphlets bore his name. His discourses impressed one with his "vigor and spiritual muscularity." What he wrote for the press showed "conscientious thoroughness and structural strength." "He was a severe censor of his own literary work, revising and rewriting till his page reflected the exact measure and shading of his thought." Even his extemporaneous utterances had much of the solidity and careful accuracy of his written words; "and there were occasions when he was roused to remarkable power, and his statement came swift, strong, square, unanswerable, settling the matter in debate beyond dispute."

Judge E. R. Hoar, who drew the resolutions passed by the Concord parish on the occasion of his death, said of him: "No call to larger duties or a more conspicuous position has ever changed his relation to this parish or this town. He has lived and died our minister, and he loved us, and we loved him to the end."

These sentences from a paper written by one of the Second Congregational Parish, formerly a deacon of the church connected with it, and read before a social club in Concord, give a local estimate of the subject of this sketch:—

"A man of noble presence, cordial and hearty in his manners, kindly always, he would suffer a wrong — never do one. He was a wise counsellor, a sincere and steadfast friend. . . . His genuine sympathy was manifest in his acquaintance with the personal history of the boys in blue of the Concord quota — their experiences and needs. When the bullet or disease brought sorrow to our homes and hearts, his great heart was poured out in sympathy and consolation. No soldier's obsequies lacked his timely and grateful word. . . . He was the best man of his time on the [school] committee, and his interest in the schools did not cease with his retirement. . . . He was an enthusiastic biographer. The Social Circle in Concord owes him a deep debt of gratitude for the untiring zeal with which he sought out the facts and prepared the biographies of many of its deceased members. This society dates back to 1782, and was the peace product of the 'Committee of Safety' of the Revolution, organized 'to strengthen the social affections, and disseminate useful communications among its members.' . . . He was broad and liberal. . . . When told on his way to attend the funeral of an estimable lady that she had recently embraced some peculiar views, his reply was: 'Her views do not make the slightest difference.' . . . In his former field of labor, it was not customary to make remarks at funerals, but coming to this town, where the old custom still obtains, he at once conformed with the usage, and so wise and comforting and just were his words, that he was sought to officiate by many outside his own charge. There are many living to-day who had hoped Mr. Reynolds would survive them and attend their funeral. . . . He was a man of pure and lofty aims, of sincere and sympathetic friendship, of broad charity, of unswerving fidelity to truth and right and justice, fearless and modest, a Christian gentleman."

JAMES ANTHONY FROUDE

James Anthony Froude, of London, England, a Corresponding Member from 1886, and elected an Honorary Member in 1890, was born in Darlington, Devonshire, England, April 23, 1818, and died in Salcombe, Devonshire, October 20, 1894.

He was a son of Archdeacon Froude, of Totnes.

He was educated at the Westminster School, and at Oxford, where he took his bachelor's degree in 1840, and won the Chancellor's English prize essay in 1842. He was elected to a fellowship in 1842, and was ordained a deacon in the Established Church in 1844. He was, at that time, interested in the tractarian movement at Oxford, under Newman, and the other great leaders, and he contributed to its literature in his "Lives of the Saints." But there came a sudden change after a few years, and in 1848 he published "Nemesis of Faith," a book which lost its author the fellowship, and a valuable position as an educator, and brought upon him the condemnation of the Church. He had little interest in clerical work at any time, but continued "in orders," until 1872, when the passage of the Clerical Disabilities Act gave him the occasion for a formal renunciation of the ministry.

He made his mark first as a writer for "Fraser's Magazine," and his brilliant articles were collected in the volumes, entitled, "Short Studies on Great Subjects." The "History of England from the Fall of Cardinal Wolsey to the Defeat of the Spanish Armada," a work in twelve volumes, occupied him about fifteen years. His later historical works were: "Divorce of Catherine of Aragon," the "Spanish Story of the Armada," "Becket," "Cæsar," "The English in Ireland in the Eighteenth Century," and "The Life of Erasmus." He was also the author of several volumes of a different character, such as "Oceanica," a narrative of his voyage to Australia; the "English in the West Indies;" "John Bunyan;" "Lord Beaconsfield;" "Reminiscences of Thomas Carlyle;" "The First Forty Years of the Life of Thomas Carlyle;" and "Carlyle's Life in London." His period of authorship extended over fifty years, and the number of his volumes was not much short of sixty.

He was made rector of St. Andrew's in 1869, and was appointed regius professor of Modern History at Oxford in 1892.

PETER THACHER

Peter Thacher, of Newtonville, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, October 14, 1810, and died in Newtonville, October 21, 1894. He was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1872.

Mr. Thacher belonged to an honored New England family, which was descended from Rev. Peter Thacher, who was born in England about 1588. He received the degree of B.A. from Corpus Christi College, Oxford, in 1608, and the degree of M.A. in 1611. He became a fellow of the college in 1613, and vicar of the parish of Milton-Clevedon in 1616; and in 1622 rector of the Church of St. Edmunds, in Salisbury He was a man of talents, a non-conformist in the Established Church. The leaders of the parish, at that time, were Puritans. The bishop also favored the Puritans. The following inscription is upon his tomb: "Here lyeth y^{e} body of Mr. Peter Thatcher, who was a laborious minister in preaching y^{e} Gospel of Jesus Christ to y^{e} people of Edmonds by y^{e} space of XIX yeares who departed this lyfe on y^{e} Lord's Day at night, being the XIV of February 1640. Let noe man move his bones. T. D."

His son Thomas, who was born May 1, 1620, was prepared for the university by his father. But he already shared the Puritan principles of his father, and he could not conscientiously make the subscriptions required of those who entered the universities. He preferred to cross the sea, that he might enjoy liberty of conscience in the wilds of New England. His parents readily consented, as they intended to follow him. This was prevented by the death of his mother. Thomas Thacher came to Massachusetts in 1635, at the age of fifteen. As Harvard College was not yet in operation, he placed himself under the tuition of the learned and Reverend Charles Chauncy, afterwards president of Harvard College. He received his education through him, and was prepared for the ministry. He is said to have been proficient in Latin and Greek, and also in Hebrew, Syriac, and Arabic, and to have been "well skilled in the Arts, especially in Logic." He published a Hebrew grammar and lexicon. In 1644 or early in 1645 he was ordained at Weymouth, and was the pastor of the church in that place for about twenty years. He studied medicine as well as divinity, and for many years he was a practicing physician in Weymouth. Removing to Boston, he became eminent in the medical profession in that town. When the Third Church (now the Old South) was founded, he was chosen its pastor, and was ordained again, and installed the first minister of the church in 1670. He continued in that station till his death in 1678. Two of his sons were ministers. The list of his descendants includes a large number of distinguished men, physicians, lawyers, ministers, and business men.

Hon. Peter Thacher was of the fifth generation from the first pastor of the Old South Church. His father was Stephen Thacher, who was graduated from Yale College in 1795, and married

Harriet Preble, a sister of Judge William P. Preble, of York, Maine, and removed to Maine, where he had a distinguished and useful career. His second son, Peter, was prepared for college at Washington Academy, East Machias, Maine, and was graduated from Bowdoin College in 1831, in a class which included a number of men who have since been famous in literature, law, and political life. He studied law in Portland with his uncle, Judge Preble, and was admitted to the Bar in 1837. He practiced law in Machias fifteen years, and sixteen years in Rockland. He was appointed a commissioner of bankruptcy while he lived in Maine, and later he was register in bankruptcy. He was also United States commissioner for a number of years. In 1871 he removed to West Newton, Massachusetts, and opened an office in Pemberton Square, Boston, and later in Milk Street. He resided in West Newton twenty-two years, and was solicitor for the city of Newton from 1876 to 1881. He practiced law in Boston until 1892, when he gave up active work.

He was for more than twenty years an active and useful member of this Society. He served on important committees, and contributed in various ways to its prosperity. He was greatly interested in compiling the genealogy of the Thacher family. He caused extensive researches to be made in England, and published a valuable paper on the family history in the old country, from which some part of this sketch has been drawn.

He was for many years a member of the Board of Overseers of Bowdoin College; he was also a member of the Maine Historical Society. He always took a lively interest in reforms, and was an abolitionist from his early youth; he was an active member of the Old Whig party, joined the Free-Soilers, and then the Republicans, and ever after was an Independent in politics.

In 1841 he married Margaret Louisa, daughter of Judge Barrett Potter, of Portland, Maine. His widow survived him, with four sons and five daughters.

SAMUEL HAMMOND RUSSELL

Samuel Hammond Russell, a Resident Member of this Society, elected in 1876, was born in Boston, January 3, 1823, and died at his home, No. 135 Beacon Street, October 24, 1894. His father was Nathaniel Pope Russell, and his mother Hannah Dawes Hammond, the daughter of Samuel Hammond, merchant. His paternal emigrant to New England was Robert Russell, a foremost promoter of Andover, through his son Joseph, who married Susanna, daughter of Ezekiel Cheever, the Puritan schoolmaster, who became a merchant in Boston; Benjamin, who married Elizabeth Belknap; Ezekiel Russell, who married Sarah Hood, of Salem; and in turn of Nathaniel Pope Russell, born 1779. Mr. Russell married, April 22, 1847, Louisa Ann Adams, daughter of Benjamin Adams, and great-granddaughter of Rev. Dr. William Walter,* rector of Trinity and afterwards of Christ Church, Boston. Two daughters were born to them, — Edith and Alice. The former married Sir Lyon, now Lord Playfair. One of the sisters of Mrs. Russell married Edward B. eldest son of Hon. Edward Everett, and another married Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., A.M.

Mr. Russell was a merchant in Boston until 1847, when he began the trusteeship of estates, especially the properties of his grandfather and father-in-law. From 1847 to 1876 he was treasurer of Bunker Hill Monument Association, and afterwards, till his death, a director. He was a member of the City

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* Rev. William Walter, D.D., was the third rector of Trinity Church, Boston, and was installed July 22, 1764, his predecessors being Rev. Addington Davenport and Rev. William Hooper. Dr. Walter resigned March 17, 1776, and left Boston. He returned in 1791, and was inducted May 28, 1792, rector of Christ Church, which office he held till his death, December 5, 1800. (See Register, vol. viii, p. 209.) A window to his memory has been placed in the chancel of Trinity. A. T.

Council in 1874. He was ever connected with church interests, whether in Boston or at his summer home at Nahant, and was a devoted believer in the great essentials of Christianity, and a promoter of them in daily conduct. He was an organizer and constant supporter of the Bostonian Society; was a member of its Executive Board, honoring it by his watchful attentions. The history of Boston, with which so much of the lives of his ancestors was associated, and so much of his own active career, was a source of delight to him. His funeral services took place from Trinity Church, and burial at Mount Auburn.

In the REGISTER, 1882, p. 324, Mr. Russell queried concerning the parentage of his ancestor, Joseph Russell, who married Susanna Cheever, there having been published erroneous interpretations of data. Mr. Russell, with characteristic perseverance, proved the above Joseph Russell not to have been a son of Rev. John Russell, but of Robert Russell, of Andover.

ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP

ROBERT CHARLES WINTHROP, of Boston, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1847, was born in Boston, May 12, 1809, and died there, November 16, 1894.

He was a descendant of Governor John[1] Winthrop, of the Colony of Massachusetts Bay; through John[2], Wait Still[3], John[4], John Still[5], and Lieutenant-Governor Thomas Lindall[6] Winthrop, his father, who married Elizabeth Temple. A pedigree published in Drake's "History of Boston," p. 72, shows the lines more fully.

He entered the Boston Latin School in 1818, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1828. He studied law in the office of Daniel Webster, and was admitted to the Bar in 1831. In 1834 he was chosen a representative to the General Court, and four years later was elected speaker of the House of Representatives. He was a member of Congress for ten years from 1840, and in 1848–49 was speaker. He was defeated as a candidate for speaker in 1850, by two votes, after more than sixty ballotings. The same year he was appointed a senator to succeed Daniel Webster. In 1854 he was chosen one of the presidential electors.

He published "The Life and Letters of John Winthrop," in two volumes, and three large volumes of speeches and addresses. Among the most notable of his public addresses was the oration on the laying of the corner-stone of the National Washington Monument in 1848, on the "Life and Services of James Bowdoin," in 1849; the "Obligations and Responsibilities of Educated Men," before the reunion of Harvard University, in 1852; and the oration at Yorktown on the one hundredth anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis. In 1845 he made his great speech in Congress against the annexation of Texas, and in 1850 he delivered his last important speech in the Senate, in opposition to the fugitive slave law.

He was president of the Massachusetts Historical Society for thirty years; president of the Peabody Education Fund; a member of the American Antiquarian Society, the Academy of Arts and Sciences, and a large number of other societies.

He received the degree of Doctor of Laws from Bowdoin College, and from Harvard University, and at a later date from the University of Cambridge.

He was married, first, in March, 1832, to Eliza Cabot, daughter of Francis and Marianne (Cabot) Blanchard, of Boston. By this marriage there were three children: Robert C., John, and Eliza C. Winthrop. He married second, a daughter of Hon. Francis Granger, of Canandaigua, New York.

This last marriage occurred November 15, 1865, and the death of his second wife occurred June 16, 1892. Her name was Adele Granger, and before her marriage to Mr. Winthrop she had been the widow of John Eliot Thayer, of Boston.

A memoir of Robert C. Winthrop, prepared for the Massachusetts Historical Society, by Robert C. Winthrop, Jr., was published by Little, Brown, and Company, Boston, 1897.

THOMAS EMERSON PROCTOR

Thomas Emerson Proctor, of Boston, a Life Member of this Society from 1886, was born in South Danvers (now Peabody), Massachusetts, August 29, 1834, and died in Boston, December 7, 1894. He was the son of Abel and Lydia Porter (Emerson) Proctor, both of whom were born in South Danvers.

The Proctor family in this country is descended from John Proctor, who came in 1635 from London, in the ship "Susan and Anne," at the age of forty, with his wife Martha, aged twenty-eight, and two children, — John, aged three years, and Mary, aged one year. He settled in Ipswich, and later removed to Salem. He died, probably in 1672, as his will was proved in November of that year. He left seven children. His son, John, born in England about 1632, married, in 1662, Elizabeth Thorndyke, and after her death married Elizabeth Bassett. He had nine children. During the excitement relating to witchcraft in 1691 and 1692 his second wife was accused of being a witch, and was brought to trial and condemned. Her husband, "for showing proper regard to her," as Hutchinson says, fell under suspicion of the same crime, and was also tried and condemned. (See Hotchinson, vol. ii, pp. 25 and 55.) He was put to death August 19, on what is now known as Gallows Hill, Salem. His wife was reprieved on account of her pregnancy, and before the reprieve expired, the excitement had so far subsided that she was not executed. Two, or perhaps three, of their children were also sent to prison under suspicion of the same crime, but they were discharged without a public trial. Four years later the Legislature had to be petitioned to order the release of her husband's property from forfeiture. (See Felt, vol. ii, 484.) It has been suggested that the charge of witchcraft was brought against Mr. Proctor on account of his sturdy opposition to the views then prevailing in respect to witchcraft. Dr. Nichols, who wrote the historical poem for the Centennial day of the town of South Danvers, has this couplet of the Proctor family: —

> "The Proctors, they say,
> Will have their own way."

The Proctor family has been widely scattered over New England and beyond. It has included a large number of vigorous and successful men and women, who have done their part in the world as honorable and useful citizens.

Thomas Emerson Proctor attended the public schools in South Danvers, and at the age of thirteen was sent to Kimball Union Academy, Meriden, New Hampshire, where he remained two years. He was an excellent scholar in Latin and Greek, and in mathematics. At fifteen he became a clerk in his father's store, and at eighteen he was a member of the firm. He developed a remarkable capacity for business, and acquired a large fortune. He was a generous and public-spirited citizen, of wide influence, but he did not desire to occupy any political position. It is said of him that he declined the nomination of mayor of Boston, which was tendered him more than once by his fellow-citizens. He was cool and collected where others were excited. When notified that his property in Peabody was burning, he first found his insurance papers, and then went to the fire, ready to rebuild. His powers of body and of mind were always under control. He had no bad habits. He retained the men in his employ a long time, one of them as many as forty years. When his mind was made up he was inflexible in his purposes.

He was president of the United States Leather Company in Boston at the time of his death. He anticipated an advance in the price of leather, and made his plans to take advantage of the advance. It is said that his company made a large sum after his death by following his directions. He was a director of the Eliot Bank, Boston, and a trustee of the Massachusetts General Hospital for many years. He was also a regular visitor at the

McLean Asylum for the Insane, and was for many years greatly interested in it. By his will he left $100,000 to this asylum. The town of Peabody accepted his offer of eleven acres for a park, to which gift was added another, from his sister, for the same park.

Mr. Proctor married Emma Howe, of Newark Valley, New York, September 1, 1865.

HENRY AUGUSTUS GOWING

Henry Augustus Gowing, son of John Hill and Sophia Viles (Bigelow) Gowing, was born in Weston, Massachusetts, August 2, 1834; married, September 8, 1859, Clara Elizabeth, only child of Dr. Franklin Fletcher and Mary Ann (Wentworth) Patch; and died in Boston, December 14, 1894, leaving a widow and two children, — Mrs. Mary Sophia Richardson and Franklin Patch Gowing. His earliest ancestor in America was Robert Gowing, from Edinburgh, Scotland, who settled in Lynn, was made a freeman at Dedham in 1639, and married Elizabeth Brock in 1644. The line of descent was Robert^1, John^2, Samuel^3, James^4, Samuel^5, John Hill^6, Henry Augustus^7.

Mr. Gowing was educated in private schools at Waltham and Boston. In 1853 he obtained a position with J. W. Blodgett and Company, dry-goods merchants of Boston, where he remained five years. He then accepted the position of bookkeeper with Dodge Brothers and Company, and became a member of the firm in 1868. He continued in the business under changing names of the same firm, which at the time of his death was "Gowing, Sawyer, and Company, of Boston and New York." He held a high position in trade as a man of business capacity and thorough integrity, whose "word was as good as his bond." His wide acquaintance, long experience, and well-earned popularity contributed largely to the great success of the firm.

In politics Mr. Gowing was always a Republican, having cast his first vote for Fremont for President; but he never desired a public office. He was an earnest Christian citizen, and an enthusiastic promoter of whatever he believed to be for the best good of the country, State, city, or town in which he lived.

He belonged to the Sons of the Revolution, to the Boston Art Club, and to the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, having been elected a Resident Member in 1870.

He was fond of nature, delighting in the simple pleasures of gardening, and all outdoor life, and had a wonderful love of flowers, especially when growing wild in field and forest. For many years he made his summer home in the old house where he was born, and here found his most restful and happy recreation.

He joined the Baptist Church in early life. His religious belief was "broad and settled," gladly accepting the best in all denominations. In his daily life he always trusted to a Higher Wisdom for guidance, and gave God the glory for all he received.

A bowlder carried from his own farm to Forest Hills marks the place of his burial.

DUDLEY FOSTER

Dudley Foster, of Billerica, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, elected in 1878, was born in that town, November 15, 1809. He was the fourth son of Samuel and Annie (Whitney) Foster, and a lineal descendant of Reginald Foster, who early came to Ipswich from England. His father was commissioned captain of militia in 1812, and was honored in 1840 by election as representative to the General Court. His grandfather, Joseph Foster, of Beverly, was a sea-captain, who retired to a farm in Billerica, and his great-grandfather, Joseph, was prominent in his day as town clerk of Beverly and deacon of the Congregational Church.

Dudley Foster received his education from Pemberton, afterwards Billerica Academy, then under the care of the Rev. Bernard Whitman. When quite young he learned the trade of shoemaking, a business successfully conducted at that time by his father. Soon, however, he turned his attention to insurance and real estate, acquiring large possessions of land in Billerica and its environs. In 1855 he was chosen to the office of town treasurer, and served his town in this capacity for a period of forty years. He was town clerk upwards of thirty years, and for thirty-three years was connected with the Middlesex Mutual Fire Insurance Company, of Concord, both as agent and director. Mr. Foster was also trustee of the Lowell Five Cents Savings Bank, and the last of the original trustees of Howe School, appointed by its founder, Dr. Zadoc Howe. He was for many years the respected treasurer of this institution, and by his strict integrity, his devotion and faithfulness to every trust committed to him, he readily won the esteem and confidence of his townsmen, was repeatedly chosen to office, and became the custodian of many private as well as public properties. During the Civil War he visited Washington on important business for the State and town, and in 1868 was elected representative to the Legislature.

His first wife was Louisa Pollard, whom he married May 21, 1835. She was descended from Thomas Pollard, who came to Billerica from Coventry, England, in 1692, and took up a grant of land on the Concord River, two miles to the north of Billerica Centre. Asa Pollard, first to fall at Bunker Hill, was a member of this family.

The children of Mr. Foster by his first marriage were Frank D., of North Andover, and John Howard Foster, of Billerica. August 28, 1884, he married Mary Alice Parker, daughter of Daniel Parker, M.D., of Billerica, who survived him.

By nature Mr. Foster was of an even temperament, in manner quiet and unassuming. He inherited, no doubt, the sturdy qualities of his New England ancestry—*mens sana in corpore sano* — and was seldom known to be out of health or in ill humor. His simple habits of life were conducive to health and happiness. In early manhood he possessed a fine tenor voice, which gave him prominence in the local church choirs and musical circles.

Along with gardening, always a favorite pastime, he cultivated his taste for literature, read with avidity the leading magazines and newspapers, took a lively interest in questions of political and historical importance, and in this way, even to the latter days of his life, kept himself well informed and abreast of the times. He was a constant attendant upon the regular meetings of this Society. He attended the annual meeting of the Society in 1894. His death occurred suddenly, January 3, 1895, and his burial took place the Sunday following, with quiet ceremony, from his late residence, the homestead of the Foster family, in Billerica.

EBEN FRANCIS STONE

Eben Francis Stone, of Newburyport, Massachusetts, a Resident Member of this Society, elected in 1875, was born in Newburyport, August 3, 1822, and died there January 22, 1895. He was the son of Ebenezer Stone, of Newburyport, and Fanny Coolidge, of Boston. He belonged to one of the oldest families of New England, tracing his descent through six generations to Elias Stone, of Charlestown, who was the first of the name in Massachusetts. The family resided in Charlestown in the seventeenth century, but removed to Newburyport.

Colonel Stone was graduated at Harvard College in 1843, and at the Harvard Law School in 1846, and began to practice his profession the next year. As a lawyer he attained much distinction. Everybody confided in his judgment and integrity. He was the intimate friend of Caleb Cushing, and was an associate of Choate, Rantoul, and other distinguished lawyers of old Essex. He was a strong antislavery man, enjoying the friendship of Whittier, Garrison, and Phillips. He represented his native city in the House of Representatives of Massachusetts four years, and was three years a member of the Senate. When the Civil War broke out he enlisted as a private, but recruited a company, and was soon commissioned colonel of the Forty-Eighth Regiment Massachusetts Volunteers, and served through the war with distinction.

He returned to Newburyport after the war, and resumed the practice of the law. In 1867 he was mayor of the city. He was elected a member of Congress in 1880, and served three terms, and was an active and influential member. He was among the few Republicans who enjoyed the personal confidence of President Cleveland at that time.

Few men ranked higher in Newburyport than Colonel Stone. He was a fair-minded man, of excellent good sense, and of considerable learning, and was an authority in matters of local history. He was an eloquent speaker and a vigorous writer. He published several historical pamphlets, among them an address before the Essex Bar, February 2, 1889, in which he gave sketches of three extraordinary men, natives of Essex County; namely, Choate, Cushing, and Rantoul. (See REGISTER, vol. xliii, p. 334.) He was a valued contributor to the REGISTER.

He married Harriet F. Perrin, of Boston.

The following resolutions, prepared by Rev. Samuel C. Beane, D.D., were adopted by the Society at its meeting in February.

"*Whereas*, Our estimable associate, Honorable Eben Francis Stone, of Newburyport, has been called from us by death since our last meeting, and it is our approved custom to put on record some memorial of our valuable members who pass away;

"*Resolved*, That in the death of Colonel Stone we experience the loss of one who heartily contributed to the purposes of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, as a careful investigator of the beginnings of society on these shores, and as an able and judicious writer on biographical subjects, while he represented in his own person the best traditions and influences of New England."

We recall his valuable public services in the highest offices of his own city, in both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature, and in the national House of Representatives. We likewise pay our tribute to his patriotism as shown by his enlistment as a private soldier in the army of the Union, and his honorable record as commander, in active service, of the Forty-Eighth Massachusetts Regiment.

We mourn him as a man of exalted character, who, with a reverent interest in the past, served well, and in many ways, the times in which he lived.

CHARLES CANDEE BALDWIN

Charles Candee Baldwin, of Cleveland, Ohio, was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society November 3, 1869. He was born in Middletown, Connecticut, December 2, 1834, and died in Cleveland, February 2, 1895.

He was of the seventh generation from Sylvester Baldwin, who came from the parish of Acton-Clinton, in Buckinghamshire, England, in 1638. He died at sea on the passage from England. His son Richard, born in Acton-Clinton, and baptized there, August 25, 1622, was one of the first settlers of Milford, Connecticut. Barnabas, the son of Richard, was born in 1665. His son Sylvanus was born in 1706. Charles, of the next generation, was born in Milford, 1751. Seymour Wesley, son of Charles, was born in Meriden, Connecticut, June 29, 1807. He was a successful merchant in Middletown, but removed to Ohio in 1836.

His son, Charles Candee, was prepared for college in Middletown, under Daniel H. Chase, LL.D., and was graduated from Wesleyan University in 1855, and from Harvard Law School in 1857. He was admitted to the Bar the same year, and began the practice of the law in Cleveland. His success in his profession was rapid and signal. He gave his attention chiefly to corporation and banking law, and in these departments he was an authority. In 1870 he was obliged to give up for a time his professional work on account of the failure of his health, and at this time he traveled extensively in Europe.

He was elected judge of the Circuit Court of Ohio for three successive terms, and died in the midst of his usefulness during his third term. There was not much time at his command for studies outside his profession, but he was especially interested in historical studies. He was one of the founders of the Western Reserve Historical Society, and was one of its officers. He was for many years a director of the Cleveland Library Association, and was a trustee and lecturer in Baldwin University. He made some valuable contributions to historical publications relating to the Western Reserve.

He married, September 8, 1862, Carolina, daughter of Charles W. Prentiss, of Brooklyn, New York, and granddaughter of the distinguished senator, Samuel Prentiss, of Vermont. His wife and two children survived him.

DANIEL BATES CURTIS

Daniel Bates Curtis, a Resident Member from 1857, was born on Washington Street, Boston, on January 6, 1819. He was one of eleven children of Samuel and Mildred (Bates) Curtis. His father, Major Samuel Curtis, born in 1775, was major of the Third Regiment, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel Daniel Messinger, Third Brigade, First Division of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia from 1810 to 1817, and served a short time with his regiment in the War of 1812 at Boston, during July, 1814. He was a glove-maker on Washington Street, Boston Neck. He died in 1820, at the age of forty-five.

The son received his rudimentary education at a private school on Harvard Street, taught by a Mrs. Simpson, where he was sent at the age of seven years. Subsequently he was sent to the

Franklin School, where he remained, until, at the age of fourteen, he sought employment, working at various occupations until 1852, when he was appointed to a position in the Custom House. In 1853 he received an appointment as assistant superintendent of the Boston Internal Health Department, afterwards known as the Board of Health. In this position he remained for thirty-three years, retiring in 1886 with the reputation of a faithful and conscientious city official.

Mr. Curtis lived for many years in the earlier period of his life at South Boston, where he was a well-known and popular citizen. In July, 1850, he was married to Henrietta Moody Bedlington, daughter of Timothy Bedlington, of South Boston, whose partner, Charles Ewer, was the first president of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society. Two sons were the result of this marriage, one of whom died in infancy. The other, Francis M., born 1853, married, and resided at Quincy, Massachusetts.

Upon the organization of the Mattapan Literary Association, at South Boston, in 1848, Mr. Curtis was elected its first president, and some years subsequently, in 1856, was again chosen to the same position. He was much interested in the local history of his native city, and was a member of the Bostonian Society. He took much pleasure in yachting, and was a member of the Boston Yacht Club and of other social organizations. He was also a member of the Masonic fraternity and of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows.

His death, at the age of seventy-six, on February 5, 1895, was the result of an accident to his hip, which was broken. Pneumonia set in, proving fatal. Mr. Curtis was a kindly, genial man, and liked by all who knew him.

WARREN LADD

Warren Ladd, a Resident Member from 1884, died in New Bedford, Massachusetts, on February 20, 1895. New Bedford thus lost one of her most highly esteemed citizens, and the New-England Historic Genealogical Society a valued member. Mr. Ladd was specially interested in genealogical research, and two years before his death published a book of three hundred pages on the Ladd family. He was in the front ranks of progress and reform in all municipal, social, and political movements. He was born in that part of Bradford, Massachusetts, now Groveland, July 21, 1813. His line ran back to Daniel Ladd, who came to this country in the "Mary and John" in 1633, and who was one of the original settlers of Haverhill. On his mother's side he was a descendant of Richard Ingersol, who came from Bedfordshire, England, in 1627, and settled at Salem, Massachusetts. His mother was Sarah Ingersol, a daughter of Colonel Zebulón and Ruth (Moody) Ingersol. Her father was a soldier in the Revolution. Another ancestor was Rev. James Noyes of the early period of New England. The father of Mr. Ladd was a prominent citizen of Groveland, held many of the offices in the gift of the town, was postmaster, and a leading member of the Congregational Church.

Warren Ladd was educated at the public schools of Bradford and at the Merrimac Academy. He went to New Bedford on July 1, 1840, and entered the employ of the New Bedford and Taunton Railroad Company as clerk in its freight office. Soon he became freight agent, and then general agent. In 1862 he was appointed general superintendent of the road, a position which he held until 1877, when the consolidation with the Boston, Clinton, and Fitchburg Road resulted in an entire change of management. His connection with the road covered the entire period from its opening till its consolidation with the other road, —an extent of about thirty-seven years. In April, 1877, he was elected president and superintendent of the New Bedford and Fairhaven Street Railway, and remained in that place till the company surrendered its charter. He was connected with several corporations as a director, and was one of the trustees of the Five Cents Savings Bank, of New Bedford.

Mr. Ladd always took a deep interest in public affairs, and was constant and faithful in the performance of his duties as a citizen. His spare time in his early life, and indeed so long as he lived, was earnestly devoted to reading on every subject which could store his mind with useful knowledge. He early became interested in municipal affairs, and for many years was prominent in their direction. Four years—1851, 1852, 1853, and 1857—he was a member of the Common Council, of New Bedford, and in one of them its president, and five years—1861, 1862, 1863, 1864, and 1865—he was a member of the Board of Aldermen. In November, 1868, he was elected a member of the School Committee, but resigned before the expiration of his first year, saying that he had not the leisure to discharge its duties with satisfaction to himself or with that fulness and faithfulness which his constituents had a right to expect. For many years he was a trustee of the Free Public Library.

Mr. Ladd was a determined advocate of the introduction of water into the city of New Bedford, when the idea was not popular. At that time the opposition was exceedingly powerful. He was one of the three commissioners under whose direction the water works were built.

He was foremost in the improvement of the fire department, introducing into the Common Council the first order for the appointment of a committee to consider the expediency of procuring a steam fire-engine. In this matter, more than that of the water works, he had to encounter a stubborn conservatism.

In politics Mr. Ladd was originally a Whig, but he became a Republican early in that party's history, and adhered to it till his death. For many years he was a member of the Republican city committee, and for a time its chairman. In 1876 he was presidential elector for the first Congressional District. He contributed largely to the newspapers on political and other subjects.

Mr. Ladd cherished a deep interest in historical and genealogical matters. He was a member of the Webster Historical Society and the Old Colony Historical Society.

He was married, November 22, 1842, to Lucy Washburn Kingman, a daughter of the Hon. Abel and Elizabeth (Manly) Kingman, of North Bridgewater, Massachusetts, and their golden wedding was celebrated in 1892. They had five children.

One of his children, Hon. Herbert Warren Ladd, was for two years governor of the State of Rhode Island, chairman of the New State House Commission, and widely known as the head of one of the large dry-goods establishments in Providence.

MOSES KIMBALL

Moses Kimball, an enterprising citizen of Boston, and a generous benefactor of this Society, was born in Newburyport, Massachusetts, October 24, 1809, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, February 21, 1895.

The Kimball family is descended from Richard and Ursula Kimball, who came from England in 1634, and settled in Watertown, removing later to Ipswich. They came from Rattlesden, in Suffolk. The line of descent to Moses was as follows: Richard^1, Caleb^2, Caleb^3, John^4, Nathaniel^5, David^6, to Moses Kimball^7.

Mr. Kimball was a self-made man. He was educated in the public schools in Gloucester, to which place his parents removed when he was a child. At the age of fifteen he came to Boston to find a place in a store. In 1833 he was able to purchase the "New England Galaxy," which he published a number of years.

He published a number of famous engravings, such as "Stuart's Washington" and "Signing the Declaration of Independence." A few years later he established a "lecture room" in Lowell, where theatrical exhibitions were given, and where curiosities of special interest were exhibited. About 1840 he purchased the New England Museum in Boston, and a year later opened what is now the Boston Museum, in a building on the corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets. The present building was erected five years later, at a cost of about $250,000. To this famous museum he gave the best years of his long life. For a long time it was one of the leading attractions of Boston.

Outside his large private business, Mr. Kimball was interested in political affairs. In the earlier years he was a member of the old Whig party. He became a strong antislavery man, and when the Republican party was formed he was early a member of it. He was elected to the Common Council of Boston in 1849 and 1850, and the next year was a member of the Board of Aldermen. He was elected to the Legislature sixteen times between 1850 and 1876, and was an active and influential member, serving on the most important committees, and taking a leading part in the most important legislation. He was the first chairman of the State Board of Health, Lunacy, and Charity. He was also a member of the Board of Directors for Public Institutions, a member of the Water Board, and a director in several railroad corporations and banking and insurance companies. He will be remembered for his liberal gifts for public uses, especially for the bronze emancipation group which now stands in Park Square. This elaborate work of art was designed by Thomas Ball, and cast in Munich. It was unveiled December 6, 1879. A poem by John G. Whittier was read, an address was delivered by Mayor Frederick O. Prince, and prayer was offered by Rev. Phillips Brooks, D.D.

Mr. Kimball was elected a member of this Society in 1878, and was a generous contributor to its funds. By his will he left to it a legacy of $5,000. He married, June 25, 1834, Frances Lavinia Hathaway, daughter of John Hathaway, a prominent merchant of Boston, by whom he had two sons and five daughters. The sons died young.

At the meeting of the Society, March 6, the following resolutions, prepared by the Hon. Martin Parry Kennard, were adopted: —

"*Resolved*, That by the recent death of the Hon. Moses Kimball, of Brookline, Massachusetts, this Society is called to mourn the loss of a greatly esteemed member, who was ever warmly interested in its work. In his passing away, this Society has also to deplore the absence of a distinguished and valued citizen, whose patriotic spirit burned with constant manifestations of generous public interest during his long and active career, which was especially notable for his devotion to our city and State, illustrated by his valuable and extended seasons of service in their counsels, again and again repeated in obedience to popular ballot; and it is also

"*Resolved*, That this Society deems it fitting that this moderately appreciative mention of this esteemed citizen may be placed on its records, recalling also his unflinching adherence to the Union cause in past times of divided counsels, and again his public spirit manifested at his death by the munificence of his testamentary bequests to public charity."

A memoir of Mr. Kimball, by Charles A. Cummings, was published in the REGISTER, vol. lvi, pp. 335–340.

JOHN HOWARD REDFIELD

John Howard Redfield, a Corresponding Member from 1861, was born in Cromwell, Connecticut, July 10, 1815, and died in Philadelphia, February 27, 1895.

For an obituary notice of Mr. Redfield, see Register, vol. lviii, pp. lxii–lxiii.

ROLAND GREENE USHER

Roland Greene Usher was born at Medford, January 6, 1823, and died at Lynn, March 5, 1895. He was elected Resident Member of this Society in 1869, and became a Life Member in 1875.

Colonel Usher was descended in direct line from Robert[1] Usher, the English emigrant of this branch, who came, with his brother Hezekiah, to Massachusetts previous to 1638. He soon removed to Connecticut and settled at Stamford, where he lived, a man of wealth and influence, until his death, in 1669. His son Robert[2] settled at Dunstable (now Nashua, N. H.), and had a son John[3], who had a son Robert[4], who lived at Merrimack and Medford, Massachusetts, and whose youngest son was Eleazer[5]. Eleazer[5] lived at Medford, married Fannie Bucknam, October 6, 1799, and by her had eleven children, of whom the youngest was Roland Greene[6] Usher, the subject of this sketch.

At ten years of age young Usher removed, with his older brothers, James and Leonard, to Lynn, where they engaged in a bakery business in a small way, the younger brother assisting, and having some time to attend school. His health being very frail, he was sent for two years to live with his sister Lydia, at Londonderry, New Hampshire, after which he returned to Lynn, and was apprenticed to John Lovejoy to learn the morocco-dresser's trade, which calling he followed for seven years. He married, June 5, 1844, Caroline M., daughter of Daniel L. Mudge, of Lynn, to whose loving care was due in large measure his restoration to health and the development of the qualities which made him so useful in many ways to his fellow-men.

In 1847 Mr. Usher engaged in the business of ready-made clothing, a novel pursuit then, but with his care and devotion to it he achieved fair success. In 1861, at the breaking out of the war, his interest in military matters, and prominence in public affairs, withdrew him from a business career and held him, during his after-life, in public office. As early as 1840 he had joined the "Lynn Light Infantry," and was afterwards elected first lieutenant of the company, and upon the organization of the Eighth Regiment was appointed lieutenant-colonel. When this regiment left for Washington, April 17, 1861, Colonel Usher was placed upon the staff as regimental paymaster. In July, 1861, he was commissioned by President Lincoln as a paymaster in the United States Army, in which office he served until the close of the war, holding successively the appointments of paymaster-in-chief of the "Department of the Gulf," the "Department of Annapolis," the "Department of Virginia and North Carolina," and, lastly, the "Department of New England." After the war, and upon the reorganization of the State Militia, in 1866, Colonel Usher was appointed aide-de-camp to Major-General B. F. Butler, and held that office for ten years. In January, 1866, he was elected mayor of Lynn, and served in that office three years, during which time great improvements were made in the reorganization of the police force, the new City Hall was erected and dedicated, and a complete system of sewerage was begun. He was elected and served as a member of the Massachusetts Council through three years, under Governors Bullock and Claflin. March 3, 1871, he was appointed by General Grant — then President — United States marshal for the district of Massachusetts, and was reappointed in 1875. February 14 he was appointed by Governor Butler, warden of the State Prison, and held that position until 1886.

Colonel Usher was a member of the Masonic order, and received the Master's degree, October 27, 1856, in Mount Carmel Lodge, in Lynn. He received the Knight Templar degree in Olivet Commandery, February 3, 1875. In February, 1844, he was initiated a member of Siloam Lodge of Odd Fellows, in Boston, and afterwards joined the Bay State Lodge, of which he became Noble Grand in 1847.

He was a comrade of General Lander Post 5, G.A.R. He was a valued member of St. Stephen's (Episcopal) Church, and took a warm interest in its prosperity.

Colonel Usher was public-spirited and ever ready to give of his time, talent, and means to whatever cause concerned the public welfare.

Two of the four children of Colonel Usher survived him: Edward Preston and Caroline Mudge, wife of Rev. Allen Harlow, of Trenton, New Jersey.

WILLIAM NOEL SAINSBURY

William Noel Sainsbury, of London, England, a Corresponding Member of this Society for thirty-five years, died at his residence at Sutherland Avenue, London West, March 9, 1895, in his seventieth year.

Mr. Sainsbury was formerly assistant keeper at the Public Records. Between 1860 and 1884 he compiled six volumes of State papers connected with the history of the English Colonies in America, the East Indies and the West Indies, and also with China and Japan. He was the editor of a volume entitled "Original unpublished Papers illustrative of the Life of Peter Paul Rubens, preserved in Her Majesty's State Paper Office, London." (8vo, pp. xxiv, 394.) The editor of this work was commended by the "London Athenæum" of 1859, and by the "North American Review" of July of the same year. His Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, 1574–1660, is a work of special interest for American readers, although all his volumes are full of valuable information.

Mr. Sainsbury published some books of a more popular character, such as "Hearts of Oak," "Stories of Early English Adventure." He was a member of the American Antiquarian Society and of a number of other historical societies.

LEONARD BOLLES ELLIS

Leonard Bolles Ellis, of New Bedford, Massachusetts, was born there, March 11, 1838, and died in the same city, March 13, 1895.

His father was Caleb L. Ellis, a prosperous man of business in New Bedford. The family line reaches back several generations in this country, and the descendants are very numerous.

Mr. Ellis was educated in the public schools. He completed a three years' course of study in the high school, which was of very great service to him in the work of his life. In 1859 he entered into business in company with his father. The Civil War interrupted the business for some years, and he turned his attention to the manufacture of picture frames. In 1866 he bought the picture business of Orlando T. Marvin, and opened a store for the sale of works of art. He had the nature of an artist, and his store was for many years a very attractive place for those who loved art. It became a social center for persons of culture in the city. Many famous paintings were brought to New Bedford by his enterprise, and he had much to do in developing a taste for art. In later years the changes in business interrupted the sale of many things in his line, but he was to the last interested in paintings and engravings. He remained in this business twenty-five years.

His artistic temperament gave him a special interest in music. He was for many years the president of the Choral Association, of New Bedford. He published a series of articles on the history of music in that city. He was for many years a trustee of the Free Public Library, and a faithful public servant in that capacity.

Mr. Ellis's tastes led him into historical studies, and he left two valuable books: a "History of the Fire Department of New

Bedford," which was first published in successive numbers of the "Evening Standard" of that city, and a "History of New Bedford," which was said by good authorities to be one of the best. Both of these works show the patient industry of their author, and his skill in weaving great masses of facts into interesting and truth-telling narratives. He was also the author of a number of detached historical articles, the latest being his "History of Methodism in New Bedford."

Mr. Ellis was a man devoted to the best ideals of life, and had, to an unusual degree, the respect and confidence of all who knew him. An insidious and fatal disease hung over his life for many years, but he continued his work to the last. He was a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity for many years. He was long a member of the Methodist Church, and for some years was superintendent of its Sunday-School.

He was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1895.

PELEG EMORY ALDRICH

Peleg Emory Aldrich, of Worcester, was born in New Salem, Massachusetts, July 24, 1813, and died in Worcester, March 14, 1895. He was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1892.

Judge Aldrich was a lineal descendant from George Aldrich, who came from England in 1635, and settled first in Dorchester, and afterward in Mendon, Massachusetts. The descendants from this family are very numerous, and are now living in nearly every State of the Union. It has had its representatives in all the learned professions and in both Houses of Congress. Several of them have been judges in the courts of different States. Some have been known in literature. The majority have been farmers for seven generations.

Mr. Aldrich did not receive a collegiate education, although, after leaving the academy, he pursued by himself a course of study equal to that of a New England college. He was graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1844, receiving the degree of LL.B. He was admitted to the Bar in Richmond, Virginia, in 1845, and in Springfield, Massachusetts, in 1846. He began the practice of law in Barre, Massachusetts, and continued there seven years. For three years he was editor and publisher of the "Barre Gazette." He removed to Worcester in 1854, and entered into partnership with Hon. Peter C. Bacon, which partnership continued until he left the Bar for the bench, in 1873. He was a member of the Constitutional Convention, from Barre, in 1853, and was a representative from Worcester in the State Legislature in the years 1866 and 1867, and took an active part in the debates and business of the House. In 1862 he was mayor of Worcester, and was interested not only in the ordinary duties of his office, but in the large number of soldiers who were at that time in the army, from Worcester. He visited them in their camps and hospitals, and used the means within his command to promote their comfort and efficiency. In 1870 he was appointed by Governor Claflin a member of the State Board of Health, a position which he continued to hold until his appointment to the bench.

He was eminent as a judge of the Superior Court. He had a capacity for doing an enormous amount of hard work, and doing it rapidly, without apparent labor on his part. He was a well-read lawyer, and had his resources well at his command. If he was somewhat stern and severe in his manner, he was always guided by his sense of justice. He was a judge of undoubted integrity and of remarkable insight. He was in the eighty-second year of his age when he presided at the long winter term of the Superior Court in Worcester, which adjourned on the 20th of February. He had not missed a day or a session, and he had walked every day to and from the Court House.

He published in 1885 a work on Equity Pleading and Practice.

He was for many years a trustee of the Worcester Polytechnic Institute, and when he visited Europe in 1887 he gathered a large amount of information in regard to foreign institutions of that sort, for the advantage of the institute.

Judge Aldrich was for many years a member of the American Antiquarian Society, and one of the council of that venerable and learned body. He prepared and read several papers on historical, legal, and literary subjects, which have been published with the proceedings of the Society. During the three years that he had been a member of our Society he had occasionally attended its stated meetings, and at the last meeting at which he was present he was called upon to preside, in the absence of the president. He received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Amherst College in 1886.

In 1850 he married Sarah, the eldest daughter of Harding P. Woods, of Barre, who survived him with two sons and three daughters.

GEORGE GOUNDRY MUNGER

George Goundry Munger, a Corresponding Member from 1860, was born in Morrisville, New York, in 1828, and died in New York City, March 14, 1895.

For an obituary notice of Judge Munger, by William R. Cutter, A.M., see Register, vol. lviii, pp. lxiii–lxiv.

AUSTIN JACOBS COOLIDGE

Austin Jacobs Coolidge, son of Deacon Josiah and Mary (Hastings) Coolidge, was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, April 18, 1824; married, April 23, 1862, Susan Gibson, daughter of William and Susan (Spurr) Marshall; and died, without issue, in Watertown, Massachusetts, March 20, 1895. His earliest ancestor in America was John Coolidge, who settled in Watertown about 1630, where are still standing the gravestones of himself and his wife Mary. The name is traceable to "de Coulinge" of the time of Edward the First, and is probably derived from the village of Couling in Cambridgeshire, England. The griffin and fleur-de-lis seem to have been connected with the family arms. Austin J. Coolidge traced his descent through fourteen generations in direct line to Thomas Colyng, of Arrington, England, as follows: Austin Jacobs^{14}, Josiah^{13}, Joshua^{12}, Joseph^{11}, Simon^{10}, Obadiah^{9}, Simon,^{8} John^{7}, William^{6}, Simeon^{5}, John^{4} (Colyng), Thomas^{3}, John^{2}, Thomas^{1}.

Mr. Coolidge fitted for college at the Worcester Academy, and graduated from Harvard College in 1847, and from the Harvard Law School in 1850, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1852. He engaged in teaching after graduating from college, but soon turned to the law, which he practiced more or less through life, though his last twenty years were almost wholly devoted to commercial pursuits. He was at the head of the New England Machine Company in Boston, and for many years secretary of the Mount Auburn Corporation.

He was elected a Resident Member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society in 1859. His training and tastes fitted him specially for historical work. In 1860 he published, as joint author with John B. Mansfield, the first volume of "A History and Description of New England, General and Local," embracing Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont. The outbreak of the Civil War unfortunately prevented the appearance of the remaining volume, which had been prepared for the press.

He was a public-spirited citizen and a stanch Republican from the beginning of the party. He was a member of several social organizations, and greatly interested in educational and religious work. He was for a time on the School Board of Cambridge, and for seventeen years the very efficient clerk of the Old Cambridge Baptist Church, of which he was an original member. He was always genial, kindly, and unselfish, more mindful of the welfare and happiness of others than of his own personal interests.

SAMUEL ATHERTON

Samuel Atherton, of Dorchester, a Life Member since 1871, was the sixth in descent from Humphrey Atherton, who came from England in 1630. His father was Samuel Atherton, a prominent citizen of Stoughton, Massachusetts, where his son Samuel was born January 26, 1815. He came to Boston to prepare himself for business. He began his business life as a clerk in a shoe store. Four years later he was employed in the larger store of Caleb Stetson. A year later he was admitted to the firm as a partner. In 1850 he was a leading member of the firm of Atherton, Stetson, and Company, a concern which took a place in the front rank among dealers in the shoe and leather trade. He was one of the original corporate members of the John Hancock Insurance Company, and he was a director from 1862, and a vice-president from 1874. He was a director in the National Hide and Leather Bank, and also in the Massachusetts Loan and Trust Company, and president of the New England Bank. He represented Dorchester in the Legislature in 1867, 1870, and 1877. He was known as one of the most substantial and honorable business men of Boston.

He was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1870. His name was among the liberal subscribers to the funds of the Society. He died in Dorchester, April 3, 1895.

WILLIAM MASON CORNELL

William Mason Cornell, of Boston, a Corresponding Member from 1859 to 1869, and a Resident Member from 1856 to 1859, and again elected a Resident Member in December, 1869, became a Life Member in 1876. He was born in Berkeley, Massachusetts, October 16, 1802, and died in Boston, April 14, 1895.

Dr. Cornell was graduated from Brown University in 1827, studied theology, and was ordained January 16, 1830. He was pastor of a Congregational church in Woodstock, Connecticut, 1830–34, was installed as pastor at Quincy, Massachusetts, August 20, 1834, and continued there until 1839.

He had taken a partial course in medicine before he became a minister. The failure of his voice, in 1839, made it inexpedient for him to continue to preach, and he resumed his medical studies, graduating from the Berkshire Medical School in 1844. He engaged in the practice of his profession in Boston. In 1846 he became the editor of the "Journal of Health," a position which he filled for three years. He subsequently became professor of Anatomy and Physiology in Western University.

He received the degree of LL.D. from Western University in 1863, and that of D.D. from Jefferson College in 1865.

He entered with great energy into the antislavery discussions of his time, and became widely known as an abolitionist. He was a frequent contributor to periodicals, and was the author of a number of books, among which are the following: "Grammar of the English Language;" "Consumption Prevented;" "Robert Raikes, the Founder of Sabbath Schools," 1860; "The Sabbath made for Man;" "Life and Public Services of Horace Greeley," 1872; "Charles Sumner, Memoir and Eulogies," 1874; "History of Pennsylvania," 1876.

Dr. Cornell was an active and useful member of this Society. He served as recording secretary in 1858 and 1859, and during the same years he was a member of the Board of Directors.

LEVERETT SALTONSTALL

Leverett Saltonstall, of Newton, Massachusetts, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, March 16, 1825, and died at Chestnut Hill, Newton, April 15, 1895.

Mr. Saltonstall was descended from Sir Richard Saltonstall, who came to this country in 1635, and became the leader in the settlement of Watertown, Massachusetts. His descendants have been distinguished in the different professions and in business life. A number of them have become eminent men. Leverett Saltonstall, Sr., was a distinguished lawyer, speaker of the House of Representatives, president of the State Senate, member of Congress, the first mayor of Salem, and a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard College. He was the father of the subject of this sketch.

Leverett Saltonstall was prepared for college in the Salem Grammar and Latin schools, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1844. He was the sixth in lineal descent to graduate from Harvard College, and his son was the seventh. (See Sibley's "Harvard Graduates," vol. ii, p. 8.) He studied law at the Harvard Law School, and was admitted to the Bar in 1850 Before this time he had traveled abroad for two years and a half, visiting the countries of Europe and of the Orient.

He practiced law in Boston for ten years with success and distinction. He was active in the political affairs of the country before and during the Civil War. He was a war Democrat, and made speeches on Boston Common to encourage enlistments and to aid in carrying on the war. He presided at two or three Democratic State Conventions, and had a wide acquaintance among the political men of the country. He took a leading part in the presidential campaign when Mr. Tilden and Mr. Hayes were the candidates. He believed that Mr. Tilden was rightfully elected, and during the contest that followed the election he was sent to Florida to see that fair play was accorded by the Returning Board.

In 1876 Governor Gaston appointed him commissioner for Massachusetts to the Centennial, and he spent the summer of that year at work in the interest of exhibitors from Massachusetts. In 1885 he was appointed, by President Cleveland, collector of the port of Boston, and held the position till February, 1890.

Mr. Saltonstall was for two years president of the Unitarian Club of Boston. He was trustee of the Perkins Institution for the Blind. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society for many years. He was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1856.

A number of those who knew him best have borne witness since his death to the purity of his character and to the usefulness of his life. The Hon. Winslow Warren said: "Mr. Saltonstall was one of the most true-hearted, honest, genial men in American politics. He so hated anything that was mean or corrupt, that his vigorous indignation could not be controlled in the presence of anything savoring of dishonesty. A thorough gentleman, of the old-school type of manners, he was loved and respected by all who knew him, and he filled a place in Massachusetts that few can occupy."

He married, October 19, 1854, Rose S., daughter of John C. and Harriet Lee. They had six children, five of whom survived him.

GEORGE MORGAN BROWNE

George Morgan Browne, of Washington, District of Columbia, elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1881, was born in Lisbon, formerly part of Norwich, Connecticut, May 7, 1811, and died at his home in Washington, April 25, 1895.

He was the son of Tyler[6] and Rhoda (Morgan) Browne, both of whom were natives of Preston, Connecticut. His grandfather was William Browne[5], who was the son of Samuel and Phebe (Wilbur) Browne. His grandmother on the maternal side was Joanna (Brewster) Morgan, a lineal descendant from Jonathan Brewster, who was a son of Elder William Brewster. His great-grandfather, Samuel Browne[4], was the son of Daniel[3], who was the son of Thomas[2], who came from Lynn to Stonington in 1684. He was the son of Thomas[1], born in 1628, and Mary (Newhall) Browne.

Mr. Browne was prepared for college in Plainfield, Connecticut, and was graduated from Yale College in 1836. He studied law with Hon. Calvin Goddard, of Norwich, and was admitted to the Bar in 1839. He began the practice of his profession in Boston in 1841, and so long as he devoted himself to the law he was a successful lawyer. He was a member of the House of Representatives in 1857 and 1858, and took an active part in the discussions of that body. He was president of the Eastern Railroad Company from 1854 to 1871. Those were the years of the greatest prosperity of that corporation. He visited Europe in 1872, remaining abroad more than a year. The visit was repeated in 1877.

He published articles in the reviews, among which were: "Political Elements of the Constitution," and "Annexation," in the "American Review" of 1845. His argument on the trial of Rev. A. G. Prescott for heresy, before an ecclesiastical court, in 1851, was published in the "Christian Witness." He published an address as president of the Connecticut Association in 1857; a speech in the Legislature on the Kansas Resolves (1857); "The Sinking Fund," a pamphlet in 1874; Review of Muller's "Literature of Greece," and an article on Nice, in the "Literary World," 1876.

His first wife was Caroline, daughter of John Linett. She died in 1847. He married Mary A., daughter of Henry Andrews. She died in 1858. He married Caroline, daughter of Edward Cabot, of Boston. He left one son, George Morgan Browne.

HAMILTON ANDREWS HILL

Hamilton Andrews Hill, of Boston, died very suddenly April 27, 1895. The distinguished services which he rendered to this Society, and the high position which he attained as an historian and a man of letters, make it proper to do honor to his memory.

He was the son of Hamilton and Anna Andrews Hill, and was born in London, April 14, 1827. The family can be traced back to the sixteenth or seventeenth century in English history. Clement Hill, of Paddington, England, was married in 1640. Hugh Hill was baptized in 1664. His son William was baptized in 1698. William Hill, of Exeter, the second of the name, was baptized in 1726, and the third William was baptized 1759. His son Hamilton was the father of our late associate. He was formerly a merchant in London. In consequence of his well-known sympathy with the cause of antislavery in the United States, he was invited to come to America and take the position of treasurer of Oberlin College, at Oberlin, Ohio. He accepted the position, and brought his family to this country. He was treasurer of Oberlin more than twenty-five years, and during those years he exerted great influence in the Western Reserve, entering vigorously into various movements then in progress for social and political reform.

His eldest son, Hamilton Andrews, received his early education in the public schools of London. After the family came to America he studied for a time at the College in Oberlin, Ohio. He left before completing the full collegiate course. In 1849 he entered business in Boston as a shipping and commission merchant. Later he was a member of the commission house of Sears and Hill. In 1867 he was made secretary of the Boston Board of Trade, and held the position till 1873. He was secretary of the National Board of Trade from 1868, for more than twenty years. He was commissioner on European Emigration, of the Chicago, Burlington, and Quincy Railroad, from 1873 to 1875. He was a member of the House of Representatives from Boston, from 1878 to 1881, serving as chairman of the Committees on Finance and on Harbors and Public Lands. In 1878 and 1879 he was a member of the Board of State Charities. These honorable positions which he filled show not only the great ability of Mr. Hill, but his public spirit, and his devotion to the best interests of this city and of his adopted country.

His later years, of comparative leisure from business, have been given in large part to literary pursuits. He was a fine historical scholar, with a wide and accurate knowledge of New England history, and a real interest in the Puritan age. As he did not have the advantages of a theological training, he was perhaps unable to appreciate at its full value the theology of the fathers of New England, and to write as discriminatingly as a theological expert might have done in regard to their religious views. But the massive volumes which he has left are invaluable contributions to the religious history of New England.

He was the author of a number of historical pamphlets, some of which he read at the stated meetings of this Society. He was the author of an important chapter in "The Memorial History of Boston," on the Trade, Commerce, and Navigation of Boston, 1780–1880. His two most important works are "A Memoir of Abbott Lawrence," a book of 243 pages, published in 1883; and a "History of the Old South Church of Boston," published in 1890 in two large volumes, which contain together about 1,300 pages, and cover the period from 1669 to 1884. The life of Mr. Lawrence was suggested by a sketch which Mr. Hill was appointed to prepare for a volume of our Memorial Biographies. The History of the Old South was prepared from the original records. After he had written several chapters of the first volume, an important manuscript came to his knowledge, during a visit to New Haven, which made it necessary to rewrite a large part of the history. It is a monumental work, and shows the great historical ability of the author. It will always be consulted as one of the most accurate and reliable authorities relating to our history.

Dr. Hill was a member of the American Philosophical Society, vice-president of the American Statistical Association, treasurer of the American Social Science Association, a director of the Bostonian Society, a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society and of a number of other similar associations. He was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1870, and became a Life Member in 1891. He was a member of the Board of Directors from 1887 to 1889, and a member of the Council for three years following. He served as corresponding secretary from 1887 to 1889, and as historiographer from 1889 to his resignation in 1892. His contributions toward the memoirs of our deceased members were numerous and valuable.

The degree of A.M. was given him at Oberlin in 1867. The next year Williams College gave him the same degree, and in 1894 the University of Pennsylvania gave him the degree of LL.D.

He was married in Roxbury, May 4, 1859, to Miriam Phillips, daughter of Samuel Walley. She died in 1862. His second marriage took place May 27, 1869, with Anna Frances, daughter of Charles Carruth.

JOHN FLETCHER WILLIAMS

John Fletcher Williams, of St. Paul, Minnesota, a Corresponding Member of this Society, elected in 1872, was born in Cincinnati, Ohio, September 25, 1834, and died in Rochester, Minnesota, April 28, 1895. He was of Welsh descent, being the last in the family of eight children of Samuel Williams, who removed from Pennsylvania to Ohio in 1807.

In his boyhood and youth Fletcher Williams was exceptionally fond of books and made rapid progress in his school studies, attending the Woodward High School of Cincinnati, and graduating from the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, having taken its scientific course in 1852.

He came to St. Paul, Minnesota, which city was thenceforward his home, in 1855, and entered newspaper work, being engaged as a reporter during fourteen years. This experience in journalism gave him acquaintance with all the prominent men of the State, and laid the foundation for his future life work.

Having acquired much reputation for his sketches of the history of Minnesota, and for biographic notices of the early pioneers, Mr. Williams was elected by the Minnesota Historical Society in January, 1867, as its secretary and librarian, in which position he continued more than twenty-six years, until the acceptance of his resignation in September, 1893. He brought to this work special qualifications of executive and literary ability; with an increasing love for historical, genealogical, and antiquarian researches; and he gave to the Society, and to the upbuilding of its library, an ardent and unselfish devotion.

In 1873 Mr. Williams was appointed by President Grant United States Centennial commissioner from Minnesota for the Philadelphia Exposition; and he spent much time in the duties which thus came to him during the next three years. He was corresponding secretary of the Minnesota Old Settlers' Association, a member of the American Historical Association, and was elected a corresponding or honorary member of thirteen historical and genealogical societies in the United States.

The annual report of the American Historical Association for 1889 contains (pp. 372–374) a bibliographic list of Mr. Williams's principal published writings. This list contains thirty titles. The most important volume, and a worthy summation of his historical researches during the previous twenty years, is his "History of the City of Saint Paul and of the County of Ramsey, Minnesota," comprising 475 pages, which was published by the Minnesota Historical Society in 1876 as the fourth volume of its Collections.

Second only to Mr. Williams's interest and devotion for this Historical Society were his very active and useful services to the Independent Order of Odd Fellows in Minnesota, of which he was grand scribe during a continuous term of twenty years.

The writer of a biographic sketch which appeared in a St. Paul newspaper, two days after his death, said: "Mr. Williams was a man of simple life, generous and kindly impulses, enduring in friendship, positive in his opinions, but modest in enforcing them upon others. His services, wherever bestowed, were invaluable. He surrendered health and finally life in his devotion to the labors he undertook, many of his tasks being self-imposed. No one ever knew him but to respect him, and upon intimate acquaintance to love him. He was in all things the soul of honor and rectitude."

In July, 1865, Mr. Williams married Miss Catherine Roberts, who, with three children, survived him.

JOHN FORRESTER ANDREW

John Forrester Andrew, a Resident Member, elected in 1872, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, November 26, 1850, and died at his home, 32 Hereford Street, Boston, May 30, 1895.

Mr. Andrew was a lineal descendant of Robert and Grace (——) Andrew, through their son Joseph and his second wife, Mrs. Abigail Walker (daughter of John Grafton), whose son, Nathaniel Andrew, married Mary Higginson and had a son John, who married Elizabeth Watson, of Salem, and had Jonathan, who removed with his father's family to Windham, Maine, there settled, and married Nancy Green Pierce, and had John Albion, the illustrious war governor of Massachusetts, who was born in Windham, May 31, 1818, and died October 30, 1867. Governor John A. Andrew married Eliza Jones Hersey, of Hingham, and had five children, of whom John Forrester, born in Hingham, as above noted, was the second. The boy received the rudiments of his education at the Phillips School, on the back side of Beacon Hill, and after passing the lower grades was fitted for college at a private school.

He was graduated from Harvard in the class of 1872, and soon after went abroad with his mother, sisters, and younger brother, passing a year in travel through England, Germany, Italy, Switzerland, and France. Returning, he entered the Harvard Law School, and graduated in 1875. Immediately entering the law office of Messrs. Brooks, Ball, and Story, he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar the same year, 1875. He then began the practice of law in Boston, in the same office which his father had formerly occupied, 244 Washington Street. In a few years Mr. Andrew had acquired quite an extensive practice, and was considered a wise counsellor and a safe and able advocate. His public spirit led him inevitably to take an active interest in all questions of popular concern. His own personal qualities, as well as his name, soon drew him into political activity. In 1880 he was elected as representative to the General Court by the Republicans of Ward 9, Boston, and served in that position until 1884, when he was elected to the State Senate by the largest majority ever received by any candidate in that district. During his first year in the Senate he was chosen a delegate to the Republican National Convention, but after the nomination of Blaine and Logan, he, with many other of the young Republicans of New England, became convinced that duty lay in the direction of the "Independent" movement, which he soon joined, thus sacrificing his renomination by the Republicans. He was chosen president of the "Young Men's Independent Club," of Boston, and took the stump for Cleveland. He received a nomination for the Senate on the ticket of the Independent Republicans, and, being also indorsed by the Democrats, was elected by a large majority. The record of Mr. Andrew's five years in the Legislature is very honorable. During that time he served on many important committees with credit and fidelity. On the Judiciary Committee, especially, his personal independence and courage were shown by his position against the Metropolitan Police Bill, and his unyielding defense of the Civil Service Law. He declined the offer of a nomination to Congress by the Democrats of his district in 1884, still considering himself a Republican. After the close of his term in the Senate he accepted the Democratic nomination for governor, and came nearer an election than any candidate of that party had for years. In 1888 he was elected to Congress by the Democrats of the third Massachusetts district, and again in 1890; but in the exciting contest of 1892 he was defeated.

Mr. Andrew was an honest and earnest advocate of free trade, and it was upon the issue of "tariff reform" that he was elected to Congress. He stood consistently and firmly by his standards, advocating, particularly, "free raw material." In all his public career he was the unfailing champion of "Civil Service Reform," and an equally strong advocate of a sound "currency." He will long be remembered also as a faithful friend of the veterans of the war, and endeavored to secure legislation in their favor. As his father had been, so was he, always the true friend of the colored race. In all the relations of his public life he won the respect of both friends and opponents by his strict integrity and sincerity of purpose. He was especially known for his generous activity in many benevolent institutions. He was president of several of our benevolent associations, including that of the Massachusetts Infant Asylum, that for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, and the Home for Aged Colored Women, besides being active in various others. He was greatly interested in the improvement of Boston's public grounds, and rendered efficient service upon the Park Commission. He was also an active member of the New-England Historic Genealogical Society, of which his father was an honored president. Mr. Andrew had a host of warm and sincere friends, who were greatly shocked and deeply pained at his sudden and altogether unexpected death. Apoplexy was undoubtedly the cause, but of this no one had any intimation of the danger. Flags at half mast throughout the city, and the throngs which gathered at his funeral, testify to the high honor which the public paid to his memory, and to the real affection of his friends and associates. Governor Greenhalge and Mayor Matthews, with many other officials of the State, city, and public institutions, joined in tributes of sorrow and sympathy with the stricken family. He will be greatly missed in all directions wherever his kindly and helpful influence extended. Of his father's family, the mother, a brother, and two sisters survived him; to these, and his young motherless daughters, his loss was irreparable.

Mr. Andrew was married in Boston, October 11, 1883, to Harriet, daughter of Nathaniel and Cordelia (Van Rensselaer) Thayer. Mrs. Andrew died in 1891, leaving two daughters, Cornelia Thayer Andrew and Elizabeth Andrew.

The funeral of Mr. Andrew was at the First Church in Boston, June 1, his pastor, Rev. Stopford W. Brooke, officiating. The burial was at Mount Auburn.

HENRY PHILLIPS

Henry Phillips, a Corresponding Member, elected in 1881, was born in Philadelphia, September 6, 1838, and died in that city, June 6, 1895.

For an obituary notice of Dr. Phillips, by Rev. Ezra H. Byington, D.D., see Register, vol. liv, supp., pp. lviii–lix.

CHARLES JARVIS PICKFORD

Charles Jarvis Pickford, of Lynn, Massachusetts, was born in Kennebunk, Maine, May 24, 1833, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, June 7, 1895. He was the son of John Kay Livermore and Elizabeth (Shepard) Pickford. He lived in Worcester from 1833 to 1864. In 1864 he engaged in the shoe business in Lynn. The firm was Winslow and Pickford. A few years later he engaged in the real estate and insurance business in that city. He retired from active business, on account of the failure of his health. He had been connected with religious and philanthropic movements, and was a man of wide influence. He was for many years a leading deacon in the Washington Street Baptist Church. He was also superintendent of its Sunday-School. He was a trustee of the Baptist Theological Seminary in Richmond, Virginia. He was also a trustee of the Tolman Temperance Fund.

He was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1893. He was also a member of the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Wars.

EDMUND BURKE WILLSON

Edmund Burke Willson, of Salem, Massachusetts, late vice-president of this Society for Massachusetts, was born in Petersham, Massachusetts, August 15, 1820, and died in Salem, June 13, 1895.

He entered Yale College, but left before completing the course, and entered the Cambridge Divinity School, from which he was graduted in 1843. He was ordained, January 3, 1844, in Grafton, Massachusetts, where he preached for a number of years, and where he was remembered with interest and affection. He was installed as pastor in West Roxbury, July 18, 1852, where he remained until he was called by the North Church in Salem (Unitarian), where he was settled, June 5, 1859, and where he remained till his death.

Mr. Willson was a typical New England minister,— a studious, cultured man, with a fine presence, grave, yet genial and gracious, the friend and counsellor of his people, an earnest preacher for more than half a century, and a zealous and faithful pastor. One wrote of him: —

"He was loved and honored by all the citizens of Salem, regardless of creed, and his presence at any gathering lent added impressiveness to it. He seemed like a veritable patriarch; he was a benediction in himself. When the Methodists of Salem gave the great reception to Bishop Foster, Mr. Willson was selected to speak the welcome of the Salem pastors, and he did it as few men could have done it."

He cultivated an interest in every good cause. He found time to enter heartily into a great variety of studies and labors outside his professional work. He was engaged in prison and labor reform, and in a variety of enterprises of a charitable nature. He was interested in the schools, and served on the Salem School

Board in 1859, 1860, 1861, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, and 1869. He was a valuable member of the State Legislature in 1883 and 1884, and served on the Committee on Education. He was the author of the Free Text-Book Law, which did so much to increase the attendance of the children of families in moderate circumstances, at the public schools, especially the high schools. He was president of the Salem branch of the Massachusetts Prison Association. After the death of President Wheatland, Mr. Willson was elected to succeed him in the presidency of the Essex Institute, a position of honor and of responsibility which required much active work. In January he was elected vice-president of our own Society, for Massachusetts, to fill the place left vacant by the declination of Chief-Justice Field. In this new position he accepted cheerfully a number of important services for the Society. The REGISTER for the same year contained three sketches of deceased members from his facile pen.

Mr. Willson visited Europe in 1878. He was one of the founders of the Salem Fraternity — an institution which filled the place of the Boston Christian Union. He was active in sustaining the American Unitarian Association.

He left five children — three daughters and two sons: Robert W. Willson, instructor in Astronomy at Harvard University, and Edmund R. Willson, both of whom were graduated from that institution.

He was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1859.

ALONZO AMES MINER

ALONZO AMES MINER, of Boston, a Resident Member of this Society, elected in 1884, was born in Lempster, New Hampshire, August 17, 1814. His father was Benajah Ames Miner. His mother was Amanda Cary.

The name Miner has been traced back to the time of Edward III, who gave a coat-of-arms and the name of "Miner" to a man who fitted out a company of one hundred men, armed with battle-axes, many of them laborers in his mines, for the king, to be used in his wars with France. The first "Miner" died in 1359. Thomas Miner, who came to Boston with Governor Winthrop in 1630, was descended from the first Miner. Grace Miner, granddaughter of Thomas, married Samuel Grant, Jr., April 11, 1688, from whom General Ulysses S. Grant was descended. Charles Miner, of the fifth generation from Thomas, was a Revolutionary soldier. At the close of the war he removed from Connecticut to New Hampshire.

Alonzo Ames Miner was the second in a family of five children, and the only son. He was an invalid in his earlier years, and unable to pursue an extended course of study. As he became stronger, he attended for a few months the academy at Hopkinton, New Hampshire. Later he attended school at Lebanon, at Franklin, New Hampshire, and at Cavendish, Vermont. He began the work of teaching at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty he was associated with the principal in the care of the academy at Cavendish. The next year he became the principal of the Scientific and Military Academy, a new institution at Unity, New Hampshire, a position which he held four years. He began to preach in 1838, and in June, 1839, he was ordained. The same year he became pastor of the Universalist Church in Methuen, Massachusetts. In July, 1842, he became pastor of the

Second Universalist Church in Lowell, Massachusetts. In 1848 he was called to Boston, and became pastor of the church on School Street, a position which he held till his final resignation of the active pastorate in 1891. In 1851 the church edifice was enlarged and Mr. Miner took the opportunity to make a trip to Europe. In 1872 his church dedicated the large and beautiful house of worship at the corner of Columbus Avenue and Clarendon Street, and under his wise and vigorous ministry it entered upon a new era of prosperity.

Besides his work as a clergyman, Dr. Miner was connected with Tufts College for more than forty years. He was one of its founders. He subscribed generously to its funds. He made the address at the laying of the corner-stone in 1853. He was inaugurated as president of the college July 9, 1862, and held the office until 1875, when at the urgent request of his congregation in Boston he resigned the presidency. During the time when he held this office he had an associate in the pastorate. Apart from this he was the sole pastor until 1891.

Dr. Miner was a many-sided man. From early years he desired to enter the Christian ministry. His best and most permanent work was perhaps as a pastor, and his last words were addressed to his brethren in the ministry. But he was all his life connected with institutions of learning. He excelled as a teacher. He was twenty-four years chairman of the State Board of Education, and twenty years chairman of the Board of Visitors of the State Normal Art School. He was for many years a trustee of Tufts College; was president of the Board of Trustees of the Bromfield School; president of the Trustees of Dean Academy at Franklin, where he delivered the diplomas to the graduates the day before he died. He was president of the Board of Directors of the Universalist Publishing House on West Street.

He was one of the "Hundred Boston Orators." He was a member of the American Academy of Political and Social Science, and of the Executive Committee of the American Peace Society.

He was most widely known as a reformer. He had the spirit of his Puritan ancestors. He was all his life fighting the evil which had entrenched itself in the laws and customs of society. He was engaged in the temperance work for fifty years. He often appeared before legislative committees to urge the passing of laws to limit or prohibit the sale of intoxicating drinks. His argument in 1867 before the legislative committee, against the repeal of the prohibitory law, was a great speech, full of facts and arguments. He occupied a leading position among those who were seeking to secure a better observance of the Sabbath. To his latest years he was ready, at any time, to enter the lists in behalf of those principles which his Puritan conscience commended.

He received the honorary degree of A.M. from Tufts College in 1861; S.T.D. from Harvard in 1863; and LL.D. from Tufts in 1875.

He was a ready writer for the press. Among his best-known books were: "Bible Exercises," published in 1854 and 1884; "Old Forts Taken," 1878 and 1885.

He was a valuable member of this Society. He rendered important services as chairman of committees. He presided a number of times in the absence of the president. In important discussions he took a prominent part, and his influence was very great in directing the practical policy of the Society.

He married, August 24, 1836, Maria S. Perley, daughter of Edmund and Sarah Perley. He died June 14, 1895, in his eighty-first year. His wife survived him a little more than a month, and died on the 27th of July following.

WILLIAM COWPER PETERS

William Cowper Peters, a Life Member, admitted in 1870, was born in Boston, August 12, 1827, and died in Jamaica Plain, Boston, June 14, 1895.

For an obituary notice of Mr. Peters, by Rev. Ezra H. Byington, D.D., see Register, vol. liv, supp., p. lix.

JOHN WILKINS CARTER

John Wilkins Carter, of West Newton, Massachusetts, a Resident Member, elected in 1891, was born in Boston, June 30, 1843, and died at Harwich, Massachusetts, July 5, 1895. He was the son of Richard Bridge Carter, who was born in Lancaster, Massachusetts, August 30, 1808. His mother, Lucy Lazelle Hobart, was born in Abington, Massachusetts, October 4, 1817.

Mr. Carter was descended, on his father's side, from Rev. Thomas Carter, who came from England about 1630. He traced his descent from Rev. Thomas^1, of Woburn, Massachusetts, Rev. Samuel^2, Samuel^3, Ephraim^4, Oliver^5, Richard Bridge^6, to John Wilkins^7. On his mother's side he was descended from Edmund Hobart^1, who came from England to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1633, Thomas^2, Aaron^3, Isaac^4, Colonel Aaron^5, Benjamin^6, to Lucy Lazelle^7.

He attended private and grammar schools up to his twelfth year, when he was sent to Mr. Hunt's Crystal Lake Seminary for two years. He was prepared for college in the Boston Latin School, and entered Harvard College in 1861. After his Freshman year at Harvard he enlisted in the Forty-Fifth Regiment, Massachusetts Volunteers, from which he re-enlisted into the Seventeenth Infantry Regiment of the regular army. He received a commission and participated in all the severe campaigns of the army of Virginia, until December, 1864, when he resigned, because his health had been seriously impaired.

After leaving the army he spent two or three years with the firm of Dunbar, Hobart, and Whidden, in Abington, Massachusetts. He returned to Boston in 1867 and entered the firm of Carter Brothers, manufacturers of paper and ink. After the Boston fire of 1872 he sold his interest in the manufacture of paper, and took charge of the manufacture of inks, under the firm name of Carter, Dinsmore, and Company, in which business he continued until his death.

He married, January 21, 1874, Helen Burrage, daughter of Johnson Carter Burrage, by whom he had four children, two sons and two daughters.

Some time after his return from the army his college degree was given to him out of course. He served a number of years as a member of the Board of Aldermen in Newton. He devoted a great deal of time to the study of sewerage, and was chairman of the Committee on Sewerage. He crossed the sea to gain fresh information, and on his return he made a report which was full of information in regard to modern methods of sewerage, and many of his ideas were incorporated in the system finally adopted in the Garden City. He was one of the most active members of the Newton Tariff Reform Club, and was for ten years secretary of the Massachusetts Reform Club.

He made a number of visits to the Old World, and devoted much time to independent investigation. During the last summer of his life he was spending some weeks with a large family party at the seaside, and was drowned while bathing in the surf at Harwich.

GEORGE NEWTON THOMSON

George Newton Thomson, a Resident Member from 1871 and a Life Member in 1874, was born in Providence, Rhode Island, December 29, 1808, and died in Boston, July 13, 1895.

For an obituary notice of Dr. Thomson, by Rev. Ezra H. Byington, D.D., see Register, vol. liv, supp., p. lx.

ALEXANDER HAMILTON RICE

Alexander Hamilton Rice, a Resident Member, elected in 1858, was born in Newton Lower Falls, Massachusetts, August 30, 1818, and died at the Langwood Hotel, Melrose, Massachusetts, July 22, 1895. His father was Thomas Rice, who was the proprietor of a paper mill at Newton Lower Falls. The first part of his education was received in the public schools of his native town, and in the neighboring academies of Needham and Newton, presided over respectively by Rev. Daniel Kimball and Mr. Seth Davis. After graduating from these schools he became a clerk in a dry-goods store in Boston, where he performed his duties with such laboriousness and assiduity that his health gave way and he was obliged to stay at home for two years. Upon his return to Boston he was employed by the firm of Wilkins and Carter, who were wholesale dealers in paper, and publishers of music books and dictionaries. He remained here three years. During this time he united with the Mercantile Library Association and acquired such a taste for literature that he determined to go to college. In 1840 he entered Union College at Schenectady, New York, and was graduated in 1844. While in college he was a very careful student, his motto being that which is implied in the word "thorough," and received the highest honors of his class. He meant to become a lawyer, but was prevented by ill health, and instead became a member of the firm of his last employers. He continued in business during his life, associating with himself Charles S. Kendall, and establishing the well-known firm of Rice, Kendall, and Company, paper dealers and manufacturers; the firm name was changed, after about a half century's prosperity, to that of the Rice-Kendall Company, with Mr. Rice as president.

From the first of his engaging in an active business life, Mr. Rice took a large and serious interest in public affairs. In 1850 he was one of the Board of Visitors of the Lunatic Hospital. In 1853 he was elected to the Common Council of Boston, and was a councilman two years in succession, the second year being president. In 1854 he was president of the Boston School Committee. In 1856 and in 1857 he was mayor of the city of Boston. During his administration many important public improvements were made and several others begun. In 1858 he was elected to Congress, and was a member of the thirty-sixth and the three succeeding Congresses, serving there in the troublous times of the war, and for several years of his career there occupying the position of chairman of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He was always an influential member of the House. In 1875 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, and was twice reëlected. As chief executive of the Commonwealth he acquitted himself well, and was a credit to the State.

Mr. Rice was president of the Keith Manufacturing Company of Turner's Falls, Massachusetts, a director of the American Loan and Trust Company, and of the Massachusetts National Bank, and a trustee of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York.

He made many formal addresses, as, for example, at the opening of the Peace Jubilee in 1869; on the unveiling of the equestrian statue of Washington in the Public Gardens the same year; at the unveiling of the Sumner statue in the Public Gardens in

1878; as chancellor of Union College in 1881; a Butterfield lecture at the same college in 1892; and at the setting up of the Farragut statue, Marine Park, South Boston, in 1893.

As instances of his many-sided interest in things, it may be mentioned that he was a member of the American Archæological Society; a fellow of the American Geographical Society, of New York; a member of the American Historical Association; vice-president of the Webster Historical Association; a director of the Bunker Hill Monument Association and of the Commandery of the Loyal Legion; an honorary life member of the Farragut Naval Veteran Association; a trustee of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and of the Episcopal Theological School, at Cambridge; president of the Sailors' National Home, and past honorary chancellor of Union College. He was also the first president of the old Central Club, of Boston. He was a member of the St. Botolph, the Algonquin, the Commercial, and the Thursday clubs.

Mr. Rice's first wife was Augusta E. McKim, a sister of Judge McKim, of the Suffolk County Probate Court; his second wife was Angie Erickson Powell, of Rochester, New York.

In 1847 he received the degree of A.M. from Union College, and in 1876 that of LL.D. from Harvard University.

Mr. Rice was about five feet, eight inches high, and weighed about 165 pounds. He was erect and steady, and had prominent and expressive features. His manner and speech were always courtly. He walked to his office in a closely buttoned frock coat and a silk hat. His only relaxation was driving. He was careful and painstaking in the discharge of business, convincing and often eloquent in speech, a debater of large ability, and popular with the people. Ex-Governor Long called him "A striking representative of Boston citizenship as merchant, scholar, magistrate. He was a man at once of great business sagacity, of ornate and attractive eloquence, and of high character. He has been an ornament to the city and the State."

BENJAMIN PIERCE CHENEY

Benjamin Pierce Cheney, a Life Member from 1870, born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, August 12, 1815, was son of Jesse and Alice (Steele) Cheney. He was named for the village squire, ex-governor of the State, the father of one of the presidents of the United States. He received a present of three sheep in recognition of the naming. The sheep had to be killed because of a great drought, and the boy had no other dowry; but he entered life's tournament with the courage and sagacity of the Cheney family. Hard times made it impossible for his parents to furnish him any extended schooling or the least capital. But he found something to do and did it well. As a young man he handled the reins so skilfully and treated passengers so politely that he became a popular stage-driver on the route to Boston. His chief success was as traveling banker, conveyor of valuable parcels, particularly those containing money. Here he showed rare fidelity and ability, and won such fame that the united stage companies of the Montreal and Boston lines selected him to reside in Boston and manage their whole business of forwarding money and goods. Not rendered vain by such a position and a salary larger than any bank cashier in the metropolis was then receiving, he kept on systematizing and improving his methods and developing an industry. He profited by the example of W. F. Harnden, who created and gave the name to the "express" business in its modern form, and of Alvin Adams, who was engaged in it from 1840 onward; and while he stood by old employees and old principles, he availed himself of every new mode of transportation and opening for business. He keenly perceived favorable prospects in real estate or railroad interests and discriminated sagaciously when new projects were suggested. Operating with various associates he at length rose to be treasurer of the great United States and Canada Express Company. He also possessed heavy shares in some of the most prosperous railways of the country.

He always recognized the rights of others, and took the greatest care of all that they entrusted to him. Many prospered because he protected their wealth; it was fair that he should become wealthy in such a course. He gave $12,000 to erect in Concord, New Hampshire, a bronze statue of Daniel Webster, and $50,000 to the great college of his native State. These are shining samples of his beneficence. His charming gardens and grounds at Dover, near Wellesley, so much enjoyed by multitudes, indicated his refined tastes. He well deserved the honorary degree of Master of Arts which Dartmouth conferred upon him, for his achievements in business were an art, and he patronized and grew in all true culture. It has been said of him that "he had no aspirations for public office; that in religion he never forgot the foundation, namely, that of being a sober, energetic, industrious, honest, humble, God-fearing man."

When new towns were springing up along the line of the Northern Pacific Railway, the name of our honored associate was given to an enterprising settlement, twenty miles south of Spokane, in eastern Washington, near the Montana line. And Mr. Cheney gave to this namesake a handsome donation in aid of its academy. The town has flourished well; and the educational work, so generously fostered, will be a perennial monument to the donor.

He was in the eighth generation (Jesse^7, Elias^6, Tristram^5, John^4, John^3, Peter^2) from John^1 and Martha Cheney, who came in 1635 to Roxbury and removed in 1636 to Newbury, Massachusetts, where they were valuable members of church and community. The intermarrying lines were among our worthiest New England people. His wife was a descendant of Rev. Samuel Whiting, of Lynn, Massachusetts, and Elizabeth St. John, who traced her lineage back to ten European sovereigns. But he made no boast of family. He felt and proved the truth of that motto of the English Cheneys, *Fato prudentia major*, which may be paraphrased thus: Wise energy is mightier than circumstances.

He married, June 6, 1865, a representative of one of the best Dorchester families, Elizabeth Stickney, daughter of Asahel and Elizabeth S. (Whiting) Clap, distantly related to him through the Clap line. They had five children: Benjamin Pierce, Jr., Alice, Charles P., Mary, and Elizabeth, all of whom survived him. He resided a portion of the time in his Marlborough Street home in Boston, and part at his country villa. He died at his residence in Dover, Massachusetts, July 23, 1895, having rounded out a long, useful, successful life.

JAMES CARNAHAN WETMORE

James Carnahan Wetmore, of Columbus, Ohio, was born in Whitestown, New York, May 1, 1813, and died in Elizabethtown, New Jersey, August 13, 1895. He was descended from Thomas Wetmore, who was born in the west of England in 1615 and came to New England in 1635, and settled, it is supposed, in Wethersfield, Connecticut, though he removed subsequently to Hartford. He was made a freeman in Middletown, Connecticut, in 1652. The ancestral line is as follows: Thomas^1; Izrahiah^2, born in Middletown; Judge Seth^3, who married, as his third wife, Hannah, daughter of Rev. Timothy Edwards, of East Windsor, Connecticut, who was the father of President Edwards; Deacon Oliver^4, born at Staddle Hill, near Middletown, and who married Sarah, daughter of Elisha Brewster, a descendant of Elder Brewster; Rev. Oliver^5, born at Staddle Hill, and a home missionary many years, died in Utica, New York, 1852; James Carnahan^6.

The subject of this sketch was educated in the common schools in Oneida County, New York, and at an academy near his early home. His life was for the most part devoted to business. At the age of fifteen he was employed in a store in Utica, where he spent two years. He had a better situation for the next two years, though he did not like the business. In 1832 he went to New York City, where he secured a situation with a jobber of cotton goods. He was four years in New York, and then removed to Mississippi, and after some years to New Orleans. While there, the Mexican War broke out, and he accompanied General Taylor to Mexico, and was engaged in the battle of Buena Vista. After the war he went to San Luis Potosi, and was the first American to bring goods by that route to that city. Later he removed to the city of New York, became a member of the Stock Exchange, and opened an office in Wall Street. In 1847 he removed to Ohio. During the Civil War he was the military agent for Ohio, at Washington.

In 1861 he published "The Wetmore Family," a very thorough genealogical, biographical, and historical work, of 670 pages. It is full of historical information, which the author had collected from ancient records and letters, as well as from books.

He married, May 29, 1851, Catherine Mary de Hart, daughter of the Hon. William and Mary (Barber) Chetwood, of Elizabethtown, New Jersey. They had one son, John Chetwood Wetmore.

Mr. Wetmore was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1861.

SAMUEL WALLIS WINSLOW

Samuel Wallis Winslow, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1877, was born in Boston, May 17, 1820, and died at the Mansion House in Andover, Massachusetts, where he was passing the summer months, August 18, 1895. He was of the seventh generation from John Winslow, a younger brother of Governor Edward Winslow of the Old Colony.

The family line is as follows: John[1], who came to Plymouth in the ship "Fortune," November 9, 1621. He married Mary Chilton, who was a passenger in the "Mayflower." They were married in Plymouth, before 1627, and removed to Boston in 1657. Their tomb and monument is in King's Chapel Burying Ground. Edward[2], who was born in Plymouth in 1634, and died in Boston, 1682. Edward[3], son of Edward and Elizabeth (Hutchinson), was born November 1, 1669. He was high sheriff of Suffolk County, 1722–42, judge of the Court of Common Pleas 1743–52. His home was at the corner of State and Congress streets, on the site of the Tremont Bank. He died in 1753. Isaac[4] was born 1709, graduated at Harvard, 1729, and died in New York in 1777. Samuel[5] was born June 9, 1757, and died January 20, 1814. Charles[6] was born in Portland, Maine, in 1782, and died in Boston in March, 1845. He married Maria Miller Wallis, daughter of Samuel Wallis, of Boston. He was a dry-goods merchant in Boston in the early part of the century, and he was one of the subscribers to the fund for building St. Paul's Church. Samuel[7] Wallis Winslow.

He was educated at the Franklin School, and at an early age went into the hardware store of Tuckerman on Dock Square or Washington Street. After the failure of this firm he was a clerk, and afterwards a partner in a drug store on the corner of Tremont and Eliot streets. In 1845, or thereabouts, this store was burned, and he established himself in business at the corner of Beach Street and Harrison Avenue. Two years later he became a partner in the wholesale drug store of George S. Winslow and Company. In 1870 he retired from the firm, and devoted himself to the care of his real estate.

He gave much time to genealogical and scientific pursuits. He was a member of the Art Club, the Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the Masonic Fraternity, and of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company.

Mr. Winslow was never married. His two unmarried sisters and himself constituted his household until the death of his elder sister in 1893. In 1894 he had a severe attack of the grippe, and he was never as strong as before this illness. He died from heart failure after a very brief illness.

HENRY OSCAR HOUGHTON

Henry Oscar Houghton, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a Life Member of this Society, was born in Sutton, Vermont, April 30, 1823, and died in North Andover, Massachusetts, August 25, 1895.

He was a descendant of John Houghton, who was born in Lancaster, England, and came to New England in the early years of the settlement of Massachusetts. The ancestral line was John^1, John^2, Jacob^3, Jacob^4, Abraham^5, and William^6, who was the father of Henry Oscar^7.

When he was ten years of age his parents moved to Bradford, Vermont. His elder brother had entered the University of Vermont, and his example furnished a stimulus to Henry to gain a liberal education. He attended the local academy a few terms, and at the age of thirteen determined to go to Burlington, the college town, and learn the trade of a printer. He became an apprentice in the office of the "Burlington Free Press," and learned to set type. With the assistance of his brother the apprentice boy was prepared for college, and he entered the Freshman class. He returned to the printing office, and used every hour he could spare from his studies in earning his living. He was graduated in 1846. Not succeeding in obtaining a position as a teacher, he went to Boston and entered a printing office. His first work there was to assist in reading the proofs of Professor Torrey's translation of Neander's "Church History," which was then being published by Crocker and Brewster. His classical knowledge fitted him to correct the Latin and Greek quotations. He made an engagement in the office of the "Boston Evening Traveler," where he was employed in setting type, reading proof, and reporting public speeches. Three years later he was able to purchase the interest of one of the partners in the firm of Freeman and Bolles, at that time engaged in printing in Cambridge. After three years more the other partner retired, and the firm of H. O. Houghton and Company was formed. They occupied an old building, which had been erected for an almshouse, on the banks of the Charles River, as their printing house. That was the starting-point of the Riverside Press. Mr. Houghton determined to do better printing than had been done in this country. He imported his inks from England, and selected the better grades of paper, and did the proof-reading himself. In these ways he obtained the best work of the best publishers. Ticknor and Fields gave him a share of their printing. He printed the first number of the "Atlantic Monthly," which was issued in 1857, — a magazine which he afterwards owned.

In 1864 he determined to add to his business as a printer that of a publisher. He formed a partnership with Mr. Hurd, of New York, under the name of Hurd and Houghton. They brought out fine editions of Dickens, Bacon, Carlyle, Macaulay, and others, and soon gained a high rank among publishers. The next step in his prosperity was secured by the union of his firm with that of J. R. Osgood and Company, in 1878, under the firm name of Houghton, Osgood, and Company. Two years later Mr. Osgood retired, and the new firm of Houghton, Mifflin, and Company was formed. These firms published the books of the foremost authors of New England: Longfellow, Whittier, Holmes, Emerson, Lowell, Thoreau, Hawthorne, and others. Mr. Houghton was from the first the leading spirit.

The relations of Mr. Houghton with authors were very intimate. His office on Park Street was a gathering place for literary men. It was his custom to celebrate the seventieth birthday of the leading contributors to the "Atlantic Monthly" by a breakfast or a dinner, or a garden party, at which he gathered large numbers of his literary friends.

On his fiftieth birthday his copartners and his employees presented to him a costly fountain, erected in front of the Riverside Press. On his seventieth birthday his employees presented him with a silver loving cup, with a beautiful inscription.

His interest was not limited to his business. He gave much time to the interests of the public. He was elected a member of the Common Council in Cambridge in 1868, and of the Board of Aldermen in 1869. In 1872 he was chosen mayor of Cambridge. For many years he was president of the Vermont Association in Boston.

He was a leading member of the Harvard Street Methodist Episcopal Church, in Cambridge, and for thirty years superintendent of its Sunday-School. He was known as a man of profound religious convictions, and of simple faith and trust. The great sorrow of his life was the death of his wife, April 13, 1891. Soon after her death he made an extended foreign tour, visiting not only the countries of Europe, but Egypt and the Holy Land.

He loved his business, and preferred it to any other. He had realized the ambition of his life in becoming a leading publisher of the best class of books. It was a special satisfaction to him that he had been able to carry the art of book-making to such perfection in this country. His success was due to his admirable taste and unwearied diligence.

He was a Corresponding Member of the Vermont Historical Society. He was also a member and an officer of the Massachusetts Society of the Colonial Wars. He was a generous contributor to the funds of this Society, and watched its growth with an intelligent interest.

Mr. Houghton was married, September 12, 1854, to Nancy Hyer Manning. He left one son, H. O. Houghton, Jr., and three daughters.

JOHN SIMPSON EMERY

John Simpson Emery, of Boston, a Resident Member from 1877, was born in Sullivan, Maine, September 13, 1816, and died in his native place, August 28, 1895.

He was the eldest son of Hiram Eddy and Rachel (Simpson) Emery. He was descended from Anthony Emery, who was born in Romsey, Hants, England, and who sailed from Southampton, in the ship "James," of London, with his brother John and their families, and landed in Boston, June 3, 1635. The family line is as follows: Anthony^1, James^2, Job^3, Joseph^4, William^5, Hiram^6, John Simpson^7.

Mr. Emery in early life learned the trade of a blacksmith. Later he went to sea for a few years. In 1849 he came to Boston, and was in business as a ship-broker forty-one years, being the principal in the well-known firm of John S. Emery and Company, 168 State Street. At the time of his death he was a director in the China Mutual Insurance Company, of Boston, and also in the Boston Marine Insurance Company, and president of the East Boston Dry Dock Company.

He was educated in the common schools of his native town. He was a man of broad sympathies, liberal in his opinions and with his means; a friend of the needy and distressed, of wide influence and acknowledged integrity. He was an intelligent friend of the shipping interests of his own country. Although interested in public affairs, he never sought or held a public office. He had a strong attachment for his early friends and for his native town. He enlarged and kept up his father's old homestead, where he died. He contributed towards a town hall, for a schoolhouse, for the maintenance of the village cemetery, and for other interests connected with the old town. He was a member of the Pine Tree State Club, and an Honorary Member of the Boston Marine Society. He contributed a number of articles to the "Bangor Historical Magazine," and to some other publications.

He had a leading part in the preparation of the genealogical records of the Emery family. He was a member of the executive committee of the family meeting of the Emerys for a number of years while the work was in preparation. He was also chairman of the genealogical committee. He aided this committee not only by his own researches among the ancient records of the family, but by his generous pecuniary aid. He left by will to this Society one hundred bound volumes of newspapers.

He married Prudence Simpson, December 1, 1850. They had no children.

ISAAC FRANCIS WOOD

Isaac Francis Wood, a Corresponding Member, elected in 1875, was born in New York City, July 15, 1841, and died in Rahway, New Jersey, September 25, 1895.

For an obituary notice of Mr. Wood, by William Nelson, A.M., see Register, vol. liv, supp., pp. lx–lxi.

WILLIAM WETMORE STORY

William Wetmore Story, of Rome, Italy, an Honorary Member of this Society, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, February 12, 1819, and died in Vallombrosa, Italy, October 6, 1895.

His father was Joseph Story, who was born in Marblehead, Massachusetts. He was a judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, and is accounted one of the greatest of American jurists. His grandfather, Dr. Elisha Story, was one of the famous "Boston Tea Party," and later was a valuable surgeon in the army of Washington. His great-grandfather, William Story, was register in the Court of Admiralty at the time of the Revolution, and for years before.

Mr. W. W. Story was graduated at Harvard in the class of 1838, and from the Law School, where he pursued his studies under the direction of his father and of Professor Greenleaf, in 1841. For five years he devoted himself to his profession as a lawyer, and gave promise of a career as great as that of his father. He published, 1842–47, three volumes of reports of cases in the Circuit Court of the United States for the First Circuit, and in 1844 a treatise on the law of contracts, and in 1847 a treatise on the law of sales of personal property. His health was broken by his intellectual work, and he went abroad to study art, and from that time devoted himself to sculpture and to literature. He is one of the small number of men who have been eminent in three departments of intellectual activity, — the law, literature, and art.

His publications were too numerous to be named in this notice. In 1844 he delivered, at Harvard, a poem on Nature and Art, before the Phi Beta Kappa. In 1851 he published the Life and Writings of his father, in two volumes; a volume of poems in 1856; "Roba di Roma," in 1862; "Graffiti d'Italia," 1869; "Tragedy of Nero," 1875; "Excursions in Art and Letters," 1891; and a number of others at various times between 1847 and 1891.

He was a painter of no small merit; but his reputation in art depends chiefly upon his work as a sculptor. He received from the friends of Mr. Justice Story at the Bar a commission to execute a statue of him as a memorial. He studied the works of the great artists at Rome as a preparation for this service. His statue, which is now in the chapel at Mount Auburn, represents his father in his judicial robes, with a book in his hand.

Mr. Story resided in the old palace of the Barberini in Rome, and many of the members of this Society have been welcomed to his studio. He was an American in his tastes and sympathies, although his reputation as an artist is perhaps higher in England than in this country. He served as commissioner of the United States on the Fine Arts, at the World's Fair at Paris, in 1879. He kept up his acquaintance with his own country by frequent visits, although his home was in Italy. In 1877–78 he delivered courses of lectures on Art in Boston and New York. Among his best-known works are the statue of Edward Everett, that of George Peabody, and that of Josiah Quincy. His most famous work is his Cleopatra, in the Metropolitan Museum of Art in New York. He held for some years a professorship in Rome. He received the degree of D.C.L. from Oxford.

His wife, to whom he was married in Boston in 1843, was a member of the Eldridge family. They celebrated their golden wedding. They left three children, — Waldo, who was a sculptor, Julian, and a daughter who married Signor Peruzzi, a descendant of a famous family of Florence.

FRANKLIN LEONARD POPE

Franklin Leonard Pope, a Resident Member, elected in 1887, was born in Great Barrington, Massachusetts, December 2, 1840. He was of the line of Thomas Pope, a resident of Plymouth, Massachusetts, in 1632, afterwards one of the founders of Dartmouth, Massachusetts. He was a son of Ebenezer (Captain Ebenezer^6, Seth^5, Seth^4, John^3, Seth^2) and Electa Leonard (Wainwright). He married, August 8, 1873, Sarah Amelia, daughter of Captain M. Fayette and Hannah (Williams) Dickinson, of Amherst, Massachusetts. Three children of this marriage survived: viz., Hannah Dickinson, Amy Margaretta, and Franklin Leonard Wainwright.

Mr. Pope was a telegraph operator in 1857 in his native town, and then in Springfield, Providence, and New York. Here, during the draft riots of 1863, he personally joined the fragments of demolished wires to establish communication between New York and Boston. He was made assistant engineer of that party which undertook to establish a telegraph line between San Francisco and Russia by way of Behring's Straits; which made the first exploration of the country between the Skeena, Stickeen, and Yukon rivers, 1865–67. He made important inventions in printing, telegraph, and electric matters; was a prominent patent solicitor in these subjects, and an expert consulting engineer in all electrical affairs, whose services were appreciated highly by Westinghouse and other strong operators. With Edison in 1870 he invented the one-wire printing telegraph or "ticker," and in 1872 he invented the rail circuit for automatically controlling block signals. He was president of the American Institute of Electrical Engineers in 1885–86; was editor of "The Electrical Engineer" several years. The reconstruction of the Great Barrington electrical plant was one of his undertakings.

He wrote many articles for the magazines, these being sometimes scientific theses, but oftener simple statements of the marvels of electricity. His published works were: "Modern Practice of the Electric Telegraph," New York, 1869, of which the fourteenth edition was issued in 1891; "Life and Works of Joseph Henry," 1879; "The Western Boundary of Massachusetts, a Study of Indian and Colonial Life," 1886; "Evolution of the Incandescent Lamp," 1889; "Captain Ebenezer Pope, of Great Barrington," privately printed; "Genealogy of Thomas Pope (1608–1683) and Some of his Descendants," 1888.

He resided many years at Elizabeth, New Jersey, having his office in New York City; the last year of his life he spent at Great Barrington, in the house his ancestors had occupied, and which he had remodeled and converted into an elegant residence, where he died, October 13, 1895.

Death came to him while he was adjusting an electric light apparatus. The family found him lifeless under the power of 3,000 volts of electric current; a conspicuous victim of that force he had so deeply studied, so clearly explained, so extensively controlled, but against which even the wisest and wariest cannot be infallibly insured.

JAMES WALKER AUSTIN

James Walker Austin, of Boston, was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, January 8, 1829, and died in Southampton, England, October 15, 1895. He was the son of William Austin, who was born in Lunenburg, Massachusetts, March 2, 1778, and was graduated at Harvard College in 1798, and was a member of the Suffolk Bar. A volume of his writings, with the title of "The Literary Papers of William Austin," with a biographical sketch by his son, James Walker Austin, was published in 1890. His mother was Lucy Jones, of Charlestown.

The family was descended from Richard Austin, of Bishopstoke, England, who came to Charlestown in 1638. The family line is as follows: Richard[1], Richard[2], Ebenezer[3], Ebenezer[4], Nathaniel[5], William[6], James Walker[7].

He was prepared for college in the schools of Charlestown and at the Chauncy Hall School, Boston, and was graduated from Harvard College in 1849, and from the Law School two years later, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1851. He went in 1851 to California, and thence to the Sandwich Islands. He was attracted by the beauty and fertility of the islands, and he determined to settle there. He was admitted to the Bar in that country, and in 1852 was appointed district attorney. He was elected to the Hawaiian Parliament, and reëlected for three sessions. He was speaker of the House one session. In 1868 he was appointed judge of the Supreme Court by a special act of the Legislature, and he was chosen to revise the criminal code of the islands, in connection with two other judges of the Supreme Court. He had been a member of the commission to revise the civil code two years before. These codes were modeled on those of the State of Massachusetts. He was the guardian a number of years, of Lunalilo, heir to the throne.

He returned to the United States in 1872 for the education of his children, after a residence at the Sandwich Islands of twenty-one years. He became a member of the Suffolk Bar, and continued to practice law.

Judge Austin was a man of strong character, and of many accomplishments. His integrity was unimpeachable. He had a large circle of friends at the islands, where he had much to do in building up a vigorous and well-ordered community.

He married, July 18, 1857, Ariana Elizabeth, daughter of John S. Sleeper, ex-mayor of Roxbury. He went to Europe the last year of his life, with his wife and daughter, and they were with him at the time of his death. One of his sons graduated at Harvard in 1887, and became a member of the Suffolk Bar. Another son was a member of the firm of Austin and Doton, merchants in Boston.

Judge Austin was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1874, and became a Life Member in 1878. He served as one of the directors of the Society twelve years, from 1877 to 1889, and contributed very much to its growth.

BENJAMIN CUSHING

Benjamin Cushing, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, who was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1887, was born in Hingham, Massachusetts, May 9, 1822, and died in Dorchester, October 16, 1895. His father was Jerom Cushing. His mother was Mary Thaxter. He was descended in the seventh generation from Matthew Cushing and Nazareth Pitcher, who came from Hingham, England, in 1638, and settled in Hingham, Massachusetts. On the Thaxter side, his great-grandfather was Major Samuel Thaxter, who was at the capture of Fort William Henry.

After the death of Jerom Cushing, his widow, with her children, came to live in Dorchester, with her unmarried brother, Dr. Robert Thaxter.

Dr. Benjamin Cushing was prepared for college at Derby Academy, in Hingham, and was graduated from Harvard University in 1842. During his college course he spent a winter in Cuba, for the benefit of his health. He went to Calcutta, on a sailing vessel, after he left college. In 1846 he was graduated from Harvard Medical School, and went to Paris for a year's further study of his profession. The discovery, by Dr. Morton, of Boston, of the surgical use of ether was made while Dr. Cushing was in Paris, and he saw the first two operations there in which it was used.

He began the practice of medicine in Dorchester, on his return from Paris, in 1847, being associated at first with his uncle, Dr. Thaxter. All his professional life was in Dorchester. During the Civil War he volunteered to act as surgeon, and was sent to Fortress Monroe. After the close of the war he made a second trip to Europe, in 1866, and a third in 1875.

Dr. Cushing was a faithful and very skilful physician. His heart was always open to the calls of suffering. He was a true friend, full of public spirit, wise in counsel and generous in his gifts. He was a member of the Massachusetts Medical Society, and was chairman of the Visiting Board of the Danvers Hospital for the Insane. He was also one of the consulting physicians of the City Hospital. He was much interested in certain proposed reforms in the treatment of dipsomaniacs. He served for a long time on the School Board of Dorchester.

He married, in 1848, Anna Quincy Thaxter, of Hingham.

OLIVER AMES

Oliver Ames, of North Easton, Massachusetts, a Life Member of this Society since 1883, and a very liberal contributor to its funds, was born in North Easton, February 4, 1831, and died there October 22, 1895.

His father was the celebrated financier and congressman, Oakes Ames^4, born January 10, 1804, who married Eveline O. Gilmore. His grandfather was Oliver^3, who was the son of John^2, who was the son of Thomas^1.

Governor Ames was educated in the public schools of his native town, and in the academies at Attleborough, Leicester, and Easton. He served an apprenticeship of five years in his father's manufacturing establishment, mastering the business in its most minute details. After his apprenticeship he entered upon a special course at Brown University. His favorite studies were history, geology, and political economy. In 1863 he became a member of the firm, and for several years superintended the mechanical business of the establishment. At his father's death, in 1873, he became directly connected with various corporations, banks, and other institutions, in which his father had been interested. He paid the indebtedness of his father's estate, amounting to $8,000,000, and legacies amounting to a million more. He was concerned in erecting the Oliver Ames Library Building and the Memorial Hall at North Easton, both splendid structures, which he and his relatives presented to the town.

In 1880 Mr. Ames was elected a member of the State Senate, and reëlected in 1881. In 1882 he was elected lieutenant-governor of Massachusetts, as a Republican, although the candidate for governor on the same ticket was defeated. He was reëlected to the same office in 1883, 1884, and 1885. In 1886 he was elected governor. His rare abilities as a business man were of great service to Massachusetts, and his administration was a very useful one. He was reëlected in 1887. It was Governor Ames who recommended the enlargement of the State House. He laid the corner-stone of the new building, December 21, 1890. It was one of the last of his public acts. He had been an invalid for several years, and had not been much in public life.

Governor Ames was a man of literary taste and culture. Architecture was with him a special study, and he had a fine appreciation of music and painting. He owned a choice collection of paintings and statuary. His house on Commonwealth Avenue is a monument of his architectural taste. He was a hospitable man, faithful in his friendships, and generous in his benefactions. He was very popular with the working men in his factories. His estate was a very large one.

On March 14, 1860, he married Anna C. Ray, of Nantucket. His children were two sons and four daughters.

EBEN DYER JORDAN

Eben Dyer Jordan, of the firm of Jordan, Marsh, and Company, of Boston, a Life Member of this Society since 1869, was born in Danville, Maine, October 13, 1822, and died in Boston, November 15, 1895.

The life of Mr. Jordan was devoted to business, and he was said to rank next to A. T. Stewart as a successful man in lines of business that were quite similar. He was a poor boy, left an orphan and penniless at the age of four. As soon as he was old enough to work he was hired to labor on a farm in Roxbury, at $4 a month. At sixteen he was employed in the store of William P. Tenney and Company for two years, and the third year he earned a salary of $275, a part of which he saved. When he was nineteen, a friend, Mr. Joshua Stetson, set him up in business in a small way, and his sales the first year amounted to $8,000. At the end of four years his sales had amounted to $100,000. He sold his business at the age of twenty-five, and spent the next two years in the prosperous store of James M. Beebe, gaining a knowledge of the methods of a large business establishment. In 1851 the firm of Jordan, Marsh, and Company was formed, with a capital of $5,000. By industry, enterprise, and skill a large business was built up within the next few years. The crisis of 1857 taxed the firm severely, but it lived and prospered. In 1861 the firm added a retail department to its large wholesale trade. The growth of the retail store was marvelous, and it employed at the time of his death nearly 3,000 persons in its various departments.

Mr. Jordan was a man of public spirit, though not an active politician. In the latter part of his life he made a tour around the world. Some years earlier he made a trip to Europe with twenty-five of the employees of the establishment. They were received by John Bright, by President Grévy, and by many other famous men in different countries as representatives of the enterprise and intelligence of American merchants.

Mr. Jordan left a widow and two sons and two daughters.

WILLIAM JOHN POTTS

William John Potts, of Camden, New Jersey, was born in Philadelphia, October 14, 1842, and died in Camden, November 18, 1895. He was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1874.

He was the son of Robert Barnhill and Sarah Page (Grew) Potts. His father was a manufacturing chemist, having extensive works in Camden, to which place he removed in 1850. His mother was the daughter of John Grew, of Boston. He was the sixth in descent from David Potts and Alice Croasdale. David Potts was born about the year 1671, in or near Llangurrig, North Wales. He was a Quaker, and was probably of Quaker parentage. He came to Pennsylvania about 1690, and died 1730. John Potts, his second son, died in Pennsylvania in 1766. Thomas, the second son of John, was several times a member of the Assembly of New Jersey, was an iron manufacturer, and died in 1777. William Lukens Potts, his son, was an iron merchant, and a Quaker, and died in Philadelphia in 1854.

William J. Potts was also the seventh in descent from Captain John Hughes, a leading man in Pennsylvania in its early years. He was the eighth in descent from Peter Larson Cock, born in Sweden, 1611, died in Kipha, Pennsylvania, 1688.

John Grew, his mother's father, was born in Birmingham, England. He was educated in Bedfordshire, England, and was a man of great intelligence. His ancestors were people of intelligence and influence in the old country.

William John Potts attended school in Camden and in Philadelphia. He attended lectures on chemistry at the University of Pennsylvania, and at the Polytechnic College of Philadelphia. For some years after completing his education he was an analytical chemist in Camden. He went abroad twice, spending several years in foreign countries. He visited England, Ireland, Scotland and Wales, France, Belgium, Germany, Switzerland, Italy, and Austria, Russia, Sweden and Norway, and Egypt.

He devoted himself for several years to literary pursuits, and especially to historical investigation. He wrote frequently for the REGISTER, and for "Notes and Queries," the "Pennsylvania Magazine of History," and for many other periodicals and newspapers. For thirty years he made researches concerning the Potts family, both here and abroad, and collected a mass of valuable material. He was engaged in preparing a dictionary of medical biography. He contributed valuable materials to Dr. Stephenson's "History of Medicine in New Jersey." He furnished valuable material for the Memoirs and Letters of Captain W. Granville Evelyn, of the Fourth Regiment of the "King's Own." Mr. Potts gained important information concerning the battle of Lexington for this volume. The authors of several other books published in England gave credit to Mr. Potts for securing very valuable material for their use from America.

He was a member of the American Philosophical Society, the Historical Society of Pennsylvania, the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Philadelphia, Academy of Natural Sciences, Philadelphia, Sons of the Revolution of Pennsylvania, New Jersey Historical Society, American Folk Lore Society, and the Wisconsin Historical Society.

In 1889 he published a brochure on Du Simitiere, artist, antiquary, and naturalist. In 1895 he published a valuable paper on Hon. Thomas H. Dudley, United States consul at Liverpool during and after the war of the Rebellion.

Mr. Potts was never married. He was a man of remarkable industry and skill in antiquarian research, and he left many of his plans unfinished, on account of his death. He was a genial companion, agreeable in conversation, and gentle and patient in enduring the long-continued physical suffering of his last years. In his religious convictions he was an Episcopalian.

ARTHUR BATES ALDEN

ARTHUR BATES ALDEN, elected a Resident Member in 1895, was the son of Albert and Charlotte Bates (Comey) Alden, and was born in Foxborough, Massachusetts, April 18, 1849. His mother died when he was but a few weeks old. He was a descendant of John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, of Pilgrim name and fame, in the following direct line: Arthur Bates^9, Albert^8, Otis^7, Daniel^6, Samuel^5, Samuel^4, Joseph^3, Joseph^2, John^1. His father was the son of Otis and Harriet (Adams) Alden, and was born October 24, 1817, and still survives the son.

In 1858 Mr. Albert Alden came to Middleborough, and established the business known as the Bay State Straw Works, for the manufacture of bonnets and hats. After removing to Middleborough the son was educated in the public schools, in Peirce Academy, at the Bryant and Stratton Commercial College, and from 1865 to 1868 attended the school of Messrs. Thudichum and Lotheissen in Geneva, Switzerland.

He enlisted in the United States army in July, 1864, and was discharged for disability in November, 1864.

After his return from Switzerland he entered the employ of his father in the straw business, and became a member of the firm in July, 1871, the business being conducted under the name of A. Alden and Company, until 1876, when the Bay State Straw Works were consolidated with the Union Straw Works, of Foxborough, and incorporated as the Union and Bay State Manufacturing Company. He became the clerk of the corporation, and held that position until its dissolution six years later. The firm of A. B. Alden and Company was then formed, and continued until it was terminated by his death, December 12, 1895. Ill health and the perplexities of business, with the times hard and growing harder, so wrought upon a sensitive disposition that his mind gave way under the strain, and with a pistol shot, by his own hand, an honorable life was terminated in an instant.

In his later years he had given considerable study to the genealogy of his own and other families with which he was connected, and was quite successful in working out many of the problems which perplex the genealogist.

He was married, November 25, 1874, to Mary Harlow Soule, daughter of John Martin and Betsey B. (Harlow) Soule. She was born March 23, 1852. They had the following children: John Henry Harlow, born October 8, 1875, graduated from Brown University in 1896. Arthur Leslie, born May 27, 1882, died April 21, 1884. Betsey, born July 17, 1883. Albert, born November 28, 1890.

He had served for a term of three years as a member of the School Committee of Middleborough, and at the organization of the Middleborough National Bank was chosen one of its directors. He was also at the time of his death one of the auditors of the Middleborough Coöperative Bank.

WILLIAM HENRY FURNESS

William Henry Furness, a Corresponding Member, elected in 1859, was born at 16 Federal Street, Boston, April 20, 1802. He was the son of William Furness and Rebecca Thwing (daughter of James and Martha Clapp Thwing), and a descendant of Roger Clapp, of Dorchester. His father was a clerk for many years in the old Union Bank on State Street. He was a fellow-pupil with Emerson at the "Dame's School," and afterwards entered the Latin School, of which he wrote in his later years:—

"When I entered the Latin School, the schoolhouse, somewhat back from the street, and surmounted by a belfry, was a little churchlike structure, standing where the Parker House now stands. It was pulled down in my school days, and a three-story granite-front building erected in its place; and the Latin School was transferred to the third story. William Biglow was head master, and Benjamin A. Gould was another teacher, in the time." Mr. Furness entered Harvard College at fourteen and graduated in the class of 1820, of which he had been for many years the sole survivor.

He graduated from the Harvard Divinity School in 1823, and during the fall and winter preached in several places in Boston and other towns near. In the spring of 1824 he was called to assist Rev. F. W. Greenwood, at Baltimore, for three months, and, returning through Philadelphia, was invited to preach for the small society which Dr. Priestly had organized in 1796, but which had never (for thirty years) had any settled minister. He was invited to take charge of this society, accepted, and was installed January 12, 1825.

For fifty years he was the sole pastor of the society; at the end of that time, in 1875, he resigned peremptorily, but a few years later was elected as pastor emeritus. Dr. Furness won a place of wide influence in the community in which he lived, and far beyond. He was never controversial as a preacher, and when he engaged in the discussion of the great questions of his day, while he spoke his convictions fearlessly, he avoided personalities. He was opposed to denominationalism, and stood aloof from organizations which aimed at closer lines and limits for the denomination to which in name he belonged. He was deeply engaged in the antislavery movement, and during the years preceding the war it is said that the burden of his preaching was almost constantly the misery of the slaves, the wickedness and injustice of the institution. In all the interests and efforts of the abolitionists he was engaged heart and soul. As a writer of theological or doctrinal books he was diligent and intensely in earnest. He began as early as 1834 to sound the keynote of that which was to engage his enthusiasm in theological study during his life. He produced six large volumes and many minor books and pamphlets, nearly all centering in the four gospels and the life and works of Jesus. The object or point of all was to prove the historical authenticity of the gospels by their naturalness, and to show that Jesus, in all that he was or said or did, was natural. His influence upon the thought of all to whom his books have come was very far-reaching, without being consciously received. Dr. Furness was a fine German scholar and took great delight in the literature of that country, and his translation of Schiller's "Song of the Bell" still holds its place as the best. He wrote many excellent hymns, among the most familiar of which are the two beginning respectively: "Slowly, by God's hand unfurled," and "Feeble, helpless how shall I learn to live and learn to die?"

In his refined tastes for pictures and the best of new books and new fields of thought he retained the freshness and enthusiasm of youth. He died January 30, 1896, at the great age of ninety-four years, loved and honored by all.

Dr. Furness married, in 1825, Miss Annis Pulling Jenks, of

Salem. She was granddaughter of Major Pulling, friend of Paul Revere, and the man who hung

> "The lantern aloft in belfry tower
> Of the Old North Church as a signal light."

Mrs. Furness was born the same year with her husband and died at the age of eighty-three years. She was a noble woman, of fine presence, forceful and devoted. Their four children were William Henry, Horace Howard, Annis Lee (married Mr. Wistarn), and Frank.

WILLIAM GOODWIN RUSSELL

William Goodwin Russell, elected a member of this Society in 1891, was born on November 18, 1821, in Plymouth, Massachusetts, and died in Boston, February 6, 1896. He was the son of Thomas and Mary Ann (Goodwin) Russell, and came of Pilgrim stock, tracing his ancestry back to Miles Standish, John Alden, and Richard Warren, of the passengers in the "Mayflower." His earliest ancestor of the name of Russell in this country was John Russell, a merchant who came from Greenock, Scotland, and settled in Plymouth about 1745.

Mr. Russell received his early education in the schools of Plymouth, and for a few months before entering Harvard College came under the tuition of John Angier Shaw, of Bridgewater. He entered Harvard College at the age of fourteen, and graduated in the class of 1840, assisting in paying the expenses of his college course by teaching school during the long vacations.

After graduating he taught a girls' school in Plymouth for a time, and was for a year master of the Academy of Dracut, Massachusetts, where he succeeded the late Benjamin F. Butler.

He studied law in the office of his brother-in-law, William Whiting, and at the Harvard Law School, from which he graduated in 1845, and was admitted to the Bar of Suffolk County in July of that same year. He at once entered into partnership with Mr. Whiting, and formed the firm of Whiting and Russell, which continued until the death of Mr. Whiting in 1873, when Mr. Russell took into partnership with him George Putnam, constituting the firm of Russell and Putnam, which continued until Mr. Russell's death.

At the time of Mr. Whiting's death, Mr. Russell was already recognized as one of the leading men at the Bar, and on the death of Mr. Sidney Bartlett he became the undisputed leader, a position which he filled to the day of his death. This position caused him to be consulted by men of all ranks and positions in the profession, who sought him as a friend and adviser in the many questions occurring in the practice of the legal profession that lie outside the province of courts and juries to decide. They always found him busy, but with time to listen and take an earnest interest in their difficulties and give his best thought to the solution thereof.

Mr. Russell, though taking a lively interest in public matters, had no desire for public office, and confined himself to the regular practice of his profession, refusing on several occasions judicial office; the last occasion being in 1881, when he was tendered the chief-justiceship of Massachusetts by Governor Long.

He served as overseer of Harvard College from 1869 to 1881, and from 1882 to 1894, and was at different times president of the Association of Alumni of Harvard College, president of the Bar Association of Harvard College, and of the Social Law Library, and trustee of the Boston Art Museum, and held other similar offices. He received the degree of LL.D. from Harvard College in 1878.

Mr. Russell's legal residence was in Boston from the time he began the practice of law until his death. His summer home he made in Plymouth, returning each year to the old house belonging to his wife's parents, which was always to him a second home.

An earnest, absorbed worker, devoting his whole energy to his profession, he yet had a great love for nature and for out-of-door life, and especially for the sport of fishing, and every summer holiday would see him either in the bay off Plymouth after mackerel or codfish, or off the rocks of Manomet fishing for tautog; or, with his light boat, which could be carried on wheels from pond to pond, trying every lurking-place of the trout in Forge Pond, which he knew, from a boyhood passed in its vicinity, almost as well as its finny denizens; or fishing for bass or perch in the many ponds of the Plymouth woods, returning at evening sometimes with a good string of fish and sometimes without, but nearly always with a bunch of whatever wild flowers might be in season in the special locality which he visited.

His enjoyment of the beautiful in nature and art was keen, and his eye was as quick to detect a new flower or shrub, while driving through strange or familiar country, as it was to pick out a good picture in a gallery or a choice piece of glass or pottery in a collection.

He was a reader of the best literature of the day, and while not a great raconteur or brilliant conversationalist, his talk was always interesting and commanded attention from the wide scope of his information and the soundness of his views and the simple clearness of his statements.

On October 6, 1847, Mr. Russell was married to Mary Ellen, daughter of Thomas and Lydia Coffin Hedge, who died on September 13, 1886. They had three children, two daughters and a son, who survived them.

DANIEL DENISON SLADE

Daniel Denison Slade was born in Boston, May 10, 1823, and died at Chestnut Hill, February 11, 1896. His father was Jacob Tilton Slade, a Boston merchant, and son of Benjamin Slade, of Portsmouth. His mother, Elizabeth (Rogers) Slade, was a daughter of Daniel Denison and Elizabeth (Bromfield) Rogers.

Mr. Slade was prepared for college at the Boston Latin School, where he received a prize for the best Latin poem. He entered Harvard when seventeen years of age. The four years of his undergraduate experience proved to be a great formative period in his career. During this period were nurtured and strengthened those tastes which remained dominant in him throughout life, especially his fondness for literary, historical, and scientific pursuits. He was president of the Harvard Natural History Society and contributed to it his enthusiastic support. The friendships, too, that were formed during his college days proved to be the closest and truest of his whole life. A classmate of such men as Francis Parkman, Leverett Saltonstall, George S. Hale, J. O. Dalton, and B. A. Gould, the mutual attachments initiated during their college course grew warmer and firmer with increasing years.

After graduating in 1844, Mr. Slade entered the Harvard Medical School. On receiving his doctor's degree in 1848, he was appointed house surgeon at the Massachusetts General Hospital, where he served for one year. He then went abroad, remaining three years in Europe, most of his time being devoted to the study of his profession in Dublin and in Paris. Returning in 1852 he began practice in his native city, where he continued to reside until 1863. During these years numerous articles on medical subjects proceeded from his pen, and he was the successful competitor for four medical prizes — the Boylston for 1851, the Massachusetts Medical for 1859, and the Fiske Fund for 1850 and 1852.

At King's Chapel, on May 27, 1856, he was married to Mina Louise, daughter of Conrad and Lisette Hensler. In his wife he found a helpmeet of rare devotion, who entered with enthusiasm into all his projects, and upon whose counsel and encouragement he was accustomed to depend for a period of nearly forty years. Four sons and seven daughters were the fruit of this union, of whom one son died.

During the war Dr. Slade was appointed one of the inspectors of hospitals under the Sanitary Commission. In 1863 he removed with his family to Chestnut Hill. After this time he began to relinquish gradually the practice of his profession, and to devote himself more uninterruptedly to literary and horticultural pursuits. He was passionately fond of flowers and plants, and it was his invariable habit to spend one or more hours each day in his garden or conservatory. His contributions on the subject of horticulture are numerous, including a charming little volume entitled "Evolution of Horticulture in New England," and he was prominently identified with the Newton and the Massachusetts Horticultural societies.

In 1870 Dr. Slade was appointed professor of Applied Zoölogy at the newly established Bussey Institution, at Jamaica Plain.

In 1885 the scene of his labors was transferred to Cambridge, owing to his appointment as assistant in Osteology at the Agassiz Museum. This position, with the coincident one of giving lectures in Comparative Osteology in Harvard College, he continued to hold up to the time of his death. The college was further benefited by his foundation of the Slade Scholarship, which represented a gift on his part of $5,000.

As a lecturer, Dr. Slade was extremely popular, owing to his charm of speech and manner, and power of stimulating original observation on the part of his students.

But it was at his own fireside and within the circle of his own intimate friends that Dr. Slade's innate nobility and refinement of nature were revealed at their best. His warm-hearted, sensitive disposition, his rare sympathy and capacity for feeling, his culture, love of intellectual pursuits and companionship, his intense admiration of nature in all its forms, his perfect sincerity, uprightness, and high moral principles, — these were among his most marked characteristics. One who stands high in university circles and was long and intimately associated with the doctor has spoken of him in the following words: "His simplicity, directness, and moral earnestness were strikingly apparent, and his strong desire to be of service was one of his chief characteristics. He was just and considerate in his relations to others, and he had a modest estimate of his own powers and labors. He was faithful in labor, friendship, love, and duty."

> "His life was gentle: and the elements
> So mix'd in him, that Nature might stand up
> And say to all the world, This was a man!"
> — SHAKESPEARE, "Julius Cæsar."

Dr. Slade was a member of the Bostonian Society and (since 1870) of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He published "Twelve Days in the Saddle," Boston, 1884, and "The Evolution of Horticulture in New England," New York, 1895, besides a large number of articles in medical, scientific, historical, and other magazines.

This article is condensed from a memoir, with portrait, in the REGISTER for January, 1897, by Charles R. Eastman, Ph.D.

AMOS STONE

Amos Stone, a Resident Member, elected January 7, 1874, was born August 16, 1816, in Weare, New Hampshire, and died at his home in Everett, Massachusetts, February 13, 1896. His parents were Phineas[8] and Hannah (Jones) Stone. On his paternal side he descended from Samuel[1] Stone through Gregory[2], John[3], Nathaniel[4], Ebenezer[5], Silas[6], and Silas[7]. His father was born in Harvard, Massachusetts, removed to Weare in 1803, and in 1824 removed to Charlestown, Massachusetts. Mr. Stone was educated in the schools of Charlestown, and assisted his father in the grocery trade. In comparative young manhood he began dealing in real estate, and became an authority on the titles of land in his city. When Charlestown became a city in 1847 he was elected its treasurer and collector, which offices he held seven years, when he was elected treasurer of Middlesex County, and until 1886, without a clerk or assistant, filled this important trust. He was treasurer of the Charlestown Five Cents Savings Bank, of which his brother Jonathan was president, from 1854 onward; president of the Bunker Hill National Bank, and was actively connected with the Mutual Protection Fire Insurance Company, and also with the Mystic River Land Company. His brother Jonathan Stone was the last mayor of Charlestown, previous to its annexation to Boston. Mr. Stone was a public-spirited man, with keen foresight, and regarded the permanent well-being of the community. In 1861, with twenty-one citizens, he equipped the first three military companies from Charlestown, and hastened them to the defense of the Union. He was also active in Masonic circles. In 1872 he removed to Everett, and entered at once into the improvement of that growing suburban city. He married, in 1866, Miss Sarah E. Mills. He left no children. For further literature upon his ancestry and career *vide* "Histories" of Weare, New Hampshire, and of Harvard, Massachusetts.

NATHANIEL WING TURNER

Nathaniel Wing Turner was born at Waquoit, town of Falmouth, Cape Cod, May 13, 1810, and died at Jamaica Plain, Massachusetts, February 22, 1896. He was a Life Member of this Society, being elected to membership in 1871.

He was the son of Walter and Lydia (Swift) Turner. He learned the trade of carpenter, and in 1832 married Celia Crocker West, a daughter of Josiah Blossom West, of Barnstable, and settled in New Bedford, working at his trade in that town.

In 1836 he removed to Chelsea and built a number of houses and several churches.

About 1840 the Boston Gas Light Company commenced business, and he was engaged as foreman, and continued in that position till May, 1851, when he purchased of them the gas-fitting and fixture department of the business and established his salesroom for gas fixtures at 21 Bromfield Street, Boston. He was the pioneer in the business, and fitted and furnished some of the largest buildings in Boston and vicinity. He also superintended and built the gas works in Chelsea, and was a director in the company until a short time before his death. He was a director of the Tradesman's Bank, afterwards the First National Bank of Chelsea, and was a Life Member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanic Association, serving as one of the Committee of Relief for three years.

He was also a member of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society for several years.

HENRY CHANDLER BOWEN

Henry Chandler Bowen, Corresponding Member since 1858, died at his home, 90 Willow Street, Brooklyn, New York, February 24, 1896. He was born in Woodstock, Connecticut, September 11, 1813, and was descended from Griffith^1 Bowen, the immigrant (see Register, xlvii, p. 453), through Henry^2, Isaac^3, Henry^4, Matthew^5, William^6, and George^7, who married Lydia Wolcott Eaton, a daughter of Dr. John Eliot Eaton. His ancestors for the most part resided in Roxbury, Pomfret, and Woodstock. At the age of twenty he went to New York City, finding employment in the silk house of Arthur Tappan and Company. In 1839 began the firm of Bowen and McNamee, later Bowen, Holmes, and Company, which conducted the dry-goods business until the Civil War, when they were obliged to suspend. The firm several years before, in a historic card, gave notice to the trade at large that "our goods and not our principles are on the market." In young manhood he began an active religious life, and was foremost in promoting the enterprises of the Congregational Church. In 1848 with others he began the "Independent," becoming full proprietor in 1861. With retirement from trade he gave himself to its business management. In 1862 he was appointed collector of internal revenue by President Lincoln, continuing five years. During the history of the "Independent" its influence has been in behalf of the best causes. In antislavery days, the trying times of the Civil War, the period of reconstruction, and all the larger interests of peace, education, reforms, and Christian missions, the "Independent" has been a leading force. Mr. Bowen was its soul and life. He attracted able writers, and by wise management secured a patronage making the "Independent" probably the ablest and widest-read religious periodical in America. Among the editors whom he employed, of world-wide reputation, were Rev. Drs. R. S. Storrs, J. P. Thompson, Joshua Leavitt; Henry Ward Beecher, Theodore Tilton, and Rev. Dr. William Hayes Ward. In recent years it was his delight to gather at Roseland Park, his gift to Woodstock, on each successive Independence Day, a company illustrious in every department of the world's better ways. These famous celebrations have been highly productive of the historic and patriotic spirit of our day. Mr. Bowen married first, June 6, 1844, Lucy Maria, a daughter of Lewis Tappan, by whom he had ten children, eight of whom were living at the time of his death. He married second, December 25, 1864, Ellen, a daughter of Dr. Hiram Holt, of Pomfret.

CHARLES FRANCIS POTTER

Charles Francis Potter, a Resident Member, elected in 1884, was a lineal descendant of one of the oldest Concord families, was born at Concord, Massachusetts, March 29, 1829, and died at Malden, March 1, 1896, after a long illness. He came to Boston several years before the war, and was engaged in various commercial pursuits; at the outbreak of the Civil War he was in the wholesale and retail shoe business under the firm name of Bodwell and Potter. The unsettled condition of the market caused the firm to dissolve, and some years afterwards Mr. Potter entered the wholesale watch and jewelry business, in which he remained until a few years before his death. During this long period he was connected with the house of H. T. Spear and Son.

The strong religious tendencies of his youth were developed in his early manhood, and he associated himself earnestly and with eager conviction with the Universalists. He held, as a lay member, many offices in the religious and social organizations of that sect. He was an officer in the Universalist Sunday-School Union, which embraces twenty different schools, for twenty-eight consecutive years, including the secretaryship for ten years, and for several years he was president of that body. At the time of his illness he was also secretary of the Universalist Club, which office he had ably filled for six years. A lameness from boyhood had always prevented his participation in active life, and had developed the mathematical and statistical abilities for which he was well known among his own circle of friends.

CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN

Charles Carleton Coffin was descended, as are most of the Coffins of this country, from Tristram Coffin, who came from Brixton, near Plymouth, England, to Massachusetts, in 1642, with his widowed mother, Joanna Thember Coffin, and his sisters Mary and Eunice. He settled at Newbury, where he built a house and remained till 1660, when he removed to Nantucket and died there in 1681, leaving five sons. Captain Peter Coffin, a descendant of Tristram, and the grandfather of Charles Carleton, removed in 1769 from Newbury to Boscawen, New Hampshire, where he was prominent in public affairs, especially in energetic resistance to the oppression of the mother country. He fought at the battle of Bennington. His son, Thomas Coffin, married Hannah Kilborn, daughter of Deacon Eliphalet Kilborn, of Boscawen.

The youngest of their nine children — Charles Carleton Coffin — was born in Boscawen, New Hampshire, July 26, 1823. His boyhood was passed on the farm, with early rising and hard labor. His education was in the district school, with a few terms at Boscawen Academy and Pembroke Academy. He acquired some knowledge of surveying, and assisted in laying out the Northern Railroad and the Concord and Portsmouth Railroad. February 18, 1846, he married Sallie Russell Farmer, daughter of Colonel

John Farmer, of Boscawen. In 1851 he constructed the telegraph line from Cambridge Observatory to Boston, by which uniform time was given to the Massachusetts railroads. During the following winter and spring he set up the Telegraphic Fire Alarm in Boston, under the direction of his brother-in-law, Professor Moses G. Farmer. In connection with Professor Farmer he had taken out a patent for a contrivance connected with the electrical battery, which proved to be valuable and was sold, Mr. Coffin receiving for his share $2,000. The possession of such a sum of money encouraged him to strike out for a new home in the vicinity of Boston, and he rented a house in Malden for $100 a year.

He had been, for a few years, writing for the newspapers occasional articles, both in prose and in poetry. The favor with which these were received drew him more and more toward literary and editorial work. His first engagement in Boston was as assistant editor of the "Practical Farmer," a weekly agricultural paper. In 1856 and 1857 he was connected with the editorial work of the "Daily Atlas," the organ of the anti-slavery wing of the Whig party, and of the "Atlas and Bee." In 1858 he came into a connection with the "Boston Journal," which was to continue, in one form or another, for many years. Upon the breaking out of the war in 1861, Mr. Coffin was sent to the front as correspondent of the "Journal." He saw the engagement at Blackford's Ford, and at the first battle of Bull Run narrowly escaped capture by the Confederate cavalry. In December, as all seemed likely to be "quiet on the Potomac," he obtained letters of introduction from the Secretary of War to General Grant and General Buell, and hastened west. At Louisville he presented his letter to General Buell, only to have it tossed aside with a contemptuous remark and a refusal. Then he made his way to Cairo, seeking General Grant. In the second story of a dilapidated building he found a man in a blue blouse, sitting on a nail keg, at a rough desk, and smoking a cigar. Presenting his letter from the Secretary of War, he requested the man to hand it to General Grant. Instead of turning to the inner office, the supposed orderly read the note and, rising, extended his hand and said, "I am right glad to see you. Please take a nail keg." Mr. Coffin was at once on the best of terms with the general, who gave him all needful facilities for obtaining information. He witnessed the surrender of Fort Donelson, and was with the fleet during the operations at Island No. 10, and later at the capture of Memphis. Then he came east and made report of the seven days' battles before Richmond. His account of the battle of Antietam was very highly commended. An immense edition of it was disposed of in the army. Another of his reports which became somewhat famous was that describing the three days' struggle at Gettysburg. It was reprinted far and wide in America, and translated and republished in France and Germany. He continued his services as correspondent to the end of the war, witnessing and making record of all the principal engagements of the army of the Potomac under General Grant.

In 1866 Mr. Coffin went to Europe as correspondent of the "Boston Journal." Mrs. Coffin accompanied him on this journey, which finally became a tour around the world. After a year and a half in Europe, he visited Turkey, Syria, Egypt, India, China, Japan, and California, reaching Boston in December, 1868, after an absence of two years and five months. His traveling experiences furnished interesting material for public lectures, and for some years after his return he was one of the popular lyceum speakers. He delivered a course of lectures before the Lowell Institute. He is said to have given, first and last, two thousand public addresses. In 1870 Amherst College conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

His later years were largely devoted to authorship. His published works number nineteen volumes, besides eight or ten pamphlets. He was a member of the Legislature of Massachusetts in 1884 and 1885, and sat in the Senate in 1890. He was an Honorary Member of the New Hampshire Historical Society and a member of the American Geographical Society, of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, of the Massachusetts Club, of the Boston Congregational Club, and from 1865, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. The last-named society celebrated its semi-centennial anniversary April 19, 1895, and Mr. Coffin was the orator of the occasion.

On the 18th of February, 1896, a distinguished company assembled at the house of Mr. and Mrs. Coffin in Brookline to celebrate their golden wedding. The esteem in which the venerable author was held had large and joyous expression. Hundreds of friends from far and near brought their congratulations. Mr. Coffin was apparently in the fulness of health and vigor. Two weeks later, on the 2d of March, he suddenly and peacefully passed away.

Mr. Coffin was an admirable example of what New England ancestry, and New England training, and New England courage and energy can bring to pass for a poor boy, under narrow conditions and opportunities. His life is a word of cheer to every young person who proposes to make the most of himself and to accomplish something for which the world shall bless his memory. From his boyhood Mr. Coffin was possessed with a kind of ambition of which there is never too much in the world — an ambition to do his best in the duty just before him, and to make that a stepping-stone to something higher. He was hopeful, alert, enthusiastic. His frankness, honesty, faithfulness, were proverbial. He was never ashamed of his early struggles. In all the success and honor of his riper years he remained simple, unostentatious, transparent, pure, — a whole-souled Christian gentleman.

A fuller memoir of Mr. Coffin, with a portrait, may be found in the REGISTER for July, 1896.

CLIFFORD STANLEY SIMS

Clifford Stanley Sims was born February 17, 1839, at Emeline Furnace, near Dauphin, Dauphin County, Pennsylvania He was the son of John Clarke Sims and Emeline Marion (Clark) Sims.

The line of descent (in part) is — Rev. John[1] Sims, of Aspatua, Cumberland, England; Launcelot[2] Sims, born 1687; his great-grandson, John[5] Sims, born 1769, came to America 1793, died 1826, at Uniontown, Pennsylvania; John Clarke[6], born 1807; Clifford Stanley[7]. Clifford's grandfather in the maternal line, Dr. John Ross, was major of the Second New Jersey Regiment in the war of the Revolution. Dr. John Ross's father, Dr. Alexander Ross, born in Scotland in 1713, served as surgeon in that war, and was one of the original members of the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati.

Clifford Stanley Sims was educated at the Episcopal Academy in Philadelphia, began to study law at the age of seventeen, and was admitted to the Pennsylvania Bar in 1860. He was elected a Corresponding Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, July 3, 1861, when but twenty-two years of age. Still earlier, March 9, 1857, he had become a member of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania. July 4, 1861, he was admitted to the New Jersey Society of the Cincinnati, of which he became president in 1883.

In 1862 he entered the United States Navy as captain's clerk on the steam frigate "Colorado," and the following year was commissioned acting assistant paymaster. In this position he took part in a number of scouting expeditions, capturing prisoners and intercepting the communications of the enemy. He was commissioned lieutenant-colonel of the Fourth Arkansas Infantry, U. S. Volunteers, June 22, 1864, but only two days later had the misfortune to sustain a slight wound in an engagement at Clarendon, Arkansas, where he was taken prisoner, and consequently was never mustered into service. He remained a prisoner for some time, and was then released on parole, but was not exchanged until the close of the war, when he resigned, June 10, 1865. September 13, 1864, he was appointed judge advocate general of Arkansas, with the rank of colonel, by Governor Isaac Murphy.

At the close of the war he removed to Tennessee, where he married Mary Josephine Abercrombie, daughter of Charles Steadman Abercrombie, M.D., of Roseland, Tennessee, at Memphis, August 2, 1865. He was licensed to practice law in Tennessee shortly thereafter.

Various causes induced him to return to Arkansas, where he had made many friends during the military occupancy of that State. He accordingly settled in Desha County, Arkansas, and engaged in cotton planting. In 1866 he was commissioned United States deputy marshal for eastern Arkansas.

Taking a deep interest in the work of reconstruction, he was elected a delegate to the constitutional convention of Arkansas, November 5, 1867.

February 12, 1868, he was appointed a commissioner to prepare a digest of the laws of the State, and a month later was elected a member of the new Legislature. Soon after Governor Powell Clayton appointed him judge advocate general of the State, with the rank of brigadier-general.

In 1869 Colonel Sims was appointed United States consul for the district of Prescott, Canada, embracing Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion.

He discharged the duties of this important office with characteristic ability and fidelity until 1878, when he resigned to accept the more lucrative position of secretary of the Pennsylvania Company, and of the Pittsburg, Cincinnati, and St. Louis Railway Company, — both connected with the Pennsylvania Railroad system.

Upon retiring from the Canadian consulship he took up his residence at Mount Holly, New Jersey, and there he spent the remainder of his life. In 1894 he was appointed judge of the Court of Errors and Appeals of New Jersey.

He brought to the bench a mind thoroughly trained for the exercise of the judicial function, and in every respect he fulfilled the highest anticipations of his friends in that position. In the same year he was licensed to practice law in New Jersey, and thus had the peculiar distinction of having been admitted to the Bar of four different States. In 1895 he received the degree of D.C.L. from St. Stephen's College, New York. He was a deputy from the diocese of New Jersey to the general convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in 1889, 1892, and 1895.

In addition to his membership in the historical societies already mentioned, he was elected a Resident Member of the New Jersey Historical Society, January 15, 1885, and a Corresponding Member of the New York Historical Society, October 6, 1888.

He published: "The Origin and Signification of Scottish Surnames," Albany, 1862; "The Institution of the Society of the Cincinnati, together with the Roll of the Original, Hereditary, and Honorary Members of the Order, in the State of New Jersey, from 1783 to 1866," Albany, 1866; a new edition of Noy's "Grounds and Maxims; and also an Analysis of the English Laws," with a biographical sketch of the author, Albany, 1870.

There was about Judge Sims a masterfulness, a strength of will, a superior mental force, all modified, yet strengthened by his thorough training and scholarship, that caused him to be recognized as a man among men. His inflexible integrity, his high-mindedness, were the natural outcome of an instinctive purity that was childlike in its transparency. These qualities won for him a host of friends among his numerous personal, business, social, and political associates in New Jersey, Philadelphia, and New York, and to these the intelligence of his sudden death, at Trenton, March 3, 1896, while on his way to sit in the Court of Errors and Appeals, came with the sense of shock of a personal bereavement. But

> "To live in hearts we leave behind
> Is not to die."

This notice is condensed from a memoir, with portrait, in the REGISTER for October, 1896, by William Nelson, A.M.

HENRY PENNIMAN BLISS

HENRY PENNIMAN BLISS was born in West Brookfield, Massachusetts, February 1, 1820, and died in Boston, March 6, 1896. He was the son of Jesse Bliss and Mary (Penniman) Bliss, whose home before marriage was in Hardwick, Massachusetts. His ancestry is traced to Thomas[1] Bliss, of Balstone, Devonshire, England, who was born about 1550 or 1560. The family from time immemorial had been inclined to Puritanism, or rather to that method of faith and practice which came at length to be denominated Puritanism. When Charles I began the oppressive measures which cost him his life, two sons of Thomas[1] Bliss, Jonathan and Thomas[2] (born about 1580 or 1585), were especially obnoxious to him and his court, and were fined a thousand pounds for nonconformity, and thrown into prison. At length, to escape further persecution, Thomas[2], in 1635, with his son Samuel[3], then a boy of eleven years, and other children, came to Massachusetts. The family were first at Braintree, Massachusetts, and afterwards permanently at Hartford, Connecticut. Then followed Thomas[4], of Springfield, Massachusetts, Ichabod[5], of Brimfield, Massachusetts, and Thomas[6], of Brimfield. Thomas[6], born in 1742, was a soldier in the old French War, at Crown Point. He was the father of Jesse[7], and grandfather of the subject of this sketch. Henry Penniman Bliss was educated in Monson Academy, and came to Boston in 1839. From that time till 1886 he was connected with the wholesale dry-goods business, a member for many years of the firm of Cushing and Bliss on Franklin Street. The strong characteristics of his long line of Puritan ancestors were reproduced in him. He was much interested in music and in art, and was a member of the Boston Art Club. He lived in Cambridge from about 1849 to 1879, after that in Boston. He became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1891.

He married (1) Hannah L. Warren, of Grafton, Massachusetts; (2) Adelia Maria Warren, daughter of John and Susan Warren, of Grafton. His surviving children were Laura W. (married George A. Miner, of Boston), Edward P. (merchant in Boston), Harriet M., Delia F. (married Charles W. Huntington, of Lowell), Mary E., and Henry W. (merchant in Boston).

THOMAS HUGHES

Thomas Hughes was born at Uffington, Berkshire, England, October 20, 1823. He was the son of John and Margaret Elizabeth (Wilkinson) Hughes. He was educated at Rugby under Dr. Arnold, and at Oriel College, Oxford, where he took his B.A. degree in 1845. He was called to the Bar in 1848, and was made a Queen's Counsel, 1869. In 1882 he was appointed judge of the County Court. From 1865 to 1874 he was in Parliament, where he was classed as an advanced Liberal, and gave his chief attention to what he called "social-political questions." He was known as an energetic friend of the working classes, seeking their social and educational improvement. In 1870 he made a tour of the United States. He had stood up boldly for the Union in the darkest days of our Civil War, and when he came to visit us he received a most enthusiastic welcome. One of the results of this visit appeared some years later in the "New Rugby" colony in Tennessee. Mr. Hughes was deeply interested in the plan, as one offering a home under favorable conditions to young English people, for whom the outlook in England had less of encouragement. A large tract of land was purchased on the Cumberland plateau, and English families numbering about two hundred persons came over. Mr. Hughes came to this country a second time in 1883, chiefly on business connected with the colony.

He will probably be longest remembered as the author of "Tom Brown's School Days," which was published in 1856 and ran through several editions. It has been called the most successful book of the century for boys. A French version was published in Paris in 1875. He was also the author of "The Scouring of the White Horse," 1858; "Tom Brown at Oxford," 1861; "Religio Laici" (afterwards printed as "A Layman's Faith"), 1861; "The Cause of Freedom: Which is its Champion in America, the North or the South?" 1863; "Alfred the Great," 1869; "Memoir of a Brother" (George C. Hughes), 1873.

He married, in 1847, Anne Frances, eldest daughter of Rev. James Ford, prebendary of Exeter. She, with three sons and three daughters, survived him. Mr. Hughes was elected a Corresponding Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1861. He died at Brighton, England, March 22, 1896.

WILLIAM HOLCOMB WEBSTER

William Holcomb Webster, elected a Resident Member in 1870, and admitted a Life Member in 1874, was born in Burlington, Hartford County, Connecticut, January 24, 1839. He was a son of William Burnham Webster, born in Harwinton, Connecticut, in 1808, and Sarah Adelia Hull, born in North Haven, Connecticut, in 1817, and was eighth in descent from Governor John Webster, of Hartford, one of the founders of the Connecticut Colony.

In 1857 he was admitted to Trinity College at Hartford, and was graduated in 1861. He entered the military service at once, and was commissioned second lieutenant of Company I, Fifth Regiment of Connecticut Volunteers, Colonel O. S. Ferry, July 10, 1861. August 9, 1862, he was promoted to the rank of first lieutenant, but on account of disability resigned April 6, 1863. His health having improved, he was appointed first lieutenant in the Veteran Reserve Corps in January, 1864, and was assigned to the Freedman's Bureau and abandoned lands, serving four years in Louisiana, during the reconstruction period. In June, 1869, Lieutenant Webster was appointed a clerk in the Pension Office in Washington, and in 1875 was appointed chief of the Widows' Division of the Pension Office. Two years later he was placed at the head of the Old War and Navy and Bounty Division, where he remained till 1886, when he was appointed by President Cleveland chief examiner of the Civil Service Commission, to succeed Mr. Lyman, who had been appointed commissioner. He was not a candidate for the place, but his experience on the departmental Board of Examiners, and his recognized ability, preëminently fitted him for the position, and he was chosen, though the place was eagerly sought by many others. He performed the duties of the new position with great success, till his sudden death of heart disease, March 23, 1896. In addition to his work at the Pension Office, he studied law and graduated at the Columbian Law School in 1871. He had prepared a history and genealogy of his ancestor, Governor John Webster, and descendants, but did not live to publish it. He aided the adjutant-general of Connecticut in recovering some of the army rolls giving the names of Revolutionary soldiers of Connecticut, and was greatly interested in genealogy.

He was married in Washington in 1871, and his wife and a daughter survived him. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, Grand Army, Sons of the American Revolution, Society of Colonial Wars, and New England Historic Genealogical Society.

A memorial service was held in Washington, March 25, by the Civil Service Commissioners, Board of Examiners, and others connected with this part of the government service, in memory of Mr. Webster, and in recognition of his high character, marked ability, and great services during the thirty-five years of his public life.

THOMAS LINCOLN CASEY

Thomas Lincoln Casey was born at Madison Barracks, Sackett's Harbor, New York, May 10, 1831, and died at Washington, District of Columbia, March 25, 1896. His earliest known ancestor, Thomas Casey, was at Newport, Rhode Island, probably as early as 1658. The line of descent was Thomas^1 and Sarah ———, Adam^2 and Mary (Greeman), Thomas^3 and Comfort (Langford), Silas^4 and Abigail (Coggeshall), Wanton^5 and Elizabeth (Goodale), Silas^6 and Abby Perry (Pearce), Thomas Lincoln^7 Casey. His father, General Silas Casey, was graduated at West Point in 1826; served with distinction in the Seminole and Mexican wars, and the war of 1861–65, being several times brevetted for gallantry in battle, and was retired in 1868 as major-general in the regular army.

Thomas Lincoln Casey was appointed by President Polk a cadet at large at West Point, where he was graduated in 1852 at the head of his class, among whom were many who became distinguished in the service. On his graduation he was appointed second lieutenant of engineers, and soon after superintended the construction of Fort Delaware. From 1854 to 1859 he was assistant professor of Engineering at West Point. For the next two years he was engaged on the Pacific coast; but on the outbreak of the Rebellion he was first stationed at Fortress Monroe, serving on the staff of General Butler, and was afterward in charge of the permanent coast defenses of Maine. In March, 1865, he was brevetted colonel for faithful and meritorious service during the war. After March, 1867, he was on duty at Washington, where he developed a remarkable talent for accurate supervision of large enterprises, and a positive genius for reliable estimates. His great work was finishing the Washington monument, of which he took charge in 1878, and placed the capstone in December, 1884. The monument had been started in 1848, and left without a stroke for twenty-two years. The general opinion was, that it would have to be torn down and a new foundation laid, or the height of 555 feet abandoned. The old foundation was too small and too shallow, entirely inadequate to support the immense weight of the gigantic shaft of the original design. General Casey decided to dig beneath the foundation, underlaying it with another covering one and a half times as much area, and deeper than the old one. On this excavation and filling he labored for two years amid the sneers and derision of high officers and expert engineers. He then rapidly completed the obelisk. No one now doubts his wisdom, or fears for the ridiculed foundation on which rest many thousand tons of masonry. The engineers of the world regard it "as one of the most remarkable pieces of work ever accomplished, one of the engineering marvels of the century." While completing the monument, he was also superintending the construction of the building occupied by the War and Navy departments, one of the finest edifices in Washington. The care and anxiety incident to the completion of the monument brought on nervous prostration, from which he never fully recovered. In 1888 he was appointed brigadier-general and chief of engineers. At the time of his decease he was in charge of building the Congressional Library.

In announcing his death, Secretary Lamont said: "His absolute honesty, thorough devotion to public duty, and rugged force of character won for General Casey the supreme confidence of the country, and contributed in a marked degree to the high reputation of the corps of which he was long a distinguished member."

General Casey was a man of fine literary tastes and acquirements. He wrote many articles of great value and interest on engineering subjects, and his reports are in constant use as works of reference. Generosity, a high sense of honor and integrity, and an ardent love of justice were prominent traits of his character. He was a member of the Society of the Cincinnati of Massachusetts, of the Loyal Legion of the United States, of the National Academy of Sciences, and in 1890 was created an officer of the Legion of Honor by President Carnot of France.

General Casey married, May 8, 1856, Emma, daughter of Professor Robert Weir, of West Point, who was born June 2, 1834, and survived her husband. They had four sons, of whom the eldest and youngest were still living at the time of his death; Thomas Lincoln, captain of engineers, and Edward Pearce, an architect of New York, who was associated with his father in the construction of the Library Building. At the graduation of the former from the Military Academy, his father and grandfather, both graduates of the institution, were present.

As a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, to which he was elected in 1882, General Casey was highly esteemed. He conducted genealogical investigation with the careful attention to detail characteristic of his professional work.

This notice is condensed from a memoir in the REGISTER for October, 1896, by the Rev. Silvanus Hayward, A.M.

WATERMAN STONE

WATERMAN STONE was born in Cumberland, Rhode Island, March 10, 1847. He was the son of Lemuel Morse Ellis Stone, and Caroline Lucretia (Phetteplace) Stone. The family suppose themselves to be descended from Deacon Gregory Stone, who came from England about the year 1635. When Waterman Stone was about ten years of age he removed with his father to North Providence, Rhode Island. Here he attended the public schools and took a course in civil engineering in the private school of Messrs. Mowry and Goff. When he was nineteen years of age he entered the service of the Providence, Warren, and Bristol Railroad, of which his father was superintendent. The son was connected with this road for twenty-four years, passing through all grades of service from freight clerk to superintendent. In 1889 he removed to Kansas City and became superintendent of the elevated and street railways of that place. After remaining there four years he established an office in New York City. Afterwards he constructed the electric road from Fall River to New Bedford, and lines within the former city, being engaged upon the power house when he was taken ill.

He was prominently connected with the projected electric line from Providence to Taunton, and was expecting to begin its construction. Mr. Stone stood in the front rank of civil engineers of the country, being a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers and the Boston Society of Civil Engineers, and was regarded as an authority upon matters pertaining to his profession.

He was for many years secretary of the American Society of Railroad Superintendents. In 1881 he became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He married, January 3, 1872, Emily Clark Steere, of Gloucester, Rhode Island, who survived him. Their surviving children were: Mary

Winsor, married Edward D. Ellison, of Kansas City; Charles Waterman; Elizabeth; Waterman; Marguerite Bernon; and Katherine Phetteplace.

Mr. Stone's home and the residence of his family for the last years of his life was at Lawrence, Kansas. He died after a brief illness at the residence of his mother, in North Providence, Rhode Island, March 30, 1896.

One well qualified to speak of him says: "Mr. Stone was the most modest of men, of a frank and open-hearted nature, and brave and cheerful spirit, even when contending with much to trouble and perplex. Generous in disposition, faithful to every trust, of indomitable will and perseverance, he never spared himself when there was work to be done or obligations unperformed."

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN TWEED

Benjamin Franklin Tweed, elected a Resident Member in 1875, was born at Reading (South Parish), Massachusetts, January 17, 1811, and died at Cambridge, April 2, 1896, aged eighty-five years, two months, and sixteen days. He was third of the four sons of Joshua and Elizabeth (Pratt) Tweed. Beginning as a shoemaker, while seated at his work the South Reading Academy was but a short distance away, and with teachers and pupils passing was in full view. There the inspiration was received for an education, which was subsequently obtained at that institution.

He taught winter terms of school in Lynnfield, Hyannis, and Cotuit, and yearly terms at Medford, Cambridge, and Charlestown; was resident of South Reading for many years, and during 1851, 1854, and 1856 served the town upon its School Committee, as his father did in 1818 and 1823. He was professor of Rhetoric, Logic, and English Literature in Tufts College, 1855–64, and of English Literature in Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri, 1864–70; superintendent of schools, Charlestown, 1870–76, and a supervisor of schools, Boston, 1876–80. In 1853 he received the honorary degree of A.M. from Harvard University.

He was the author of Tweed's Grammar and a partner in Tower and Tweed's (private) school, which was kept under Park Street Church.

He was twice married; first to Clara Foster, of Danvers, who bore him one child, later the wife of Judge John W. Hammond, of the Superior Court of Massachusetts, a former preceptor in South Reading Academy. His second wife, Mary J. Herrick, also of Danvers, was a niece of the first Mrs. Tweed.

Of his brothers, Joshua prepared for the ministry, but early deceased; Harrison was for many years the well-known head of one of the largest iron foundries; and Austin was a judge in California. All excellent vocalists, the people of Wakefield remembered with pride the rich harmony of their united voices.

WILLIAM GORDON WELD

William Gordon Weld, born in Boston, November 10, 1827, was the son of William Fletcher Weld and Mary P. (Bryant) Weld, of that city. He was a direct descendant, in the seventh generation, of Captain Joseph Weld, who came from Sudbury, County of Suffolk, England, in 1635, and settled in Roxbury, Massachusetts.

At the age of twelve or thirteen he entered the Boston Public Latin School with the intention of fitting for Harvard College. His tastes and opportunities, however, combining to make a business career appear more attractive and profitable, he left the school before graduating and began a training in commercial affairs in the office of his father, who was at the head of the firm of W. F. Weld and Company. The firm enjoyed at that time a great reputation for the number and excellence of its ships, and for the magnitude of its commercial transactions.

Showing an aptitude for affairs, he was entrusted with the duty of conducting negotiations requiring tact and ability, and when still quite young was given an interest in the business and a place in the firm, a connection which continued until he retired from business about the year 1871.

Mr. Weld was of an impulsive, energetic temperament, and enthusiastic and diligent in whatever he undertook. In 1855 he, with a few others of his own age, was active in establishing a free evening school for boys on Pitts Street, Boston, of which he for some time acted as superintendent. He and his colleagues devoted two evenings in each week to the work of teaching those who would otherwise have had no opportunity to obtain even an elementary education. For nearly five years, sometimes under discouraging conditions, Mr. Weld prosecuted his work with unabated ardor, neither business nor pleasure being allowed to interfere with a faithful and punctual performance of this labor of love. In many instances boys who attended this free evening school visited Mr. Weld and his coworkers, in later years, to bear testimony to the value of the service rendered them. This undertaking was one of the initial steps to the public evening school afterwards established by the city of Boston.

After his retirement from active business he did not lead a wholly inactive life. In the management of his father's large estate, as one of the executors and one of the trustees under the will, and as a director in the several institutions and corporations with which he was connected, he found ample and congenial employment for all the time he desired to devote to such purposes. For many years previous to his death he resided in his beautiful home in Newport, Rhode Island, but he still retained and occupied during the winter months his home on Commonwealth Avenue. He was one of the trustees of the Old Ladies' Home, at Boston, and one of the directors of the Butler Hospital for the Insane at Providence, Rhode Island, and remembered both these institutions in his will. He was a member of the

Arlington Street Church Society. He became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1874.

He was married, January 1, 1854, to Caroline L. Goddard, daughter of Charles Goddard, of Brookline, who survived him. He died April 16, 1896. They had two sons, Dr. Charles G. Weld and William F. Weld, the latter of whom deceased before the father's death.

JOHN HOPKINS MORISON

John Hopkins Morison, a Resident Member, elected in 1860, the eldest son of Nathaniel and Mary Ann (Hopkins) Morison, of Peterborough, New Hampshire, was born in that town July 25, 1808. In his autobiography, printed in Smith's "History of Peterborough," pp. 186–193, he says: "I remained at home till April 15, 1820. At the age of three I began to attend school in the summer, but after I was six years old my services on the farm were thought too valuable to be dispensed with, and from that time forth till I was sixteen I went to school only in the winter, from eight to twelve weeks a year. In the autumn of 1819 my father died and left his family in great affliction and in very straitened circumstances. From 1820 to 1824 I lived with different farmers in the town, working hard, faring as well as they did, and receiving but scanty wages, never, I think, more than $50 a year, even when I did nearly a man's work."

In 1824 he went to Exeter and lived with Mr. Joseph Smith Gilman, and worked in a small grocery store. While here he attended an evening school kept by Richard Hildreth, afterwards the well-known author. Later he lived a while with Hon. Jeremiah Smith, of Exeter. In August, 1829, he was admitted to the junior class in Harvard College. He was graduated in 1831. In March, 1832, he opened a small private school for young ladies, in New Bedford, Massachusetts, where he remained a year. In

1833 he entered the middle class of Cambridge Divinity School, but did not graduate. He supported himself as a private teacher till May, 1838, when he was settled as associate pastor with Rev. Ephraim Peabody, at New Bedford. Here he was married, in October, 1841, to Miss Emily Hurd Rogers, of Salem. In 1845 he resigned his office at New Bedford, and was installed, January 18, 1846, as pastor of the First Congregational Parish at Milton. After a pastorate of twenty-five years, at his request a colleague was chosen, namely, Rev. Francis T. Washburn, who was installed March 2, 1871. Mr. Washburn died December 29, 1873, and was succeeded, as colleague pastor, by Rev. Frederick Frothingham.

In 1880 Dr. Morison resigned his pastorate. In 1858 the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred upon him by Harvard College. He was the author of "Disquisitions and Notes on the Gospel of Matthew," 1841; "Life of Jeremiah Smith, LL.D.," 1845; "Life of Robert Swain," 1847; and various sermons and addresses.

A sketch of his life which appeared in the "Christian Register," May 7, 1896, thus characterized him: "As a preacher, Dr. Morison was both impressive and inspiring. Though he was a firm Unitarian of the conservative type, his drift was chiefly towards the spiritual life and the universal truths of the religion of Jesus." He died at Boston, April 26, 1896.

WARREN FISHER

Warren Fisher, a Resident Member, elected in 1870, and a Life Member from 1871, was born in Boston, September 26, 1825, and died in the same city, April 30, 1896.

For an obituary notice of Mr. Fisher, by John Ward Dean, A.M., see Register, vol. liv, supp., p. lxi.

DAVID GREENE HASKINS

David Greene Haskins, second son of Ralph and Rebecca (Greene) Haskins, was born in Boston, May 1, 1818. Ralph[3] was the sixteenth and youngest child of John[2] and Hannah (Upham) Haskins. Robert Haskins[1], the father of John[2], came to Boston from Virginia in the early part of the last century. Ralph was a well-known Boston merchant in partnership with Theodore Lyman. Rebecca Greene was the eldest daughter of David Greene and his wife Rebecca, daughter of John Rose, of Antigua, West Indies, and was a direct descendant of John Greene, an associate of Roger Williams in the Providence purchase.

Dr. Haskins was cousin of Ralph Waldo Emerson, whose school in Roxbury he attended in boyhood. He graduated at Harvard in 1837, and was then employed for two years as assistant in the academy of his uncle, Charles W. Greene, at Jamaica Plain, where he had fitted for college. He was, for part of the junior year, a member of the class of 1841 of Andover Theological Seminary, but obtained his principal theological training, a few years later, under the private instruction of Dr. Howe, afterwards bishop of Central Pennsylvania. He was for three years preceptor of the academy at Portland, Maine, and while studying for the ministry had a private school for girls at Roxbury, and several years later established, and for ten years successfully conducted, a school for young ladies at the South End, Boston. Always successful as a teacher, his heart was in the work of the ministry, from which he partly turned aside, only on account of vocal weakness. Notwithstanding this hindrance, his ministerial record is beyond the average of those of the same calling. Ordained in the Episcopal Church, in 1847–48, his first charge was at Gardiner, Maine. He afterwards established new churches in Medford, Brighton, and Arlington, Massachusetts; was for two years chaplain at the McLean Asylum in Somerville; and in his later life, from January, 1889, had charge of St. Bartholomew's Church in Cambridge. His eminence as a teacher and churchman was fittingly recognized by his election as dean and professor of Ecclesiastical History in the Theological School of the University of the South, at Sewanee, Tennessee, which position he declined, but accepted appointment as commissioner of education at the same university. Columbia College conferred on him in 1877 the degree of S.T.D.

He was elected member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1869; was for several years chairman of the Committee on Papers and Essays, and often served the Society on special committees. His literary ability is shown by the following books and pamphlets from his pen: "Selections from the Old and New Testaments for use in Families and Schools," "The French and English First Book," "Confirmation," "The Study of the Larger English Dictionaries," "The Religious Education of Children in New England," "The Requisites for a Church School for Girls," and "The Maternal Ancestors of Ralph Waldo Emerson." His mental versatility is shown in the fact that during his last years he had given much attention to scientific matters, conducting interesting and valuable investigations relative to propelling vessels by novel devices, and had not only written quite extensively on the subject, but had patented several inventions.

Dr. Haskins married, December 20, 1842, at Portland, Maine, Mary Cogswell, daughter of the Hon. Charles Stuart Davies and his wife, Elizabeth Taylor, daughter of Governor Gilman, of Exeter, New Hampshire, and died at Cambridge, Massachusetts, May 11, 1896, leaving a widow and three children: one son, David G. Haskins, Jr. (Harvard, 1866), a lawyer in Boston; and two daughters, Mary C., who married James O. Watson, of Orange, New Jersey, and Frances Greene Haskins.

GEORGE POTTER BARRETT

George Potter Barrett was born in Portland, Maine, March 24, 1837. His earliest ancestor in this country was James Barrett, who was in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1643, but removed to Malden.

The line of descent has been as follows: James[1], born in England, married Hannah or Anna Fosdick, died in Malden; James[2], married Dorcas Green, of Malden, died about 1679; (Deacon) John[3], of Boston, married, first (by Rev. Cotton Mather), Sarah Eustace or Eustis, second, Mrs. Rebecca Wells, died 1721, buried in Copps Hill; John[4], born in Boston, married (by Rev. John Webb) Rebecca Collins; John[5], born in Boston, married (by Rev. Andrew Eliot) Elizabeth Edwards, lived in Middletown, Connecticut, removed to Springfield, Vermont, was lieutenant-colonel of the Upper Regiment of the Cumberland, of which Seth Warner was colonel, Revolutionary Army, died in Springfield, 1806; John[6], born in Middletown, Connecticut, graduated at Harvard, 1780, received degree of A.M. from Dartmouth, also lawyer, married Martha Dickenson, of Hatfield, Massachusetts, died in Northfield, Massachusetts, 1816; Charles Edwards[7], born in Northfield, Massachusetts, 1804, graduated at Bowdoin College, 1822, lawyer by profession, but left it for banks and railways, married Elizabeth Mary Baker, of Portland, Maine, died in Portland, 1894; George Potter[8], born in Portland, March 24, 1837, unmarried, banker, died June 3, 1896.

Mr. Barrett prepared for college in the Portland high school and the old Portland Academy; entered Brown University in 1853; remained there three years, pursuing a selected course of study, but not taking a degree; entered the service of the Grand Trunk Railway Company, in the treasurer's office, in 1857; from there went to the First National Bank of Portland, of which he became paying teller in 1867; with the late Francis K. Swan, he established the firm of Swan and Barrett, bankers and bond dealers; withdrew from the firm in 1878, his health calling for rest. He was a man of fine business capacity and unquestioned integrity, disliked publicity, was charitable, generous, but not inclined to acknowledge his good deeds. He took a deep interest in local history and genealogy, in which he was careful and accurate. He was good authority on the old families and buildings of Portland. Member of the Maine Historical Society and of the New England Historic Genealogical Society (since 1884). A sister and one brother survived him.

WILLIAM EUSTIS RUSSELL

William Eustis Russell was born in Cambridge, Massachusetts, January 6, 1857, and died in St. Adelaide de Pabos, Province of Quebec, Canada, July 14, 1896. He was the ninth child and the fourth and youngest son of Charles Theodore Russell and Sarah Elizabeth (Ballister) Russell. He was educated in Cambridge, and prepared for Harvard at the Cambridge high school. He entered the university in 1873, and took the degree of A.B. in 1877. He was a member of the Institute of 1770, the Delta Kappa Epsilon, and the Hasty Pudding Club, and he was elected class secretary, a life office. In the autumn of 1877 he entered the Boston University Law School, from which he graduated in 1879. He gained the first summa cum laude degree conferred by this school, and at the same time he won the Lawrence prize for the best legal essay, and delivered the valedictory.

In 1880 he was admitted to the Suffolk Bar and at once became a member of the firm of Russell and Russell, then composed of his father (Charles Theodore), his uncle (Thomas H.), and his brother (Charles Theodore, Jr.).

He was mayor of his native city for the four years 1884–87. The term of the Cambridge mayoralty is one year, so that he was four times chosen, and in two of these elections there was no candidate nominated against him.

During these years he maintained the public order through a troublesome strike of the employees of a street railway, and he managed the affairs of the city with great prudence and ability.

His administration was made memorable by the gift to the city, by Mr. F. H. Rindge, of a Cambridge Public Library building and site, a worthy site for a high school building to be erected by the city, City Hall building on a site provided by the city, and the Industrial School building.

The Harvard Bridge was also built by the cities of Boston and Cambridge, by a commission upon which he served with the mayor of Boston for the time being.

Mr. Russell was a Democrat in national politics. He first became known as a strong speaker in the State campaign of 1886, when John F. Andrew was defeated by Oliver Ames, when he began the remarkable series of speeches upon the tariff and local self-government, which soon made him the leader of his party in this State.

In 1890 he was elected governor of Massachusetts, although the rest of the successful candidates upon the State ticket were Republicans. However, a majority of the members of Congress elected from Massachusetts were Democrats.

The Republican Legislature carried out many of the suggestions made by him while he was governor. It voted to abolish the poll tax as a prerequisite to voting, and the property qualification for governor. It also passed, at his recommendation, a measure to regulate the lobby, and another forbidding the issue of passes to members of the Legislature by the railroad corporations. It was from his veto of the bill which authorized the Connecticut River Railroad to increase its capital stock, that the wise legislation preventing stock-watering in quasi-public corporations found a place in the statutes.

It did not, however, follow Governor Russell's repeated request to make the different commissioners of the State responsible directly to the governor. He was in 1891 and 1892 reëlected governor, and in each case this was a personal triumph, a tribute to his sincerity and to his fairness as a chief magistrate, and to the faithful manner in which he had performed his duties.

At the end of his third term as governor he returned to the practice of his profession. Since 1885 he had been, save for two years, in high public office, and had given up active practice, so that it was necessary that he should now devote himself to providing for his family.

To this task he gave all his energies, with an instant success, and in the short time which was given him he was as successful at the Bar as he had been in public life. He was single in his devotion to the interests of his clients. He prepared his cases with great thoroughness, never leaving a loose end or grudging any labor which would strengthen his case. As an advocate he was shrewd and eloquent. His arguments were like his public speeches, — marked for clearness of arrangement, — and he marshaled his facts with consummate skill. Through all this work he kept up his keen interest in outdoor life. He loved all sports and healthful exercise; he enjoyed nature in her every mood; and he found his best recreation in the forest and on the ocean. To his friends and his family his charming nature was inexpressibly dear; and friends he had gained by the thousand wherever he went, for he was absolutely sincere in his affectionate regard for his fellow-man.

In the spring of 1896, the Democracy of the Northeast, in many State conventions, named Governor Russell as their choice for a presidential candidate; but it soon became clear that no the occasion of his election he delivered a remarkably able and well-considered address, which procured for him commendatory notices, not only from the medical journals of the country, but likewise from the press generally.

In 1872 Dr. Toner donated a fund for the establishment of lectures in Washington for the advancement of science. These were known as the "Toner Lectures," and enlisted the services of many men eminent in the medical and scientific world.

Latterly he devoted himself largely to literature, gradually withdrawing himself from medical practice, which, however, he never wholly abandoned. Besides a large and valuable medical library, he collected the largest private library in America of local American history; and the whole comprising about 28,000 volumes, exclusive of about 18,000 pamphlets, he presented in 1882 to the people of the United States to be retained in the Library of Congress at Washington, under the name of the "Toner Collection." For this generous donation he received the thanks of Congress.

His publications, mostly upon medical or hygienic subjects, were numerous, although none of them were voluminous. He devoted himself very ardently to an elucidation of the life of George Washington, some of whose journals and diaries he published with valuable notes and comments.

He was a member of numerous societies, medical, scientific, and historical, to all of which he contributed largely; for nothing ever came to him that appeared to him to be conducive to the enlightenment or welfare of humanity which did not enlist his hearty coöperation. For the same reason he became deeply interested in many of the charitable institutions of Washington, some of which he aided in founding. His home on Highland Place in Washington was always the scene of a generous hospitality.

ARTHUR AMORY CODMAN

Arthur Amory Codman was born in Roxbury, July 14, 1833, and was the son of Henry Codman and Catherine Willard (Amory) Codman, and grandson of Stephen Codman. Henry Codman was a well-known lawyer of Boston, who had a country place at Roxbury, and who for his time was a man of wealth as well as of position. He took a lively interest in military affairs, and was at one time commander of the Boston Light Infantry. Instead of taking a collegiate course, Arthur Codman entered the house of William Ropes and Company, who were then in the Russian trade. Here he received his earliest commercial training. Later, for a time he was in the East India House of William C. Codman, on Kilby Street. His health was never good, and having sufficient means he retired from business more than twenty-five years before his death.

He married, in Philadelphia, June 5, 1861, Mary Elizabeth Belknap, of New York City, and went abroad, and for many years resided in Switzerland and Germany, making occasional visits to this country, and at one time he resided for a considerable period on a farm he had purchased near Bristol, Rhode Island. He had two children, both of whom died early. His wife survived him.

Mr. Codman died August 12, 1896, at the Chateau of Laufenburg, on the Rhine, in the Duchy of Baden. So beloved by the common people had he become during his residence there, that at his funeral all work and business were suspended, and his remains were followed by a long procession of peasantry.

He was essentially a modest man, and there were few, even in his native city, who knew him well. His health and a naturally retiring disposition kept him from social and public life. After the death of his brother, John Amory Codman, he adopted the middle name, and after that always used it in his signature. Although living abroad for so many years, he never forgot the city of his birth, for which he always retained a strong affection. In a series of letters signed "Blaxton," and contributed at intervals for years to the "Boston Evening Transcript," he set forth his plans for an ideal Boston, and though some of his ideas were impracticable, many of them were sound in theory, and if carried out would add largely to the beauty of the city. He was a man of strong charitable impulses, and did much with the means he was so fortunate as to possess.

Mr. Codman became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1879, while he was a resident in Bristol, Rhode Island, and though he never took active part in its proceedings, he was always deeply interested in its objects.

JOHN HAIGH

John Haigh, of Somerville, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1887, died in Somerville, August 20, 1896.

He was the son of George and Hannah (Parkinson) Haigh, and was born in Dukenfield, Cheshire, England, December 31, 1832. For over thirty years he resided in America, his adopted country. Although engaged in business before leaving England, it was here, by close application, continuous industry, and business tact, that he accumulated his property. He had no special opportunities for an education in his younger years. But from his youth throughout his life he had been a careful observer, and a student of books. His remarkable career in his Masonic affiliations attested the vigor of his mind as well as his personal popularity. But outside the study of Masonry, for which he had one of the best-selected and extensive libraries, he was devoted to the study of history. He was particularly interested in Africa, reading all works of any value and availing himself also of the researches of the Egypt Exploration Society, of which he was a member. His connection with various historical societies in Boston brought him into contact with men of tastes kindred to his own, and gave him access to many books he might not otherwise have been able to consult. His knowledge of numismatics was remarkable, and it was delightful to witness his own delight in the examination of some curious coin. He was well versed in general literature, and had an intelligent interest in the current affairs of the day, but had no taste for the contentions of politics. He was married in Perkins, Maine, April 12, 1859, to Lucy Jane Tallmon, who survived him. Apart from his business duties and his obligations to Masonic and other societies, he found his chief felicity in his home. He was a man of attractive presence. His genial, kindly, sympathetic, and intelligent face was indicative of the man. Without profusion he was liberal, and he added to the value of his gifts by inbred courtesy. Let his memory be cherished, and from his life may we see the value of Ruskin's admonition, when he says: —

"Let us do the work of men while we wear the form of them."

GARDNER ASAPH CHURCHILL

Gardner Asaph Churchill, a Resident Member from 1884, was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, May 26, 1839, and was the eldest son of Asaph and Mary (Brewer) Churchill, and a lineal descendant of the emigrant John Churchill (of Plymouth as early as 1643) and his wife, Hannah Pontus. Mr. Churchill received his early education in the schools of Dorchester.

In his youth he went upon several voyages as a sailor, part of the time upon a ship engaged in the East India trade. From his experience and his study of navigation, he was fitted to fill a position of trust; and when, during the Civil War, he enlisted in the United States Navy, he was appointed acting ensign by the

Secretary of the Navy, Hon. Gideon Welles, December 15, 1862. After a period of training in gunnery on board the "Macedonian," he was assigned duty on board the United States ship "Release," and served as sailing-master on that vessel, and afterwards in the same capacity on the United States steamers "Memphis" and "Shawmut" (with an interval of a few months of ill health), until the surrender of Lee, when he resigned his office, April 4, 1865.

Mr. Churchill was an efficient and gallant officer, and on one occasion, by his coolness and prompt action, saved the "Memphis" from destruction by a rebel torpedo-ram, in the North Edisto River, March 6, 1864. In the rush and hurry of the closing months of the war, Mr. Churchill did not receive the promotion due his gallant service, but later on he received from both Captain Patterson and the Secretary of the Navy personal testimonials of his "energy, promptness, and bravery, which saved the 'Memphis' from destruction," as well as a commendation as a "competent and efficient officer."

After the war Mr. Churchill engaged in the business of printing with the firm of Rockwell and Rollins, and on the death of Mr. Rollins in 1869 he became junior partner of the firm of Rockwell and Churchill, in which progressive and prosperous house he remained till his death. Mr. Churchill was a man of excellent taste in all matters connected with his business, and of quick perception and profound judgment in all affairs in which he took an interest. He served with credit for two terms in the lower branch of the State Legislature (1875–76). He was deeply interested in genealogical studies. In the Churchill and connected ancestry, his researches were diligent and his correspondence extensive, and he left a manuscript genealogy of the Churchill family in almost complete form for publication.

He was a member of several of the hereditary societies, The Massachusetts Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the American Revolution, and Sons of the Revolution; a Free Mason of Union Lodge, Dorchester, and a Knight Templar of Boston Commandery, he held his place in both with dignity and honor.

As a member of Post 68, G.A.R., of Dorchester, he became post commander in 1872, and junior vice-commander of the Department of Massachusetts in 1873. Besides these organizations he held a prominent place in many other societies,—The Loyal Legion, Royal Arcanum, The Master Printers' Club, The Franklin Typographical Society, The Massachusetts Mechanics Charitable Association. He rendered efficient service to the State, in the years 1877–79, as one of the trustees of the Danvers Insane Asylum. While in his later years his time and energy, outside of business hours, were devoted to genealogical studies, he never lost interest in outdoor sports and athletics, in which, formerly, he was an enthusiastic participant.

Conscious for many months that his health was failing, and warned by his physician that he must rest, he went with his family in July, 1896, to East Gloucester, where he spent three weeks very pleasantly, and was making preparations to return home when he was suddenly stricken with apoplexy, and quietly passed away on the 21st of August, 1896.

Mr. Churchill married, April 16, 1862, Ellen Brastow Bassett of Wrentham, and she with their three children, Mary Brewer, Asaph, and Ellen Barrett, survived him.

BENJAMIN SHREVE

Benjamin Shreve was born in Salem, Massachusetts, February 17, 1813. His father, Isaac Shreve, came from Alexandria, Virginia, and his mother, Hannah (Very) Shreve, of Salem, was a relative of the literary genius, James Very. The Shreve family settled in New Jersey in colonial times, and for more than a century a farm in Mount Holly, New Jersey, has been owned by a Benjamin Shreve. Colonel Israel Shreve, who commanded the "Jersey Forces" in the Revolution, and Henry Shreve, inventor of the "snag boat," and from whom Shreveport, Louisiana, was named, belonged to the same family.

Benjamin Shreve was educated in the schools of his native town, till, at the age of fifteen, he went to reside at Saco, Maine, with his sister, Mrs. John Calef, and attended the academy in that place. Here also he learned the trade of watch-maker and jeweler, and was in business there and at Salem till about 1849, when he became a member of the wholesale jewelry firm of Kingsley and Shreve, in Maiden Lane, New York City. In 1853 he joined the firm of Jones, Ball, and Company, in Boston, and remained a member through the many changes of that firm, till the present corporation, "Shreve, Crump, and Low Company," was formed in 1888, of which he was president at the time of his death. His business took him much abroad, so that he was acquainted with all the principal cities of the old world.

His efficiency and integrity were recognized in all business circles, and he was for many years a director, and several years president of the Merchants Bank in Salem. He was an ardent Republican, but never sought nor held political office. He was a man of literary tastes, and a Life Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society since 1871.

Earnest activity characterized his whole life. One of the founders of Grace Church in Salem, he was its senior warden from its beginning, and "soberly, piously, and honestly filled the position" till his death, thirty-five years later. In times of difficulty, "the last appeal was to Mr. Shreve," and he never failed "to come to the rescue." He was a very busy man, "never omitting a day," but the hour that called him to the station on Monday morning was no more imperative to him than both forenoon and afternoon hours of church service on Sunday.

Mr. Shreve was a man of amiable and kindly disposition, whose pleasant salutation is missed by many of only casual acquaintance. He was a kind and devoted husband and father, refined in thought and expression, a man of sterling integrity, and respected by all who knew him. After a long and useful life, he died at his home in Salem, August 23, 1896.

Benjamin Shreve married first, Elizabeth Perkins Shannon, of Saco, Maine, who died at Salem, Massachusetts, December, 1874, leaving one son, Dr. Octavius B. Shreve, a practicing physician in Salem. Mr. Shreve married second, in February, 1877, Mary Levis Gardner, of Bristol, Rhode Island, who survived him with one son, Henry M. Shreve.

LUCIUS ROBINSON PAIGE

Lucius Robinson Paige died at his residence in Cambridge, Massachusetts, September 2, 1896, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. He was born in Hardwick, Massachusetts, March 8, 1802, and was the youngest of the nine children of Timothy and Mary (Robinson) Paige, of that town. His ancestry, in both the male and the female lines, was of the best Revolutionary and Puritan stock. He received his education in the schools of his native town and at Hopkins Academy in Hadley, Massachusetts. He entered the ministry of the Universalist denomination in 1823. His first pastorate was in Springfield, Massachusetts. His second pastorate was in what is now Rockport, Massachusetts. In 1832 he was called to the church in Cambridge, where he remained until 1839, when, owing to failing health, he was compelled to resign all pastoral charge. In all his pastorates he was distinguished for ability, zeal, and faithfulness.

He held the office of town clerk of Cambridge from March, 1839, to January, 1840, and again from March, 1843, to May, 1846. From May, 1846, to October, 1855, he was the city clerk, and from 1844 to 1847, an assessor of taxes. He was treasurer of the Cambridgeport Savings Bank from 1855 to 1871, and at the time of his death its vice-president and one of its directors. Of the Cambridgeport Bank (now a National Bank) he was the cashier for about seven years, its president three years, and one of its directors from 1857 to his decease.

He was from his early years a frequent contributor to the religious press, and was the author of two works which had a wide circulation in his own denomination, namely, his "Selections from Eminent Commentators," and his "Commentary on the New Testament." He was the author, also, of a "History of Cambridge" and a "History of Hardwick," each containing a

"Genealogical Register" of the early settlers and their descendants. Both of these volumes are regarded as authorities.

He was early and prominently identified with the Masonic fraternity, and held some of the highest offices in that body. Of Tufts College he was one of the founders and a trustee, and was generous in labors for and gifts to that institution. The dormitory of its Divinity School is named in his honor — "Paige Hall." From this college he received, in 1861, the degree of Doctor of Divinity. From Harvard College he received, in 1851, the honorary degree of Master of Arts.

Dr. Paige bequeathed to his native town his library and maps, and the sum of $10,000 for the founding of a public library, on certain conditions, failing which his library is bequeathed to the Ladies' Free Library Association of Hardwick, and the $10,000 is to become the property of the trustees of Tufts College. He also bequeathed $2,000 to the college to found a permanent scholarship.

He was one of the representatives of Cambridge in the General Court in 1878 and 1879.

He was four times married, and was the father of five children, whom he survived. His first wife was Clarinda, daughter of Ezekiel Richardson, of Brookfield, Massachusetts. She died in 1833. His second wife, Abby R., daughter of Joseph Whittemore, of Charlestown, Massachusetts, died in 1843. Lucy, his third wife, a daughter of Barnabas Comins, of Charlton, Massachusetts, and the widow of Solomon Richardson, of Brookfield, died in 1864. His fourth wife, who survived him at the age of ninety years, was the widow of the Hon. David T. Brigham, of Keokuk, Indiana, a daughter of Robert M. Peck, and a granddaughter of the Hon. Joseph Allen, of Worcester, Massachusetts. She was also a grandniece of Samuel Adams, the Revolutionary leader.

Dr. Paige was a member of several historical societies. He was the first elected member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society (January 21, 1845), and at the time of his decease was its oldest living member. His interest in its work and his services in its behalf were continuous and devoted.

In every position, and in every relation of life, he was wise, efficient, and useful, and he secured and retained the respect and affection of all among his associates and acquaintances who proved worthy of his confidence.

A fuller memoir of Dr. Paige by Rev. A. E. White, A.M., was published in the REGISTER, vol. lii, pp. 297–307. See also same, p. 375.

CHRISTOPHER AMORY HACK

CHRISTOPHER AMORY HACK died in Taunton, Massachusetts, September 3, 1896, in his ninetieth year, having been born in that town December 19, 1806. His early education was in the public schools of Taunton and in Bristol Academy. As a young man he entered the printing office of the Danforths, publishers of the first Taunton paper, the "Old Colony Reporter," in 1821. With another apprentice, Edmund Anthony, Mr. Hack, in 1820, assumed control of the paper, and thus his name is associated with the publication of Taunton's first newspaper. Printing was his life work. The printing house of C. A. Hack and Son, dealing largely in commercial and artistic work, was well known.

Mr. Hack married Sarah, daughter of John Seaver, February 8, 1832. They had four children, of whom only Henry Seaver survived the father. The son was associated with him in business.

Mr. Hack was interested in family genealogy, and intended issuing a history of the Hack family. In 1872 he went to England, chiefly for the purpose of gathering material, which, however, he never used.

He traced the Hacks to Hampshire County, England, in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and in coming to this country in 1660, when William Hack, supposed to be the ancestor of all the Hacks in New England, became a resident of Taunton. This William had a son William, who married and had two sons and three daughters, the eldest son bearing the name of

William. This third William had six children, the second of whom, a son, was named Nathan. This Nathan, an officer in the Revolution, was twice married, and had seven children, the fourth of whom was also named Nathan, and was the father of the subject of this sketch. Thus his descent from the first William was William^2, William^3, Nathan^4, Nathan^5.

Mr. Hack was one of the earlier members, and at the time of his death the oldest member, of the Old Colony Historical Society. He was elected to the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1876, and became a Life Member in 1877.

JOHN GARDNER WHITE

John Gardner White, of Cambridge, Massachusetts, a Life Member, elected in 1856, died at his residence, Phillips Place, Cambridge, September 7, 1896. He was born in Boston, February 23, 1833, and was the son of Ferdinand Elliot White, a prominent Boston merchant, and of Dorothy Hancock Gardner, his second wife. His ancestor was Edward White, who with his wife, Martha King, came from Cranbrook, County of Kent, to Dorchester, Massachusetts, in 1635.

He entered the Boston Public Latin School in 1846. While at that school he was a contributor to the "Juvenile Gazette," published in 1848, and edited by his classmate, William Roscoe Deane, and two others of his fellow-scholars. Influenced by his brother, the Rev. Ferdinand Elliot White (Harvard College, 1835), an Episcopal clergyman, he entered Trinity College at Hartford, Connecticut, where he was graduated in 1854, and from which he received the degree of Master of Arts in 1857.

After leaving college he went to Florida, and was engaged in the survey of the Florida and Alabama Railroad. He gave up the profession of civil engineering and returned to Boston. A year or two later he entered the English banking-house of Brown

Brothers and Company, of Boston. From 1850 to 1863 he was a commission merchant in Boston. In the latter year he entered into partnership with William G. Howe, under the firm of White and Howe, and carried on the business of coal mining for many years. For several years, and at the time of his death, he was the Boston agent of the house of Beach and Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, importers of dye-stuffs.

In 1862 he married Mary Beach, daughter of George Beach, president of Phœnix Bank, of Hartford. In 1863 he removed to Cambridge, and bought a house in Phillips Place, which remained his home till his death. He was a member of the Episcopal Church, and one of the best-known Massachusetts laymen. He was active in the mission work in the early years of his life at Boston, and maintained close relations to the end of his life with some of the missions he was influential in founding. He was warden at Christ Church, Cambridge, for several years, and a delegate to the Church Convention. He was also one of the Board of Visitors of the Episcopal Theological School, at Cambridge.

He was an active and influential member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and served with fidelity on many important committees. In January, 1878, the president of the Society, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, LL.D., recommended that a volume of biographies of deceased members be prepared and published at the charge of the Towne Memorial Fund. A committee was chosen the March following, of which Mr. White was elected secretary. The committee entered at once on the discharge of the duty assigned them, and in 1880 the first volume of "Memorial Biographies" was published. Other volumes have since been issued. As the first secretary Mr. White had charge of inaugurating the work and securing the coöperation of authors specially qualified for writing the various memoirs. He was eminently fitted for the position, and to him the success of the undertaking was in a great measure due. He edited the first two volumes and a part of the third, when he was compelled by other engagements to resign the secretaryship of the Committee on Memorials and also the editing of the volumes of "Memorial Biographies."

His wife and three sons survived him. The sons were Rev. Greenough White, A.M., B.D., professor of Ecclesiastical History at the University of the South, and Francis Beach White, A.M., and Frederick Clement White, both of Cambridge.

WILLIAM HENRY WARDWELL

William Henry Wardwell was born in Lyndeborough, New Hampshire, October 24, 1818. He was the son of Dr. Daniel and Sarah (Osgood) Wardwell. His mother was from Andover, Massachusetts. His ancestry is given briefly as follows: Thomas Werdall came from Ipswich, England, and took oath as freeman in Boston, 1635. Samuel Wardle, his son, was born in Boston, married Sarah Hawkes, and removed to Andover. Solomon, his son (or grandson), had nine children. The eighth was Dr. Daniel, born in Hollis, New Hampshire, 1784.

William H. Wardwell received his education in the public schools and at Phillips Academy in Andover. After engaging for ten years in the book trade and printing at Andover, he removed to Boston, and was successively associated with John P. Jewett and Company and Grant, Warren, and Company. Out of the latter partnership grew the firm of S. D. Warren and Company, with which his connection continued nearly forty years. In these relations he was highly esteemed for strict integrity and careful attention to such business as came to his charge. In 1880 he was elected a director of the Congregational Sunday-School and Publishing Society, and for a decade had the position of chairman of its Finance Committee. Safe and cautious counsel, efficient attention to financial affairs, and the bearing of a gentleman characterized his whole course.

A friend said of him: "Mr. Wardwell was a generous man. It cost him no effort to give. Contributions in full proportion to his ability, for objects of benevolence, were prompt and most cheerful. Modest and gentle, fond of quiet and simplicity, he seemed always to act under the control of religious principle."

Mr. Wardwell was married three times: (1) Sophia Matilda Eames, who died October 30, 1848; (2) Abigail Frye Eames; (3) Minna Augusta Scheirge, daughter of Edward E. Scheirge, of New London, Connecticut. He became a Resident Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1879. He died in Brookline, Massachusetts, September 10, 1896, leaving a widow and one son, Timothy Osgood Wardwell, of North Andover, Massachusetts.

GEORGE BOWN MILLETT

George Bown Millett, a Corresponding Member of this Society from 1887, was born at Penzance, Cornwall, England, June 27, 1842. Excepting his grandmother, his ancestry was wholly Cornish, as follows: Christopher^1 and Honor Angwine; Martin^2 and Ann Borlace; Martin^3 and Mary Urtiche; John^4 and Dorcas Trevorion; Richard^5 and Sarah Towers; Richard^6 (solicitor) and Anne Nichols, only daughter of Peter Bown Harris, captain Royal Cornwall Militia; George Bown^7 Millett.

Dr. Millett was educated chiefly under private tutors, Dr. Willan of Penzance, and the Rev. Thomas Gibbons, at Peter Tavy, Devon. After serving apprenticeship to Mr. Francis Boase, surgeon at Penzance, he passed the preliminary examination of the Royal College of Physicians, of London, and was entered as a student at St. Mary's Hospital. Having passed the final examination, he was admitted a member of the Royal Society of Surgeons of England in 1865, and the year following became a licentiate of the Society of Apothecaries, London, and of the Royal College of Physicians, of Edinburgh. He then returned to Penzance, where he settled in the practice of his profession.

Dr. Millett held a large number of offices, many of them honorary. He was curator, librarian, and for more than twenty years secretary of the Royal Geological Society of Cornwall; for seventeen years honorary curator and secretary of Penzance Natural History and Antiquarian Society; afterwards president and then permanent vice-president of the same; president of Penzance Institute; also connected officially with the Church of England Temperance Society, the Y. M. C. A., and other philanthropic organizations. He was honorary consulting surgeon to West Cornwall Infirmary and Dispensary, and from 1877 medical officer of health to Penzance and other neighboring places.

With fine historical and literary tastes and acquirements, Dr. Millett was also a musician and a poet of no small ability, and became well known as an author, and his name is included in the volume of "West Country Poets," published by Mr. Wright. He published the parish registers of Madron and Gulval, also two volumes entitled "Penzance Past and Present." His longest poem is "Vox Lapidis, a Plaint heard in St. Mary's Churchyard, Penzance," which was printed for private circulation. Among the songs, of which words and music are both his own, and which have been "exceedingly popular in the west of England," are "Up, Boys!" "Fifty Years Ago," "Roses," "Mistress Baines," "The Walking Gentleman," and especially "The Mayor of Market Jew." He also wrote several plays never published, but successfully used for private theatricals.

Dr. Millett was "a great collector of books, pictures, china, etc., his home at Penzance being a veritable museum." He never married, being of "delicate health" and subject to "many illnesses," and in 1878–79 spent more than a year in continental travel for the sake of his health. He died at his home, September 17 1896.

CHARLES PERKINS TRUMBULL

Charles Perkins Trumbull, elected a member of this Society in 1892, was born at the Trumbull mansion on Trumbull Square, Worcester, Massachusetts, September 12, 1830. He was fourth son and eighth child of George Augustus and Louisa (Clap) Trumbull, and was seventh in lineal descent from John and Elinor (Chandler) Trumbull, of Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, who came to America in 1639, settled at Roxbury, afterward at Rowley, and whose posterity in every generation since then have occupied a prominent position in the political, social, literary, or artistic life of the colony and the republic.

He was educated in the common schools of Worcester and at a boarding-school at Bridgeport, Connecticut. In company with his elder brother Joseph he went to California in the gold fever of 1849, meeting with the usual disappointment, and returned home after visiting the Hawaiian Islands. He was engaged in the book and publishing business at Worcester in 1856, and later in the same business at Oshkosh, Wisconsin, where he failed in the disastrous year of 1857. After this he was for a brief period a clerk with his brother-in-law, Henry Lea, then a merchant in Alton, Illinois, but shortly returned to Worcester, where he became bookkeeper in the Mechanics Bank. He was among the first to respond to the call to arms in 1861, and accompanied the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment in its famous march through Baltimore, April 19, 1861. On June 10, 1862, he enlisted in the Thirty-Fourth Regiment M.V.M., and in August of the same year was promoted to quartermaster sergeant, in which capacity he served throughout the war. He was in 1866 appointed storekeeper and clerk in the Boston Custom House, but resigned in 1887, when his failing health obliged him to retire from active business. From 1875 he resided at Beverly, Massachusetts. He twice visited Europe, the first time in company with his brother Joseph in 1872, on a pleasure trip; and again in 1893 he took a voyage to the Mediterranean, in the vain pursuit of health.

He married, October 12, 1875, Mary, daughter of Rev. Francis and Adeline A. (Choate) Norwood, of Beverly, who died January 19, 1886. June 1, 1887, he married Sarah Hartwell, daughter of Amos and Lydia (Buck) Heywood, formerly of Westford, Massachusetts, who survived him. He had no issue by either marriage.

He left three surviving sisters — Elizabeth, widow of General William S. Lincoln, of Worcester; Miss Susan Trumbull, of the same place; and Isabella Frink, wife of George Franklin Hartshorn, of Taunton, Massachusetts. He was the only survivor of five brothers, who all died without male issue, so that with him the name becomes extinct in the Massachusetts line. The Connecticut branch of the family is still represented by Jonathan Trumbull, of Norwich, Connecticut, great-grandson of Governor Jonathan Trumbull and fourth cousin of Charles Perkins Trumbull.

He was a member of the following societies: The Worcester Light Infantry Veterans, the Sixth Massachusetts Regiment Association, the Thirty-Fourth Massachusetts Regiment Association, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, of Boston, the New England Historic Genealogical Society, the Essex Institute, of Salem, the Sons of the Revolution, and the Order of the Cincinnati.

His right in the two last-named was derived from the maternal grandfather, Captain Caleb Clap, who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and served throughout the war, part of the time as General Washington's aide-de-camp, and was one of the charter members of the Cincinnati. His death, in 1812, without surviving male issue, left his right in abeyance until claimed by his eldest grandson, George Clap Trumbull, who, dying in 1885, was succeeded by his brother, the subject of this sketch. It may be noted as an interesting coincidence that Mr. Trumbull, like his grandfather, drew his sword at the first call to arms, and, like him, only sheathed it when the war was ended.

Of a quiet and retiring disposition Mr. Trumbull mingled little in society, but found his chief pleasure in his home and friends. A great pedestrian in his younger days, he passed many of his leisure hours alone or with some congenial associate, wandering over the hills or through the woods, on which excursions his keen and intelligent appreciation of the beauties of nature made him a most delightful companion. Passionately fond of flowers, he rarely returned from these rambles without some botanical prize of a rare or curious plant, whose haunts he sought out by an intuitive instinct that never failed him.

He died at his residence, 60 Lothrop Street, Beverly, October 8, 1896, after a long and suffering illness, which he endured with great fortitude. His remains were interred at Westford, Massachusetts, in the Heywood family lot.

AARON DAVIS WELD FRENCH

Aaron Davis Weld French, son of Jonathan and Hannah Weld (Williams) French, was born in Boston, December 15, 1835, in the house of his grandfather, John Davis Williams, which stood on the site of the present Catholic Cathedral at the corner of Washington and Malden streets. He inherited the broad, liberal business views of his grandfather, while his education at Newport, Rhode Island, by the Rev. John Overton Choules, the author of several scholarly works, early sowed the seeds for historic research. In 1851 he visited Europe in the company of Mr. Choules, the trip being chronicled in the "Young Americans Abroad." In 1854 he entered the counting-house of Phineas Sprague and Company, in Boston, where he had his first experience in the China business.

He joined the independent company of Cadets on November 13, 1856, and in 1859 made his first voyage to China, while in 1860 he represented the business firm of Wetmore, Williams, and

Company, at Yokohama, Japan. In 1862 he established the second Boston commission house at Nagasaki, Japan, and was for a time the representative member of the United States in the Foreign Council Municipal of that place.

In 1867 he returned to Boston, bringing with him the first Japanese officers who completed their education here, and for a time he made Boston one of the centers for the education of the Japanese. In 1869 he, with two other travelers, was the first to announce in Japan the completion of the Union Pacific Railroad, they having made the trip from New York to Yokohama in thirty traveling days. Before returning home in August of that year the Foreign Office of Japan appointed him the financial agent of the Japanese government at Boston, as well as official bearer of despatches to the United States. In 1871 he engaged in business in New York City, but three years later returned to Boston. His historic literary researches are shown by his works on "The Surname and Coat of Arms of the Williamses;" "Index Armorial," published in 1892; "Frenches of Scotland," published in 1893; "County Records of the Surnames of Francus, Franceis, French in England," published in 1896. He was fellow of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland, member of the Scottish History Society, of the New England Historic Genealogical Society (elected in 1883), Sons of the Revolution, Veteran Corps of Cadets, and of the Union Exchange and Country Clubs. He married, February 8, 1877, Elizabeth French Davis, daughter of George H. Davis. She was born in Boston, November 18, 1848, and died there, September 21, 1891.

He died in Boston on October 5, 1896.

Personally and socially Mr. French was one of the most agreeable of men. His tastes were scholarly. Quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, he yet was possessed of a large fund of information upon special subjects, which he was always glad to share with other workers in the same direction. During his later years he took a strong interest in genealogical work. Besides the three volumes published, he had another in preparation at the time of his death.

AUGUSTUS DODGE ROGERS

Augustus Dodge Rogers was born in Salem, Massachusetts, February 20, 1822, and died there, October 5, 1896. He was a son of Nathaniel Leverett and Harriet Wait Rogers, both parents being members of old and highly respectable families in that city. He was educated in private and public schools in his native place, and was prepared for Harvard College in the Latin Grammar School, then in charge of Oliver Carlton, Esq. He entered college in 1839. After pursuing his studies about a year his health began to fail, and he decided to leave the college. Seeking a more active life, in July, 1841, he entered the counting room of his father, who was then doing a large commercial business, under the firm name of N. L. Rogers and Brothers. He very soon after sailed in the ship "Grotius" for Australia (then New Holland), New Zealand, and around the world. A voyage of about seventeen months corrected his predilections for the sea, and he sailed no more. He next entered the law office of the late Hon. Nathaniel J. Lord, and subsequently joined the Law School at Cambridge, where he enjoyed the advantage of attending the lectures of Judge Story and Professor Simon Greenleaf. Here he passed two terms, which he always regarded as the most profitable and delightful period of his life. He was afterwards admitted to the Essex Bar, and practiced in Salem for several years. He had little taste for public life, but served for a while in the City Council in Salem, and also on the School Committee. But his health was not good, and in a few years he was obliged to abandon his professional pursuits. He retired to private life, and soon became a confirmed invalid. In his later years he was practically a recluse, and seldom left home. Mr. Rogers had, however, an active and studious mind, and he gave great attention to historical and genealogical matters, to relieve the tedium of his confinement. He became a recognized authority upon these subjects, and as the results of his assiduous studies, made copious notes and writings, some of which have been published in magazines and newspapers. He was elected a Corresponding Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1847, at the age of twenty-five. He kept up correspondence, even to the last, with antiquaries in this country and abroad. Mr. Rogers was of an amiable and social disposition, and was well fitted, mentally and morally, to enjoy the intercourse of friends and acquaintances, had his health permitted it.

LEANDER THOMPSON

Leander Thompson was born in Woburn, Massachusetts, March 7, 1812, the son of Charles and Mary (Wyman) Thompson. He was a descendant of James Thompson, one of the original settlers of Woburn, who was the first ancestor in this country of Count Rumford (Benjamin Thompson).

His early education was obtained in the village schools, and he was fitted for college at the Warren Academy, Woburn, and entered Amherst College in 1831, and was graduated in 1835, and took a theological course at Andover Theological Seminary, where he graduated in 1838.

He supplied a pulpit in Granby, Massachusetts, for a year, and not long afterward sailed from Boston for Syria and the Holy Land, with others, in January, 1840, as a missionary of the American Board of Foreign Missions. While there he was a teacher in the high school at Beirut, and besides his duties as a missionary preached in turn with others on Sundays at the American consulate.

While he was thus engaged that country was convulsed with the first in a succession of sanguinary outbreaks, and the missionaries were obliged to flee. After a time he returned to Beirut, but he had scarcely settled down to his work before another disturbance broke out, and this was followed by a third and fourth in less than four years, but he pursued his work till he was seized with illness which finally compelled his return to America, after having been under the direction of the Board of Missions about four years.

After his return he was a pastor in South Hadley, Massachusetts, for seven years; in West Amesbury, now Merrimac, Massachusetts, for thirteen years; and preached for some years in Wolfsborough, New Hampshire, and in Woburn.

In his later years he engaged largely in literary pursuits, devoting much time to historical research, especially in local history. He was a careful and accurate writer and expressed himself in chaste and vigorous English. He wrote a "Memorial of James Thompson and of Eight Generations of His Descendants;" a "Memorial of Rev. Benjamin F. Hosford;" an able and exhaustive Ecclesiastical History of Woburn, which appeared in Hurd's 'History of Middlesex County" in 1890; and many articles for monthly and quarterly magazines. He was one of the founders of the Rumford Historical Association, and always took active part in its exercises. His membership in the New England Historic Genealogical Society dates from 1887.

He married, November 6, 1839, Anne Eliza Avery, daughter of Samuel and Mary Avery, of Wolfsborough, New Hampshire, who survived him. He left one son, Samuel A. Thompson, of North Woburn. The firstborn of his five deceased children is buried in Jerusalem. Mr. Thompson died in Woburn, in the house in which he was born, October 18, 1896.

WILLIAM ADAMS RICHARDSON

William Adams Richardson, an Honorary Member, was the second son of Hon. Daniel and Mary (Adams) Richardson and a descendant from Ezekiel Richardson, who was an early settler of Charlestown, Massachusetts, where he joined the church with his wife in 1632, but afterwards removed to Woburn, Massachusetts. The line of descent is Ezekiel^1, Josiah^2, Josiah^3, William^4, Daniel^5, Hon. Daniel^6, William A.^{7} He was born at Tyngsborough, Massachusetts, November 2, 1821. His mother was a daughter of William Adams, Esq., who served in two campaigns of the Revolutionary War. He was prepared for college at Groton, now Lawrence, Academy, and at the time of his death was the senior trustee of that institution. He was graduated at Harvard College in 1843, and in 1846 at the Harvard Law School. He was admitted to the Suffolk Bar, July 8, 1848, and began the practice of the law in Lowell, Massachusetts, in partnership with his elder brother, Daniel S. Richardson. He married, October 29, 1849, Anna Maria Marston, daughter of Jonathan Marston, of Machiasport, Maine. They had one child, Isabella Anna, born at Lowell, December 21, 1850, who survived him, the wife of Dr. Alexander F. Magruder, of Washington, District of Columbia. Judge Richardson's wife was born in Machiasport, and died at Paris, France, March 26, 1875, aged forty-eight. From 1850 to 1859 he was associated with Judge Joel Parker in the revision of the General Statutes of Massachusetts enacted in 1860. He was appointed judge of probate fo
Middlesex County in 1856, and held this office till 1858, when
Court of Probate and Insolvency was established and he w
appointed the judge for Middlesex County. In April, 1869, h
was appointed judge of the Superior Court, but declined
honor, as he had been appointed assistant secretary o

United States Treasury. In 1871 he was sent abroad to negotiate the new government loan, and was very successful. In 1873 he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, and resigned the office in June, 1874, to accept a seat on the bench of the Court of Claims, of which court he was appointed chief justice in 1885. This office he held at his death, October 19, 1896. He rendered important service by his labors on the revision of the statutes, both of Massachusetts and the United States. In the reorganization of the Massachusetts Courts of Probate (see REGISTER, vol. xlix, p. 69), the principal details were his work. He received the degree of LL.D. from Dartmouth College in 1886. He received the same from Georgetown College in 1881, and Howard University in 1882.

He was the author of the following works: "The Banking Laws of Massachusetts," 1855; "Practical Information concerning the Public Debt of the United States," 1872; "The National Banking Laws," 1872; "History, Jurisdiction, and Practice of the United States Court of Claims," 1882; second edition, 1885; "Rules of the Court of Claims, and of the Supreme Court, relating to Appeals," 1895. He contributed some valuable articles to the "New England Historical and Genealogical Register," a few of which were reprinted in pamphlet form. His last contribution was entitled, "The Government of Harvard College, Past and Present," which appeared in the number for January, 1897, a few months after his death. A proof of the article was sent to Judge Richardson and seen by him, but he was too ill to make any changes.

He was elected a Resident Member in 1857, and an Honorary Member in 1893. From January, 1873, to January, 1889, he was honorary vice-president for the District of Columbia.

A fuller memoir was published in the REGISTER, vol. liii, pp. 153–162.

JOHN ALLISTER McALLISTER

John Allister McAllister, a Corresponding Member, elected in 1857, was born in Philadelphia, September 20, 1822, and died there, October 22, 1896.

For an obituary notice of Mr. McAllister, see Register, vol. liv, supp., pp. lxi-lxii.

JOHN HOFFMAN COLLAMORE

John Hoffman Collamore was born in Boston, November 21, 1816. He was the son of Gilman and Maria Eliza (Hoffman) Collamore.

The father was an importer and dealer in china and crockery ware. The son had his education in the old Salem Street Academy and in Chauncy Hall School.

In his youth he was exceedingly fond of travel, and had a special love for the sea. He made one voyage as a common sailor. He crossed to Europe in the sloop-of-war "Jamestown," and remained there nearly twenty years, tramping over the continent and canoeing up the great rivers, such as the Seine and the Rhone. Having influence with the French government, he was permitted to accompany its army during the Franco-Austro-Italian war, and was an eye-witness of the battles of Solferino and Magenta.

Recrossing the ocean, he traveled through the United States, Mexico, the West Indies, South America, and the Hawaiian Islands, always walking when it was possible to do so. At length, feeling the approach of age, he returned to Boston, made himself a home on Columbus Avenue, and settled down amid books and works of art. He was one of the trustees of Mt. Hope Cemetery. He was a well-known member of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company. In 1890 he joined the Masonic Fraternity, and passed rapidly through all its grades, to the highest. He was very generous in his relations to the order. There is hardly a Masonic organization in Boston or its immediate vicinity that has not received substantial tokens of his regard. In his will he bequeathed sums amounting to $64,000 to the charity funds of various Masonic bodies.

Mr. Collamore became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1894. He was never married, but left three adopted children. He died in Boston, November 3, 1896.

ALONZO HALL QUINT

Alonzo Hall Quint, son of George and Sally W. (Hall) Quint, was born in Barnstead, New Hampshire, March 22, 1828, his parents' residence being Dover, New Hampshire. His mother was a granddaughter of Elder Randall, who founded the Free Will Baptist denomination in New Durham, New Hampshire. He graduated at Dartmouth in 1846, studied medicine one or two years, when, becoming convinced that his calling was in the ministry, he went to Andover and graduated there in 1852, remaining for a post-graduate year. He was a pastor of the Central Congregational Church, Jamaica Plain, Boston, from 1853 to 1863, chaplain of the Second Massachusetts Infantry from 1861 to 1864, pastor of the North Congregational Church, New Bedford, 1864–75. From 1881 to 1884 he had charge of the Broadway Church, Somerville, and from 1886 to 1890 was pastor of the young church in Allston, and did much to secure its rapid growth. He was a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education from 1855 to 1861, and of the New Hampshire Legislature from 1881 to 1885. He served as a manager of the Congregational Publishing Society twenty-one years, as a director of the American Congregational Association twenty-five years, as secretary of the Massachusetts General Association twenty-five years.

Dartmouth College gave him the degree of D.D. in 1866, and in 1870 made him one of her trustees. He was the first chaplain-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, chaplain of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge of Free Masons from 1869 to 1880, chaplain and preacher for the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company in 1884. In 1866 he preached the election sermon before the Legislature of Massachusetts.

Besides various sermons and addresses, he published "The Potomac and the Rapidan," "The Record of the Second Massachusetts Infantry," and "The First Parish, Dover, New Hampshire, 1633–1883." From 1859 to 1876 he was an editor and a proprietor of "The Congregational Quarterly."

He was a Corresponding Member of the New Hampshire and New York Historical societies, and of the Maine Genealogical Society. He was elected to the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1850, while he was still a student at Andover, being then, and for some years later, its youngest member.

Dr. Quint married in Boston, January 31, 1854, Rebecca P. Putnam, daughter of Allen and Eliza (Page) Putnam, of Salem, she surviving him. Five children were born to them: George Putnam (deceased); Clara Gadsden (deceased); Wilder Dwight (connected with the "Boston Traveler"); Katherine Mordantt (Wellesley, 1889, A.M. Dartmouth, 1896); and John Hastings. Dr. Quint died in Boston, November 4, 1896.

CHARLES HENRY GUILD

Charles Henry Guild was born in Roxbury, June 11, 1825. He was a son of Chester and Harriet (Fiske) Guild. He was a lineal descendant of John Guild, who was born in England about 1616, and came to Dedham in the year 1636. John Guild was admitted to the church in Dedham, July 17, 1640. The house he built was occupied by himself and descendants more than two hundred years. He was made a freeman, May 10, 1643. He married, June 24, 1645, Elizabeth Crooke, of Roxbury.

The subject of this sketch married, November 21, 1848, Margaret Jane Fox. daughter of William and Abigail (Eaton) Fox, of Woburn, Massachusetts. He received his education in the schools of Roxbury and Chauncy Hall School, of Boston.

From the age of fifteen to twenty-one he was in Woburn, learning the leather business. He was then, with his brother Chester, admitted as a member of the firm of Chester Guild and Sons.

He was a resident of Somerville for many years, and served the town in various public capacities: as member of the Board of Selectmen, of the School Committee, president of the Board of Trustees of the Public Library, and three times elected a representative to the State Legislature. He also served on the Parish Committee of the Franklin Street Congregational Church. In all public, religious, and educational enterprises he was a zealous worker and liberal giver.

In 1888 Mr. Guild became a resident of Newton Highlands. Here he came to be universally respected and beloved, for his quick and ready sympathy with all that promotes the best interests of the community, for his genial qualities, for his uniformly kind and gentlemanly bearing. In these last years he was a generous supporter of the church and a warm friend of the public school. He retired from business in 1876, and devoted his time to the collection and study of rare books. He became a member of this Society in 1869. He died November 17, 1896. Mrs. Guild and one son, Charles Arthur, survived him.

GEORGE THOMAS LITTLEFIELD

George Thomas Littlefield was born in Randolph, Massachusetts, February 11, 1823, and died in Lexington, Massachusetts, November 18, 1896.

He was the son of Thomas and Lucinda (Sherman) Littlefield. His mother was granddaughter of Roger Sherman, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence; her father, John Sherman, being the eldest son of Roger. The widow of John Sherman (grandmother of the subject of this sketch) lived to the advanced age of ninety-seven. Among his ancestors on his mother's side were John Alden and Moses Mann. He also had, from this side, blood of Thayer, Tucker, Bass, and other distinguished Old Colony families.

His ancestry could be traced in the direct Littlefield line for seven generations, the names, back of Thomas, his father, being Moses, Aaron, three Nathaniels, to the original Littlefield who settled in Wells, Maine, the widow, Agnes or Annis; the family tradition being that she came from England in a sailing vessel, with five sons, who formed the nucleus of the vast number of Littlefields, who almost constituted the town of Wells. In Massachusetts Special Laws may be found the Act of Incorporation of the First Baptist Society of Wells, then a part of Massachusetts, in which the preponderance of this family is clearly indicated by the list of corporators.

Mr. Littlefield was a graduate of Bridgewater Normal School, under Master Tillinghast, and at the age of seventeen began teaching, following his profession in the district schools of Norfolk County, in Randolph, Milton, and Braintree. Having a decided taste for mathematics, he was selected as head of that department in Chauncy Hall School, then in charge of Gideon F. Thayer and Thomas Cushing. After two years he returned to the ranks of public school teachers, being one year in Chelsea, six in Watertown, and fifteen in Somerville. He began in 1864 seventeen years of service in the Prescott School, Charlestown, remaining principal after the annexation of that city to Boston.

At the age of fifty-eight, having taught forty-one years and acquired a fair competency of this world's goods, he retired to private life, spending most of his winters in Florida, and his summers at Winchester, Massachusetts, until about a year and a half before his death, when he removed to Lexington. He became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1871.

He married Anna, daughter of Eliphalet and Ruth (Fenno) Thorpe, of Athol, Massachusetts, who survived him. Their only surviving child was George Sherman Littlefield, born in Watertown, April 27, 1851, a resident of Winchester, a lawyer practicing in Boston; for seventeen years upon the School Committee of Winchester, and a special justice of the Fourth District Court of eastern Middlesex. He married, June 29, 1874, Georgiana Stevens, of Somerville, daughter of George C. and Mary (Ayer) Stevens. They have children: (1) Anna Sherman Littlefield; (2) Arthur Stevens Littlefield.

BENJAMIN APTHORP GOULD

Benjamin Apthorp Gould was born in Boston, September 27, 1824. He was the son of the noted educator of the same name. The line of descent is as follows: Zaccheus[1], came to New England about 1638; John[2]; Zaccheus[3]; John[4]; Captain Benjamin[5], fought at Lexington, Bunker Hill, Bennington, and was present at the surrender of Burgoyne at Saratoga, October 17, 1777; Benjamin Apthorp[6]; Benjamin Apthorp[7].

Young Gould entered the Boston Latin School in 1836, and graduated from Harvard College, with high distinction, in 1844. After teaching for a year in the Latin School, he decided to devote himself to a purely scientific career. As a preparation for this, he went to Europe in July, 1845, to study astronomy, working a year each at the observatories of Berlin and Göttingen, and shorter periods at Altona, Gotha, Greenwich, and Paris.

He returned home in 1848. In 1852 he was appointed to take charge of the longitude determinations of the Coast Survey. He organized, developed, and extended this service, retiring in 1867. Meanwhile, in 1855, he became director of the Dudley Observatory in Albany, equipped and organized the institution, and carried it on without remuneration and at his private expense until 1859.

In that year he published his discussion of the places and proper motions of circumpolar stars, for use as standards in the Coast Survey. These, as revised by him in 1861, together with his similar list of clock-stars, were adopted as the standards for the American Ephemeris.

In 1866 he planned and executed the work of establishing by the Atlantic cable the relation in longitude between European and American stations.

In 1865 he became intensely impressed with a desire to explore the southern celestial hemisphere. This project assumed at first the form of a private astronomical expedition, for which his friends in Boston had promised the pecuniary means; but, under the enthusiastic support of Mr. Sarmiento, at first as Argentine minister to this country, and later as president of that republic, it rapidly broadened, and finally led to the establishment by Dr. Gould of a permanent National Observatory at Cordoba. This marks an epoch in modern astronomy, the equalization of our knowledge of the two celestial hemispheres. The institution and its work form an impressive monument to his memory.

It is impossible in brief space to describe the marvelous work here accomplished by Dr. Gould during the fifteen years of self-imposed exile from his native land. The records of those observations in fifteen volumes attest the matchless ability, enthusiasm, and energy of their author.

Dr. Gould had an enthusiasm for the advancement of his beloved science far wider than the limits of what he could by personal investigation accomplish. Early in his career he keenly realized that astronomy had reached a stage of development in America which entitled it to a higher claim than had yet been accorded to it, and that a journal worthily supporting the dignity of a pure science would have very great influence upon its future progress. Accordingly, in November, 1849, he established the "Astronomical Journal, "offering it to the use of astronomers for the publication of exclusively original investigations.

We may say, without fear of being controverted, that American astronomy to-day is a different thing from what it would have been without Gould's predominant influence, deep and quiet, but strong, to upbuild it and to free it from the clumsiness and imperfections which still impede it, even in some of the otherwise most enlightened nations of the world. The new atmosphere which he brought with him from Germany, where he had caught the spirit of the great masters, under whom he studied, became gradually transfused upon this side the sea. His enthusiasm for the introduction of better means and methods of research was caught by his compatriots, their courage to regenerate our science was sustained, and transmitted through various channels to the next and to the present generation. It is under his leadership that American astronomy has climbed to where it looks with steady and level eye upon that of Germany, which occupies perhaps a larger, but not a loftier plane.

True to his blood, Dr. Gould took special interest in genealogy as a side study and in 1872 published "The Family of Zaccheus Gould of Topsfield," an octavo volume.

He married, in 1861, Mary Apthorp Quincy, daughter of the Hon. Josiah Quincy. She died in 1883. Her sympathy with and influence upon his life work may be most reverently spoken of by recalling the lines of his dedication of the "Zone Catalogue:"

"This catalogue of Southern Stars, the fruit of nearly thirteen years of assiduous toil, is dedicated to the beloved and honored memory of Mary Apthorp Quincy Gould, to whose approval and unselfish encouragement the original undertaking was due, by whose sympathy, self-sacrifice, and practical assistance its execution was made possible, who bravely endured privation, exile, and afflictive bereavement that it might be worthily finished, but who has not seen its completion."

Dr. Gould received the degree of Ph.D. from Göttingen in 1848, and that of LL.D. from Harvard in 1885, and from Columbia in 1887. During his illustrious career he was the recipient of the highest honors that Europe has to bestow, to an extent scarcely vouchsafed to any other American. A few only will be named here: Mem. Roy. Soc. (London); For. Assoc. Roy. Astr. Soc. (London); Cor. Mem. Acad. Sci. (Institut de France); Acad. Imp. Sci. (St. Petersburg); Kön. Akad. Wiss. (Berlin); Kön. Ges. Wiss. (Göttingen); Kais. Akad. Wiss. (Vienna); Bur. d. Long. (Paris). He was knighted, of the Order Pour le Mérite, by Prussia, a distinction shared only with George Bancroft and William Dwight Whitney among Americans, and which is exceedingly rare even in Europe.

He became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1885, and was its vice-president for Massachusetts in 1892. He died in Cambridge, November 26, 1896.

HENRY LILLIE PIERCE

Henry Lillie Pierce was born in Stoughton, Massachusetts, August 23, 1825. His father, Colonel Jesse Pierce, was a man of considerable distinction as a teacher, a member of the General Court, and a pioneer in the antislavery movement. His mother, Eliza S. (Lillie) Pierce, was a daughter of Captain John Lillie, a gallant officer in the War of the Revolution. As word presented to him by Lafayette is now in the possession of the family. Mr. Pierce was probably descended from the "John Pers, weaver," who is recorded in an ancient document in the English Exchequer, bearing date April 8, 1637, as "desirous to passe" with his wife and children "to Boston in New England to inhabitt," and who appears to have been admitted a freeman at Watertown in March, 1637–38, under the name of John Pierce. Henry Lillie Pierce received a good English education in the public schools of his native town, at the academy in Milton, and at the State Normal School in Bridgewater. In 1850 he became connected with the chocolate manufactory of Walter Baker and Company. Four years later he took charge of the entire business, and from
at time till his death was the sole manager. He was represen-
ve in the General Court from Dorchester in 1860, 1861, 1862,
1866. In 1872 he was elected mayor of Boston, being the
e of the citizens without regard to party. A few months
he was elected to Congress from the third district, by an
most unanimous vote. There he maintained a somewhat
independent position, refusing to join in any action of his own
party hich did not commend itself to his judgment and sense of
He served a second term as mayor of Boston in 1878.
r that he declined nomination for public office and devoted
s time chiefly to business, with occasional trips to Europe or
through the West.

Mr. Pierce was never married. He left one brother, Hon. Edward L. Pierce, of Milton, Massachusetts.

He was a trustee of the Massachusetts Life Insurance Company and of the Museum of Fine Arts, a member of the Manhattan and Reform clubs, of New York, and of the Algonquin, St. Botolph, Union, and Thursday clubs, of Boston; also of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. His connection with the last-named Society dates from 1870.

Mr. Pierce acquired a large property, which he used in the most generous manner. His private secretary says the amount of his public and private donations during his lifetime was something enormous. By his last will, after providing amply for his nearest relative, he left in legacies to more distant relatives, friends, and employees, about half a million dollars, and to public institutions and charities more than half a million, besides an unknown "residuary" sum. His fine farm of four hundred acres, on the southern edge of the Blue Hill reservation of the public park system, was given, subject to certain life estates, to the Metropolitan Park Commissioners, to be added to the Boston park lands.

Mr. Pierce died in Boston, December 17, 1896.

GEORGE OLIVER CARPENTER

George Oliver Carpenter was born in Boston, December 26, 1827. He was the son of George and Mary Bentley (Oliver) Carpenter, both of whom were natives of Boston.

The father held an office in the Custom House, where he was a contemporary with Nathaniel Hawthorne.

In 1834 young Carpenter entered the Eliot School on North Bennet Street, of which David B. Tower was principal. He was graduated in August, 1840, and was one of six who received the Franklin medal. He next entered the English High School, where he remained a part of one year in the third class, ill-health causing him to relinquish his studies, June 1, 1841.

The business career of Mr. Carpenter dated from June 5, 1841, when he entered the house of J. N. Barbour and Brothers on Lewis Wharf, commission merchants and pioneers in the Texas trade.

A few years later he became a partner in the firm of Banker, Crocker, and Company, dealing in paints and oils.

In 1851 this house was succeeded by Banker and Carpenter, and so continued until 1864, when it became Carpenter, Woodward, and Morton. In 1893 the house was incorporated under the name of the Carpenter-Morton Company, of which Mr. Carpenter became president.

During these years Mr. Carpenter became interested in the insurance business, and with his son conducted one of the large insurance agency houses in Boston.

Notwithstanding the press of business matters with which he concerned himself from the time he left school, Mr. Carpenter still found time to devote himself to the development of many of the commercial, philanthropic, literary, and social institutions of Boston. He was a member of the Massachusetts Charitable Mechanics' Association, and served as a trustee of that institution for three years. He was one of the incorporators of the South End Industrial School. He passed through all the degrees of Masonry, including the thirty-third, and was one of the directors of the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts. In 1869 and 1870 he was elected a member of the Board of Aldermen. For twenty-five years he was a director of the Eliot National Bank of Boston; was a director of the National Bank, of South Reading (Wakefield), Massachusetts, a vice-president of the Home Savings Bank, Boston; vice-president of the South Reading Mechanics' and Agricultural Institution; president of the Old School Boys' Association, of Boston; one of the original members of the Paint and Oil Club, of New England, and its president in 1891–92; a member of the Art Club, of the Algonquin Club, and of the Commercial Club, of which he was one year president; president of the Board of Fire Underwriters; a director of the Bostonian Society; one of the organizers and president of "The Vowels," a club of past presidents of the Eliot School Association.

In 1868 he held the office of commander of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, and he held the same office in the Old Guard of Massachusetts, which is composed of commissioned officers, past and present, of the Massachusetts Volunteer Militia.

Since 1860, in connection with his business, he made many trips abroad, where he traveled extensively.

He married, February 6, 1850, Maria Josephine Emerson, of South Reading. Two sons were born to them. One, Colonel George O. Carpenter, Jr., became connected with a St. Louis business house. The other, Frederick B. Carpenter, engaged in the insurance business with his father, forming the firm of George O. Carpenter and Son. Both of them survived their father. Mr. Carpenter became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1892. He died in Boston, December 25, 1896.

JOHN MEREDITH READ

John Meredith Read was born in Philadelphia, February 21, 1837. He was the son of John Meredith Read, LL.D., judge of the Supreme Court, of Pennsylvania. Judge Read was the son of John, and grandson of George, who was a signer of the Declaration of Independence.

Mr. Read was educated at a military school and at Brown University, where he graduated in the class of 1858. He completed his studies in the Albany Law School in 1859, and was admitted to the Bar the same year at Philadelphia. He studied international law in Europe and subsequently removed to Albany, New York. He was adjutant-general of the State of New York from 1860 to 1866, and did eminent service during the Civil War. He received the thanks of the War Department for his ability and zeal in organizing, equipping, and forwarding troops. From 1869 to 1873 he was United States consul-general for France and Algeria, and during the Franco-German War was consul-general for Germany. He was warmly praised by the French government for his services in ministering to the wants of the Parisian population, which was shut up in Paris during the two sieges in 1870–71. In November, 1873, he was appointed United States minister-resident in Greece. One of his first acts was to secure the release of the American ship "Armenia."

He was also successful in obtaining from the Greek government a revocation of the order forbidding the sale and circulation of the Bible in Greece. He was very efficient in protecting the persons and interests of Americans in the dangerous political crisis of 1878, and received the thanks of his government for successful efforts in this direction. Soon afterwards Congress, from motives of economy, refused the appropriation for the legation at Athens, and General Read, feeling that the time was too critical to withdraw the mission, carried it on at his own expense until September, 1879. In 1881, when, owing in part to his efforts after his resignation, the territory adjudged to Greece had finally been transferred, King George created him a Knight, Grand Cross of the Order of the Redeemer, the highest dignity in the gift of the Greek government.

He was named Honorary Member of the military order of the Loyal Legion in recognition of his services to his country during the Civil War.

He was president of the Social Science Congress at Albany in 1868, and vice-president of the Congress at Plymouth, England, in 1872. He was one of the original trustees of Cornell University; a member of the Albany Institute, and of the American Philosophical Society; Corresponding Member of the American Ethnological Society, and of the Historical Societies of Maryland, Delaware, Pennsylvania, New York, Massachusetts, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Long Island; fellow of the Royal Society of Northern Antiquities, Denmark.

He published in 1860 "The Relation of the Soil to Plants and Animals," and in 1866 "Historical Inquiry concerning Hendrick Hudson," an octavo volume. This work gained for him a high reputation in Europe and America. He was also the author of occasional poems, and other contributions to periodicals. He made a series of rich collections of unpublished historical documents in each country where he resided, and prepared them for publication.

He was elected a Corresponding Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1867. His death occurred in Paris, France, December 27, 1896.

HORATIO HALE

Horatio Hale was born in Newport, New Hampshire, May 3, 1817. He was the son of David and Sarah Josepha (Buell) Hale. His mother was very prominent in philanthropic and literary circles, and was the author or editor of a large number of works. Mr. Hale was a descendant of Thomas Hale, a landholder in Watton, Hertfordshire, England, who came to Massachusetts in 1637 and settled at Newbury, where he died in 1682. The line of descent is Thomas[1]; John[2]; Henry[3], born in Newbury, 1667; Edmund[4]; Joseph[5]; David[6], enlisted at the age of eighteen and served two campaigns in the Revolutionary War; David[7]; Horatio[8]. After the early death of his father, Horatio Hale came with his mother to Boston, and was assisted in his education by Hon. Abbott Lawrence and Gideon F. Thayer. He graduated at Harvard in 1837. He was then already developing his marked philological tastes. In his Freshman year at Harvard some Indians of the Penobscot tribe found their way to Cambridge and encamped on or near the college grounds. Young Hale went among them and made out a vocabulary of their language. Having some knowledge of printing, he put this in type with some introductory remarks, and printed a pamphlet of which some copies were distributed among persons interested in Indian philology. The title was "Remarks on the Language of the St. John or Oolastukweek Indians, with a Penobscot Vocabulary," with the imprint "Boston, 1834." The pamphlet is very rare and much prized by collectors. This publication led to the appointment of Mr. Hale, soon after his graduation, as a member of the scientific corps attached to the United States Exploring Expedition to the South Seas (1838–42) under Captain (afterwards Admiral) Charles Wilkes.

The quarto volume on "Ethnography and Philology," forming the seventh volume of the series relating to that expedition, was prepared by Mr. Hale and published in 1846. Soon after the return of the expedition, he was admitted to the Bar in Chicago. Some property in Canada, which had descended to his wife, requiring attention, led to his removal to Clinton, Canada, for what he expected to be a brief sojourn. But he became interested in the traditions and languages of the Huron-Iroquois Indians in Canada, and finally spent the remainder of his life there. He published numerous memoirs on anthropology and ethnology, was a member of many learned societies in Europe and America, and in 1886 was vice-president of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, presiding over the section of anthropology. Besides the works already named, he published "Indian Migrations as evidenced by Language," Chicago, 1883; "The Iroquois Book of Rites," Philadelphia, 1883.

Mr. Hale was elected a Corresponding Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1882. He married at Jersey City, New Jersey, January 21, 1854, Margaret Pugh, daughter of William Pugh, Esq., of Clinton, Canada, who survived him. They had three children: Florence (married Richard Ransford); William Buell, electrician in Chicago; and Charles Bernard. Mr. Hale died at Clinton, December 28, 1896.

FRANCIS AMASA WALKER

Francis Amasa Walker, a Resident Member from 1883, was born in Boston, July 2, 1840, and died there January 5, 1897. His father was Amasa Walker, LL.D., lecturer on Political Economy at Oberlin and Amherst, and author of the "Science of Wealth." His mother was Hannah, daughter of Stephen Ambrose, of Concord, New Hampshire, a woman remarkable for a rare combination of Puritanic strength of character with refined literary tastes. His first American ancestor was supposed to be Captain Samuel Walker, of Lynn, Massachusetts, who came to this country about 1630. The ancestral line is stated as follows: Francis Amasa[8], Professor Amasa[7], Deacon Walter[6] and Priscilla Charpentier (of French Huguenot stock), Captain Phineas[5] and Susanna Hyde, Nathaniel[4] and Submit Brewer, John[3], Samuel[2] and Sarah Reed, Samuel[1].

Francis Amasa Walker began the study of Latin at the age of seven, and entering Amherst College at the age of fifteen, graduated in 1860, having received prizes for composition and extempore speaking. He then entered the law office of Devens and Hoar at Worcester, but a few days after attaining his majority enlisted under Colonel Devens, as sergeant major in the Fifteenth Massachusetts Regiment of Volunteers. Enthusiastic in military service and "almost fiercely loyal," he performed his duties with such faithful efficiency and marked personal bravery, that he was rapidly promoted till he became adjutant-general of the Second Corps under General Hancock, who said, "Colonel Walker is the best adjutant-general that I ever knew." He took part in many battles, notably at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, where he was severely wounded, and in the campaigns of the Wilderness and the siege of Petersburg. At Ream's Station, while carrying dispatches in the evening, he was captured and confined in Libby prison six weeks. Broken health compelled him to retire from the army early in 1865, having won the highest encomiums of his superior officers, with the brevet title of brigadier-general, conferred on request of General Hancock.

After a few months' rest at his father's home in North Brookfield, Massachusetts, he taught Latin and Greek at Williston Seminary for two years, was assistant editor of the "Springfield Republican" for one year, when he was placed by President Grant at the head of the Bureau of Statistics in Washington. His eminent fitness for the position led to his appointment as superintendent of the census of 1870, in which work at this time, and again in 1880, he surpassed all his predecessors.

In 1871 he was Indian commissioner, but after one year accepted the professorship of History and Political Economy in the Sheffield Scientific School at Yale, where he remained eight years. In 1878 he published "Money," probably his most important book, "referred to by English economists as first of its kind." He was chief of the Bureau of Rewards at the Centennial Exposition at Philadelphia, and represented the United States at the International Monetary Conference in Paris in 1878.

In 1881 he became president of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, where he accomplished his most important work, elevating a small technical school to a great scientific university, famous throughout the land. Honored and beloved by his associate teachers, he inspired the students with admiration and respect. They believed in him not only as a great man of immense resources, but as a personal friend. Though he had little to do directly in the classroom, he knew them individually, and for them his office door was every day ajar, and his kindly advice and assistance were always ready.

Stricken with apoplexy, he died without a moment's warning, undoubtedly the victim of overwork. The death of very few men could have brought so much sorrow throughout the civilized world. City and national officials, and learned societies at home and abroad, vied with each other to do him honor. The

"London Times" said, "The death of the American economist, General Walker, will be regretted in this country almost as much as in the United States."

Besides "Money," already mentioned, General Walker published some twelve or fifteen books, statistical, historical, financial, and economic; among the most important of which are the "History of the Second Army Corps," "Principles of Political Economy," and "International Bimetalism."

Always modest and unassuming, unselfishly seeking to serve his country and mankind, he was "fairly loaded" with unsought honors.

In his own city and State he was continually called to important posts. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, president of the Massachusetts Military Historical Society, chairman of the Massachusetts Board of Managers at the World's Fair, eight years member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, three years member of the School Board, of Boston, president of the Society of Arts and trustee of the Art Museum, six years chairman of the Massachusetts Topographical Survey Commission, four years member of the Park Commission, and trustee of the Public Library. He was president of the American Statistical Association from 1882 till his death, also seven years president of the American Economic Association, vice-president of the National Academy of Sciences, also of the American Society for the Promotion of Profit Sharing. He was Honorary Member and "president adjoint" of the International Statistical Association, Honorary Member of the Royal Statistical Society, of England, correspondent of the Central Statistical Commission, of Belgium, Corresponding Member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, an officer of the French Legion of Honor, and correspondent of the Institute of France. For his statistical atlas of the United States in 1875 he received a medal of the first class from the International Geographical Congress of Paris.

He received the Ph.D. from his alma mater, also from Yale and Halle. Amherst conferred also the LL.D., which was repeated in turn by Yale, Harvard, St. Andrews, Dublin, and Edinburgh universities.

On August 16, 1865, General Walker married Exene E., daughter of Timothy Stoughton, of Gill, Massachusetts, who survived him with seven children and two grandchildren. Their son Francis was appointed professor of Political and Social Science at Colorado College, and had the degree of Ph.D. from Columbia.

This notice is condensed from a memoir in the REGISTER for January, 1898, by the Rev. Silvanus Hayward, A.M.

FRANCIS FAULKNER EMERY

FRANCIS FAULKNER EMERY, born in Boston, March 26, 1830, was a son of Francis Welch Roberts and Sophronia (Faulkner) Emery. He was elected a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1880, and became a Life Member in 1882. He was of the seventh generation from John Emery, who with his wife and brother Anthony came from England to Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1635, but settled in Newbury, Massachusetts, and helped build the second grist mill in that town. His line of descent was John^1, Jonathan^2, Jonathan^3, Joshua^4, Joshua^5, Joshua^6, Francis Welch Roberts^7, Francis Faulkner^8 Emery. His mother was a descendant of Edward Faulkner, one of the first settlers of Andover, Massachusetts, in 1634, and also a lineal descendant of Ezekiel Richardson, one of the founders of Woburn, Massachusetts.

His father built Music Hall and other important buildings in Boston.

Francis Faulkner Emery was for some time a student at Phillips Academy, Andover, but graduated from the English High School, Boston, in 1848. He then entered the employ of J. P. Thorndike, a leather merchant, but a year later went to California, where he remained two years and was quite successful.

On his return to Boston he engaged in the manufacture of shoes, and in 1853 became a member of the firm of Frederick Jones and Company, doing a business of a half a million dollars yearly, and during the war making an immense quantity of shoes for the army. He was a man of great energy and intensity of purpose and strong convictions, quick to perceive and to resent all forms of injustice. He took deep interest in public affairs, though he was not a candidate for office. He did much to promote the organization of the Shoe and Leather Association and to advance the commercial interests of Boston. In early life he was a Whig, but became a Republican when that party was organized. On September 18, 1855, he was married to Caroline Sweetser Jones, daughter of Frederick and Maria (Sweetser) Jones. She died in 1890. He left one daughter, Maria Sweetser Emery, and two sons, Francis Faulkner Emery, Jr., and Edward Stanley Emery. He died in Stoneham, Massachusetts, January 15, 1897, at the home of Dr. A. H. Cowdrey, whose wife was his sister.

SAMUEL LELAND MONTAGUE

Samuel Leland Montague, elected a member in 1882, was the son of Simeon and Sibyl (Leland) Montague, and was born in Montague, Massachusetts, May 4, 1829, and died in Cambridge, January 16, 1897. His parents removed to the far West when he was about eight years of age, and settled in what was then a wilderness, some twenty miles west of Jackson, Michigan. In 1837 the place was incorporated as Springport. The family remained in the West only two years, when they returned to Massachusetts. Mr. Montague spent his boyhood on farms in the towns of Hopkinton, Ashland, and Westborough, and was educated in the common schools of those towns, and finished at Hopkinton Academy and the Baptist Academy in Worcester. He began his business life as clerk, in Boston, in a store on the corner of Pearl and Purchase streets. After eight years of hard work and small pay he formed a partnership with Horace Haskins, in the old metal business, which gradually grew into a large commission trade in cotton, hides, and various Southern products. In this prosperous trade the firm amassed a fortune, and dissolved in 1889, after thirty-five years of success, in order that Mr. Montague might assume active management of several cotton and woolen mills, which the firm had built in Maine, and also that he might oversee his interests in two or more corporations in Lowell and Lawrence. Failing health necessitated his relinquishing the active management of these mills, though he remained president of the corporations until his death.

Mr. Montague was active in originating the Charles River Street Railway, and was a director, before and after consolidation with the Cambridge road, and until it was bought by the West End. Mr. Montague removed to Cambridge in 1859, and became active in public affairs, was chosen to the City Council in 1873 and 1874, and to the Board of Aldermen in 1875 and 1876. He was chosen mayor in 1878 and 1879, and made an excellent administration. He was a trusted officer in his public capacity, and respected as a man of eminent good judgment and executive ability in many directions, as is testified by the important stations he was called to fill. He was a trustee of the Cambridge Public Library for seventeen years, and chairman of the Board for ten years. He was chosen one of the supervisors of the Cambridge Manual Training School, and was one of the gentlemen selected by Mr. Frederick H. Rindge to supervise the distribution of his bequests to the city of Cambridge, including the City Hall, Public Library and this training school. He was for many years a director in the Cambridgeport Savings Bank, was appointed local commissioner of civil service in 1880, and in 1894 a principal assessor. Active in Masonic affairs, Mr. Montague was past master of Mizpah Lodge, a member of Cambridge Chapter Royal Arch Masons, Boston Council, and De Molay Commandery, Knights Templar. Due honor was paid to his memory by the authorities of the city whose public interests he had so long and faithfully served, and high tributes were paid him at the meetings of the various boards called by the mayor upon news of his death. Both branches of the city government voted to attend the funeral in a body. The closing section of the resolutions passed by the Cambridge city government at this special session above mentioned is comprehensive, and pays a tribute expressing the feelings of all who knew Mr. Montague: "We recognize and appreciate the value of his public services, the rugged New England virtues of which he was the embodiment and exemplar, his conscientious fulfilment of every duty assigned him, his sturdy, unwavering honesty and love of truth for its own sake, and, withal, the constant and unfailing friendship which bound him to so many hearts." Mr. Montague married, December 23, 1853, Ann Maria Bucksted, of Boston. She died September 12, 1854. He married, May 4, 1856, Mary Elizabeth Bucksted, who survived him, with a son, Charles H. Montague, of Cambridge, and a daughter, Miss Annie S. Montague.

ALBERT BOYD OTIS

Albert Boyd Otis was born June 24, 1839, in Belfast, Maine, where he died January 17, 1897.

His father, Samuel Otis, born in Wiscasset, Maine, May 25, 1805, was for over half a century a merchant in Belfast. His mother, whose maiden name was Eliza M. Nickerson, born in Belfast, July 28, 1812, was married December 27, 1832. His paternal grandfather, David Otis, was born in Bristol, Maine, October 22, 1766. Thirty years later the removed to Wiscasset, where he married Jane, daughter of Colonel Samuel Boyd, of that town. David Otis was a master mariner of ability and enterprise. Samuel Otis, father of David, first resided in Dartmouth, Massachusetts. He emigrated to Nova Scotia in 1761, and lived in the township now called Yarmouth. His name appears in the membership of a committee appointed to divide the forfeited lands of that township, under the act of August, 1761. Returning to New England about 1765, he settled on Katherine Island, now Rutherford Island, in Bristol, Maine, which he afterwards purchased. In 1775 he became chairman of the Committee of Safety, and in that capacity addressed a letter to the Provincial Congress, which is preserved among its records. There is little doubt that the family descends in a direct line from John Otis — Ottis — or Outtis — who came to Hingham, Massachusetts, in 1632, from Glastonbury, near Wells, in Somersetshire, England.

On his mother's side Mr. Otis had a like honorable line of ancestry. Her father, Salathiel Nickerson, born in Chatham, Massachusetts, November 1, 1789, was a soldier in the War of 1812, and a successful merchant. His wife, Martha Rogers McClure, was a daughter of James McClure, a Revolutionary officer, whose father came from the north of Ireland in 1727, and with two others made the first settlement of Hillsborough, New Hampshire. The father of Salathiel Nickerson also lived in Chatham. He was a Revolutionary soldier, a representative to the General Court of Massachusetts, and a member of the Constitutional Convention in 1820. His grandfather, William Nickerson, was an early immigrant to Massachusetts. The Admiralty records of London show the examination of William Nickerson, of Norwich, in Norfolk County, weaver, aged 33, and Annie, aged 28, with four children, all intending, April 8, 1637, to go to Boston, New England, "to inhabit." It is said that he first went to Watertown. He subsequently settled in Chatham. His wife, whose name was Anne Busby, was descended from Elder William Brewster and also from Stephen Hopkins, both signers of the Mayflower compact in 1620. The ancestry of Mr. Otis therefore embraces two of the Pilgrim Fathers.

The early education of Mr. Otis was obtained in the public schools of Belfast and at Westbrook Seminary, near Portland. In 1859 he entered Tufts College, and four years later took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at that institution. His natural ability, fondness for study and close application won for him the highest honors. He received the Goddard prize for English composition, and at the termination of his college course was chosen a member of the Phi Beta Kappa Society, which, as is well known, admits only the first scholars in its several branches as members. After graduating he read law for a year with the Hon. Nehemiah Abbott, of Belfast, then engaged in an extensive practice, and having passed another year at the Law School at Harvard College, was admitted to the Waldo County Bar in 1865. Desiring to obtain a still higher standard of legal equipment, he devoted an additional year to study at the Dane Law School, receiving, in 1866, the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and in the same year the degree of Master of Arts from his alma mater.

Immediately commencing practice in Boston, he was for several years connected in legal business with the late Ex-Governor John Albion Andrew (Bowdoin College, 1837), and after the death of the latter, with the governor's son, the Hon. John Forrester Andrew (Harvard University, 1872).

As a man, friend, and neighbor, Mr. Otis was greatly esteemed. His sincerity and candor commanded the respect of all who came within his influence. In conversation there were few subjects which he did not illustrate by fascinating and brilliant remarks. He had gathered a large library of the books which he loved, and of which he was a constant reader, and his literary criticisms were just and sagacious. The memory of his endearing qualities will always be cherished by those who knew him. He was never married. An only sister survived him.

He became a Resident Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1869, and for several years acted as one of the committee on Papers and Essays. From 1885 he was on the roll of Corresponding Members of the Maine Historical Society. In the objects of these organizations he ever manifested a deep interest, and constantly contributed to them, not only with his pen, but by donations of books and ancient documents.

This notice is condensed from a memoir in the REGISTER for January, 1898, by the Hon. Joseph Williamson, Litt. D.

CYRUS HENRY TAGGARD

Cyrus Henry Taggard, of Boston, a Life Member, elected in 1871, was born in Hillsborough, New Hampshire, July 27, 1822, and died in East Boston, Massachusetts, January 18, 1897. He was the son of Samuel and Sarah (Hartwell) Taggard. The father was born in 1788, and the mother in 1786, at Concord, Massachusetts, a daughter of Samuel and Ruth (Hosmer) Hartwell. The grandfather of Mr. Taggard was Lieutenant William Taggard, a veteran of the Revolution, whose wife was Sarah Mead. Mr. Taggard married, September 6, 1849, Anna E. Phillips, a daughter of John Phillips, of Haverhill, Massachusetts. They had no children.

He came to Boston in young manhood, established himself in the provision trade, which he gave up in 1861, when he entered upon dealing in real estate. About 1885 he removed to East Boston. At the time of his death he was rated among the heavy realty holders of East Boston property.

Mr. Taggard was a self-made man in all that term implies, and in his dealings, his honesty and integrity were never questioned. He had a very retentive memory, and was well informed upon the questions of the day. He took much interest in the welfare of this Society, and appreciated every effort on its part to preserve and perpetuate the character and influence of old-time New England.

ERASTUS EMMONS GAY

Erastus Emmons Gay, a Corresponding Member, elected in 1865, was born in Dedham, Massachusetts, May 9, 1820, and died in Burlington, Iowa, February 1, 1897.

For an obituary notice of Mr. Gay, by Rev. George M. Bodge, A.M., see Register, vol. liv, supp., p. lxii.

JOHN ISRAEL BAKER

John Israel Baker was elected a member of this Society in 1851, and became a Life Member in 1863. He was born in Beverly, Massachusetts, August 16, 1812, and was a son of Joseph and Lucy (Bisson) Baker. His immigrant ancestor, John Baker, came from Norwich, England, to Ipswich, in 1635. His line is John^1, Captain Thomas^2, Captain Thomas^3, Thomas^4, Joseph^5, Joseph^6, Hon. John I.^{7} Baker. He was also a lineal descendant of Deputy Governor Samuel Symonds and Samuel Appleton, of Ipswich, Judge William Hathorne and John Woodbury, of Salem, Barnard Capen, of Dorchester, and other founders of New England.

When only twelve and a half years of age Mr. Baker left school and became a clerk in a store, and at the age of fourteen years was apprenticed to learn the shoemaker's trade, and worked at that occupation for several years, subsequently becoming a shoe manufacturer. At one time he engaged in rubber manufacturing, and did much as surveyor and arbitrator, and in the settlement of estates. He was elected town clerk at the age of twenty-three, and held the position for nearly twenty years; he was selectman for seventeen years, member of the School Committee and chairman for many years, connected with the fire department and the militia for several years, and county commissioner for sixteen years. In 1840 he was elected a representative to the General Court from his native town, and served for eighteen years at different periods up to 1884, in eight of which, as senior member, he called the House to order and presided till the organization was completed. He was elected to the Senate in 1863 and 1864, and was a member of the council under Governor Banks and also under Governor Andrew. As a member of Governor Banks's council, he aided in settling the Rhode Island boundary question, and in Governor Andrew's council rendered important service in fitting out the Massachusetts troops during the first year of the Civil War, as a member of the committee of the council on military affairs. He was present when General Butler offered his services to Governor Andrew to defend the government, and became from that time General Butler's devoted friend and admirer. He was appointed justice of the peace by Governor Everett in 1838, and was continuously reappointed. Governor Briggs made him special railroad commissioner in 1845. Governor Andrew appointed him inspector of fish in 1865, and he was made State liquor commissioner in 1866. He was a Whig till the organization of the Republican party in 1854, at Worcester, when he served as secretary of the convention.

Early in life Mr. Baker took his position as an antislavery man, and as an advocate of temperance and total abstinence from intoxicating drink. He was a strong advocate of the right of women to vote and hold office, and also urged the importance of granting adequate rewards to labor. He was identified with the Republican party till 1870, when he joined the independent temperance movement. In 1875 and 1876 he was candidate for governor of the Prohibition party, but later supported General Butler's candidacy for governor. Mr. Baker was appointed harbor and land commissioner in 1883, and reappointed in 1886, 1889, 1892, and 1895. During the protracted and determined struggle to divide Beverly and organize Beverly Farms as a separate town, Mr. Baker stood strongly for the integrity of the town and was indefatigable in his efforts to prevent the division. It was largely through his influence that the bill was defeated in the Legislature, and when a little later, in 1894, a city government was chosen, he was elected the first mayor of Beverly and aided the old town in starting on its new career.

Mr. Baker was called "the blue-eyed philosopher of Beverly." He was certainly a man of exceptional ability and of the highest character. For a considerable part of the sixty years of his active life he served his town and county with entire faithfulness in every department, and he served the State for forty years with great zeal and efficiency. Though he lived to be an old man, he was always young in his sympathies and always progressive in his ideas. He had a remarkable faculty for making friends and retaining them. In religion he was broad in his views, believing in the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man. He was identified with the Baptists, but was not a member of the church.

He married Mary Cressy, daughter of Maxwell and Joanna (Green) Cressy. She died in 1861, and subsequently he married Ellen Masury, daughter of Captain Stephen Masury. His wife survived him, and he left two children by his first wife, viz., Bessie Allen Baker and John S. Baker, both residents of Beverly. He died February 17, 1897.

TIMOTHY WADSWORTH STANLEY

Timothy Wadsworth Stanley, a Resident Member January 5, 1870, Life Member 1872, died in Granby, Connecticut, February 18, 1897, where he had lived the last seventeen years. He was the seventh child of Amon and Abi (North) Stanley, and was born at New Britain, Connecticut, July 13, 1817, the native place of his parents, and in that town and city the larger and most active portion of his life was passed. He first learned the printing business with G. and C. Merriam, of Springfield, Massachusetts, and spent about two years at his trade in Boston. Subsequently he engaged in various branches of manufacturing, chiefly of hardware, and later for several years was a hardware merchant in New Britain. He was long a director in the Stanley Rule and Level Company, and from its beginning a director in the New Britain Savings Bank, of which he was one of the original corporators, and vice-president for seventeen years. He was president at one time of the Union Manufacturing Company, of New Britain. He was a member of the Connecticut Legislature for several sessions, and was identified with all measures for promoting the prosperity of the town.

Indeed, so thoroughly was he identified with the growth and development of this town and city, and so abiding was his interest in all that concerned or affected them, that his citizenship seems never to have been removed, though for some years his residence had been changed. To him and his associates who laid the foundations of what are now the great industries of New Britain, that community is indebted for much that it has of churches and schools and books, and of all things that add to the convenience and comfort of its daily life.

In business matters his advice was sound and worthy of consideration, while his genial temper and native kindness of heart made him a most agreeable and helpful associate. He possessed rare qualities of mind and soul. His intellectual vigor, cultivated tastes, and sunny spirit, his high moral sense and spotless integrity, his faith and hope and charity, united to form a personality as charming as it was noble.

His name was recommended to membership in this Society by the Hon. W. A. Buckingham, the famous war governor of Connecticut, and his portrait and genealogy are presented in the volume entitled "The Stanley Families in America," by Israel P. Warren, D.D., published in 1887.

Mr. Stanley married first, October 24, 1841, Adaline G. Cornwell, who died March 16, 1878, and second, October 16, 1879, Mrs. Theresa B. Stanley, widow of Mortimer H. Stanley, who survived him. By the first marriage there was a son, Francis Wadsworth Stanley, born January 24, 1843, who died of wounds received in the battle of Irish Bend, Louisiana, at the age of twenty, on May 29, 1863, when he was a sergeant in the Thirteenth Regiment Connecticut Volunteers. The remains of the son were buried in New Britain, August 5, 1863. Two other children by the first marriage died young. By the second marriage he had two children, Philip Bartholomew and Maurice.

The circumstances of Mr. Stanley's death were as follows: He had been in New Britain all day, and returned home apparently in good health about six o'clock. When his wife went to call him to supper she found him dead on the sofa. The cause was pronounced by medical authority to be apoplexy.

GEORGE OTIS SHATTUCK

George Otis Shattuck, a Resident Member, elected in 1891, was born in Andover, Massachusetts, May 2, 1829, and died in Boston, February 23, 1897. He was the son of Joseph and Hannah (Bailey) Shattuck. Both of his grandfathers were soldiers in the War of the Revolution, and his great-grandfather Bailey was killed at Bunker Hill. His paternal line of ancestry for several generations bears the name of Joseph, and descends from William Shattuck, the founder of the family in New England. His remaining lines of ancestry connect him with the Abbot, Johnson, and Chandler families, of Andover. He prepared for college at Phillips Andover Academy, graduated at Harvard University in 1852, and from the Harvard Law School in 1854. He established himself in Boston, and at times was associated with such men of prominence in the profession as Honorables J. R. Coolidge, Peleg W. Chandler, W. A. Monroe, and Oliver Wendell Holmes, Jr. For a long series of years he was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University. He was a member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts. In 1857 he married Emily, daughter of Charles and Susan Copeland, of Roxbury. His wife and daughter Susan, wife of Dr. Arthur Tracy Cabot, survived him. Professor J. B. Thayer said of him: "He has lived a strong and useful life. He had come to be a leader strong and trusted and honored. He began with none of those supports of fortune and powerful friends, which are so helpful. But he had brought with him the qualities of a vigorous ancestry, and he planted himself firmly, and steadily grew. First of all, Mr. Shattuck was and meant to be a lawyer. He felt an interest in public affairs and discussed and dealt with them in a large way and after the manner of a strong and competent thinker. He was offered a place on the

Federal Bench, and again on the Supreme Bench of Massachusetts, but he declined these opportunities and found his duty and happiness at the Bar. It was in his calling that he wrought steadily out his honorable and successful career." Judge O. W. Holmes, Jr., before the Suffolk Bar paid a beautiful and glowing tribute to his memory.

SAMUEL CLARKE CLARKE

Samuel Clarke Clarke became a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society in 1867. He was born in Dorchester, Massachusetts, now part of Boston, February 27, 1806, and died in Marietta, Georgia, February 26, 1897. He was the son of Dr. Samuel Clarke, an eminent physician of Boston, and of Rebecca Parker Hull, daughter of General William Hull, an officer of the Revolution. He was a brother of the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the celebrated Unitarian clergyman of Boston, and step-grandson of Dr. James Freeman, the first ordained Unitarian minister in this country. He was in the sixth generation of direct descent from Thomas Clarke, mate of the "Mayflower."

He was educated at the Boston Latin School, was engaged in the drug business in Boston from 1820 to 1830; in South America 1833; in the East Indies as supercargo 1834–36; in Chicago 1839–64. He was during many years of his life a martyr to rheumatism, which finally compelled him to give up business, and he passed the remainder of his life in leisure in Boston, until 1876, and in Marietta, Georgia, until his death.

His favorite pursuits were angling and genealogical researches. He printed a genealogical history of the families of Clarke, Hull, Curtis, and Fuller, and wrote many historical notes in the newspapers. Some reminiscences of Newton, written by him, were published in S. F. Smith's "History of Newton," pp. 824–829. He also published a monograph on "Fishes of Southern Waters," which is highly esteemed, and several articles on fishing, in "Forest and Stream," and in the magazines. He fished on the Florida coast until eighty-three years old, when his infirmities, but not his inclination, compelled him to stop. He was the author of several articles in historical magazines on the surrender of Detroit, in which he showed from documentary evidence that the action of General Hull was deserving of praise rather than of blame, as it averted an Indian massacre of the scattered settlers of Michigan. He was a member of the Massachusetts chapter of the Cincinnati, in descent from General Hull.

He was a man of very wide and varied information, and never forgot anything he had read or heard. His familiar letters and conversation showed such genial humor, and were always so interesting and instructive, that those who knew him wished that he had published more. But his favorite saying was "all books are too long." He was a good husband and father, and a faithful friend, beloved and respected by all who knew him.

GEORGE WELLMAN WRIGHT

George Wellman Wright, a member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society since 1889, died at his residence in Duxbury, Massachusetts, March 6, 1897. He was born August 22, 1824, in Boston, son of John Stratton and Mary Russell (Wellman) Wright. He was a descendant in the eighth generation of the immigrant, Deacon Samuel Wright, who, born in London, England, was one of the early settlers in Springfield, Massachusetts, served on the first jury impaneled in that town, December 14, 1639, and died in Northampton, in the same State, October 19, 1665. The father, John Stratton Wright, for a whole generation a well-known merchant in Boston, and distinguished for his integrity, ability, and large success in mercantile life, was born June 30, 1788, at Plainfield, New Hampshire, and died June 29, 1874, at Brookline, Massachusetts. He married, October 14, 1812, Mary Russell Wellman, who was born December 13, 1792, at Piermont, New Hampshire, daughter of a distinguished physician, Dr. Samuel Wellman, and his wife, Esther Steele (Russell) Wellman. John S. Wright was himself also the son of an able physician, Dr. Ebenezer Wright, who was born April 11, 1756, at Rockingham, Vermont, and died October 28, 1798, at Plainfield, New Hampshire, where he had practiced in his profession. Dr. Wright married, May 27, 1781, at Cornish, New Hampshire, Martha Wellman, who was born in Sutton, 2d Parish (now Millbury), Massachusetts, August 11, 1763, and died November 5, 1839, at Hanover, New Hampshire. She was sister of Dr. Samuel Wellman, of Piermont, New Hampshire, and daughter of Rev. James Wellman, who graduated at Harvard College in 1744, and was the first minister settled in the 2d Parish of Sutton, Massachusetts, and the first minister settled in Cornish, New Hampshire.

George W. Wright was also a descendant, through his mother, Mary Russell (Wellman) Wright, of Hon. William Whiting, treasurer of the Colony of Connecticut, 1641–47; and of his son, Rev. John Whiting, who served as chaplain in King Philip's War; likewise of Rev. John Russell, who succored for a time the regicides, Goffe and Whalley, who acted as judges in the condemnation of Charles I, and afterwards fled to this country. Mr. Wright's grandfather, Dr. Ebenezer Wright, served in the Revolutionary War, and other ancestors of his served in the French and Indian wars.

After finishing his education, Mr. Wright entered the office of his father's firm, "Parks, Wright, and Company," in Boston, where he remained until 1849, when he went to New York, and founded the house of Dale and Wright. In 1859, on the death of his brother Joseph at New Orleans, he succeeded him as purchaser of cotton for mills and shipment, under the name of George W. Wright and Company, of New Orleans and Memphis, and he represented the firm of John S. and Eben Wright, of Boston and

New York. After a time, however, he retired from business, secured a beautiful estate in Duxbury, Massachusetts, which he made more beautiful, and there he resided with his family the remainder of his life.

Mr. Wright married, October 12, 1858, Georgeanna Buckham, of New York City, daughter of George Buckham, Esquire, a prominent lawyer in New York, and Anna (Traphagen) Buckham, his wife. Mr. Wright's wife, a son, and two daughters, survived him.

One who knew Mr. Wright well has written of him as follows: "Of an impulsive temperament, Mr. Wright as a young man entered into business and social life with great earnestness, and during his residence in New York, Boston, New Orleans, and abroad, made many friends. He had pleasant club and other associations, but upon retiring from business he relinquished many of these, and his strong domestic tendencies became dominant. Locating in Duxbury, Massachusetts, many years ago, his thought was bestowed upon the development and beautifying of his home, and making it more attractive to his family and their guests, to whom he dispensed the hospitality of the genial host that he was.

"Mr. Wright identified himself with the best interests of the town, and to his influence were largely due the improvement of roads, the introduction of the telephone, the building of a bridge greatly needed, and other material developments, while in all intellectual and moral activities he was liberal with his means and personal encouragement.

"For many years he was unable to travel or read much, owing to failing eyesight, but his delight was to follow up the improvements which he desired for the embellishment of his home and the comfort of his family. Mr. Wright was of a reticent disposition, a good listener, and, when occasion required, ready to assume responsibility. To his employees about the place he was considerate and kind, and in his charities thoughtful and generous. He has left a good name to his family, which is better than material resources."

LUTHER FARNHAM

Luther Farnham, of Boston, a Life Member, was a son of Ephraim Farnham, of Concord, New Hampshire, and his wife, Sarah Brown. He was born in Concord, February 5, 1816, and died in Boston, March 15, 1897. He prepared for college at the Kimball Union Academy, in Meriden, New Hampshire, and was graduated at Dartmouth College in the class of 1837. He was principal of the academy at Limerick, Maine, for one year, and for a short time assistant teacher at the academy at Pembroke, New Hampshire. He studied divinity at the Theological Seminary at Andover, Massachusetts, graduating in 1841. He was licensed to preach August 9, 1842, at Concord, New Hampshire, by the Hopkinton Association. He was ordained pastor of the Congregational Church at Northfield, Massachusetts, November 20, 1844. In 1845 he removed to Boston, where he resided till his death. "For some years he supplied, for brief periods, churches in the vicinity of Boston. He was assistant editor of 'Christian Alliance,' 1845–47, was the Boston correspondent of the 'New York Journal of Commerce,' for twelve years previous to 1861, and was a frequent contributor to the 'Massachusetts Ploughman,' 'Boston Post,' 'Puritan Recorder,' and 'New York Observer.'

"He was secretary to the Southern Aid Society, 1853–56. It is stated that he first suggested the establishment in Boston of alumni associations of Dartmouth College and Kimball Union Academy." *

Rev. Mr. Farnham will best be remembered for his work in building up the General Theological Library. The corporation owes its existence to an able article which appeared in the spring of 1859 in the Boston "Courier." The article bore the signature

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* "Andover Theological Seminary Necrology," 1896–97, p. 244.

of "Philobiblus," but is known to have been written by Rev. Charles Burroughs, D.D., of Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Through the influence of this communication a meeting was held in Mercantile Hall, Boston, on April 9, 1860, for the purpose of organizing such a library. This was the first meeting in behalf of the society, of which records are preserved, though there had been one or two meetings earlier. At this meeting about twenty persons were present. Rev. Dr. Burroughs presided. Mr. Farnham was one of those who attended. Dr. Burroughs presented a written report of a form of a constitution prepared by him in behalf of a committee previously appointed. At the next meeting, April 20, the library was legally organized and Rev. Dr. Burroughs was chosen president. Mr. Farnham was one of the seven members named in the instrument incorporating the institution.

The first report of the directors was written by Mr. Farnham and was presented at the annual meeting, April 20, 1863. From that report is made the following extract: "A person [Rev. Luther Farnham] whose name is among the seven employed to legally incorporate the General Theological Library, about six years ago suggested to a friend [John Ward Dean] the need of an extensive theological library to be established in Boston. He presented to him the leading features of such an institution, which were similar to those embraced by this library; and his mind was led to those considerations by the dearth of theological literature in the public libraries of Boston, and by his own need of such a collection of books as a student and writer."

Mr. Farnham was chosen secretary of this association, and held the office of secretary and librarian till his death. Rev. Edmund F. Slafter, D.D., wrote to Rev. C. C. Carpenter concerning Mr. Farnham's work in behalf of the library: "The death of the late Rev. Mr. Farnham will be a great loss to the General Theological Library. His life for many years was identified with its struggles and its success. Feeble in its beginning, slow in its growth, it has finally become an important and, indeed, a necessary institution. Mr. Farnham's hand may be seen in every stage of its progress. He was emphatically the father of the corporation. He had the sagacity to plan, the wisdom to organize, and the energy and zeal to carry forward the work in the presence of obstacles which, to most men, would have been insuperable. He saw far beyond the obstacles that lay in his path. He knew that they were temporary and would soon pass away, as the portentous clouds that gather on a summer's day. He seemed to see in the distant future a great library, rich in its manifold departments of learning, the ingathering of sacred literatures of all time and in all languages, offering to the scholar the best thought and the achievements of the profoundest study in the whole circle of theological science. For this object Mr. Farnham labored on, year after year, dignified, courteous, self-poised, turning neither to the right hand nor to the left, removing the obstacles in his immediate presence, and always making a clear and well-defined progress in his undertaking. Thus he laid the foundation and reared the superstructure of our Theological Library as it exists to-day in Boston. When the ideal of a great library, as he saw it, shall be realized, as it doubtless will be, the credit and the honor of laying its foundation will be justly given to the Rev. Luther Farnham." *

Mr. Farnham published "A Glance at Public Libraries," Boston, 1855; and a "Sermon before the First Battalion of Massachusetts V. M.," 1852. He was elected a Resident Member of this Society in 1853, and was made a Life Member in 1879. He was chosen recording secretary in 1854, and held the office till his resignation in 1856.

On June 25, 1845, Mr. Farnham was married to Mrs. Eugenia Frink Alexander, daughter of Deacon Levi Fay, and widow of Francis Alexander, of Northfield, Massachusetts. She died May 22, 1892. Their only son died in 1854, at the age of eight years.

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* Rev. C. C. Carpenter's "Necrology of Andover Theological Seminary," 1896–97, p. 244.

A memoir of Mr. Farnham, by John Ward Dean, A.M., was published in the REGISTER, vol. lii, pp. 405–408.

JAMES FREDERICK DUDLEY

James Frederick Dudley, a Resident Member of this Society from 1893, was the son of John and Elizabeth L. (Ilsley) Dudley, of Hampden, Maine, in which town he was born February 1, 1841. His immigrant ancestor was Thomas Dudley, who succeeded John Winthrop as governor of the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1634, and was elected to the same office in 1640, 1645, and 1650; the line of descent being as follows: Thomas[1], Samuel[2], Stephen[3], James[4], Samuel[5], James[6], John[7], James Frederick[8]. He was liberally educated, having been a graduate of Bowdoin College in the class of 1865, and began his active career in life as principal of an academy in his native town. He went thence to Thomaston, Maine, where he had charge of the public high school.

After a few years' experience in teaching, he deemed it wise to abandon that vocation and engage in underwriting, as a business better suited to his tastes and ambition. Pursuant thereto he obtained a situation in the local insurance agency of B. F. Blake, at Bangor, Maine, where he displayed such an aptitude for the work in hand and such executive ability in prosecuting that work, that in 1875 he was offered the position of special agent of the Ætna Insurance Company, of Hartford, Connecticut, for the State of Pennsylvania, which offer he accepted. At a later date his field of service was transferred to eastern New York, when he established an office at Albany and took up his residence there.

At the expiration of ten years, being, as he said, "tired of traveling and of the separation from his family necessitated by the nature of his duties," he left the service of the Ætna to become assistant manager of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company. In September, 1888, he was recalled to the former company, having been elected its assistant secretary, and four years afterward was promoted to the office of secretary. In December, 1893, he was chosen a director and vice-president of the company, positions which he continued to hold till the time of his decease — that event occurring suddenly at New Orleans, Louisiana, March 19, 1897. The marked prosperity and growth of the Ætna were said to have been largely due to his influence in the management of its affairs. His colleagues record their estimate of his personal qualities and worth in the following terms: "He was an unusually competent underwriter, a student in the business, whose opinions and counsels were sought, an excellent executive, a true friend of the many, of high Christian character, a loved and trusted associate, public spirited, and most loyally devoted to the welfare of this company."

Mr. Dudley was a highly esteemed and repeatedly honored citizen of Hartford, Connecticut, his place of residence during the latter portion of his life. He held the office of director in the Farmers and Mechanics National Bank and in the Connecticut River Banking Company, and was a member of the Board of Park Commissioners.

He married, December 30, 1869, Nettie S. Reade, of Thomaston, Maine, who bore him one child, Clara Louisa, September 9, 1876. Both wife and daughter survived him.

DARWIN ERASTUS WARE

Darwin Erastus Ware, a Resident Member, elected in 1891, was born in Salem, Massachusetts, February 11, 1831, and died at his home, 237 Marlborough Street, Boston, April 2, 1897. He prepared for college at the public schools of Salem and graduated in the class of 1852. Later he graduated from the Law School. He was admitted to the Bar in 1856, and established a large legal practice. He served in the State Legislature and Senate. He was a member of the Board of Overseers of Harvard University for many years. Mr. Ware practiced extensively in the United States courts, standing high as an authority on the Federal laws concerning customs, revenue, and shipping. As an authority in these matters, he received recognition from the United States Secretary of the Treasury, McCulloch, in 1866, when the latter appointed him one of the two commissioners for the codification of the customs revenue and shipping laws. Mr. Ware served on this commission from 1866 to 1874, when he resigned. He continued actively in the profession of law, and during twenty years was among the most respected as well as the most accomplished gentlemen of the American Bar and Boston Bar associations. During the administration of President Hayes Mr. Ware became one of the most zealous advocates for the reform in civil service, and was among the pioneers who organized the Civil Service Reform Association, and was one of its earliest presidents. He was also active in the organization of the New England Reform League, as well as the Massachusetts Tariff Reform Club. He was prominent in several literary and charitable organizations, ever regarding the welfare of the unfortunate as well as the favored. He was married, May 26, 1868, to Adelaide Francis Dickey, who, with a son, Richard D. Ware, Esq., survived his decease. He ever regarded the history of New England with delight.

GEORGE AUGUSTUS KENDALL

George Augustus Kendall, a Resident Member, elected in 1886, died at Newton, Massachusetts, April 8, 1897. He was a son of George Augustus and Cordelia (Richards) Kendall, and was born in Temple Place, Boston, July 8, 1840, though subsequently the family lived in Pemberton Square. He was a descendant from Francis[1] Kendall, of Woburn, through Thomas[2], Lieutenant Samuel[3], Jonas[4], Abel[5], George Augustus[6], his father. One of his earliest recollections was of a visit to China when he was four years old. His father had retired from business with a competency, and being in poor health chartered a vessel for a voyage to China, on the advice of his physician, and took his family with him. His father wished him to go to college and placed him in the classical and mathematical school of William H. Brooks, of Boston, but on account of the death of his father, in 1854, his plans were changed, and he did not enter college. In 1856 he entered the employ of J. M. Beebe, Richardson, and Company, but broke down in health and was obliged to leave. He went to Colorado in 1860, and traveled extensively in that and other territories. When the Civil War broke out he raised the larger part of Company C of the First Colorado Infantry, but did not enter the service, as on account of his physical condition he was not approved by the surgeon. His health improved, and he came East and spent two years in Chicago, and later accepted a position in New York, but he broke down again. In 1880 he and George W. McCrillis organized the firm of McCrillis and Kendall, wholesale dealers in feathers, curled hair, etc., Boston, and in that business he continued till his decease.

In 1873 he was married to Achsah Hawes Stone, daughter of Dr. Ebenezer Stone, of Walpole, and a descendant of Gregory Stone, by whom he had three children, Edith Stone, George

Augustus, and Charles Faulkner Kendall. For several years he resided in Walpole, and took much interest in local matters, being for six years chairman of the Board of Trustees of the public library. In 1884 he removed to Jamaica Plain, where he resided with his family till two or three years before his death, when he removed to Newton.

JOHN FOSTER

John Foster was born at Hudson, New Hampshire, December 30, 1817, and died after a long illness at his residence, 25 Marlborough Street, Boston, April 9, 1897.

He was the son of John and Lucy (Hastings) Foster. His parents soon removing to Warner, New Hampshire, he resided there till 1836, when, seeking a business start in Boston, he entered a wholesale grocery store, and in 1839 began in this city, with Horace B. Taylor, a grocery firm under the name of Foster and Taylor. Later this became a firm for general merchandise, remaining unchanged till 1871, when it was dissolved and the partners retired from active business, having both become wealthy and interested in holding real estate in Boston.

The retirement of this old firm from its general business after thirty-two years' continuous existence was the subject of favorable comment in the various daily papers, for the sagacious and successful management of its affairs from the start. There was an honorable liberality and unflinching energy about it that enabled it to sustain even unsuccessful enterprises, as evidence the following: —

"Foster and Taylor, owners under foreclosure of mortgages of a block of houses in Tremont Street, between Dedham and Canton streets, having realized and secured to themselves the full amount of their advances of $79,000, with interest and all charges, have presented a surplus to the undersigned amounting to $21,660.53, which covers in full our losses, for labor and materials, by the failure of the builder of said houses.

Boston, June 1, 1867. 'Wm. Washburn' and 12 others."

No other explanation is necessary than to say that the houses named were built during the early years of the Civil War, and they would have sold at the time of the foreclosure for a sum sufficient to have amply secured the owners for all advances and charges, yet through their large means and larger hearts they persisted in holding them until they should realize a fair value and accomplish the result above stated. This was not an exceptional act of like character, even on a larger scale, by the same parties.

Thus two country lads, the senior from Warner, New Hampshire, and the junior from Newfane, Vermont, who became roommates by accident in "Old Father Colburn's" boarding-house on Howard Street, Boston, in 1837, after two years of city life, without backers, and comparatively without money, formed a copartnership which made both eminent Boston merchants.

Mr. Foster was an original stockholder and director in the Exchange Bank. The development of old Broad Street into large granite warehouses was due greatly to his energy and example. In business and private life his manners were particularly affable. Current charities and art interests found in him a liberal patron. He was interested also in the success and enlargement of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and gave a considerable contribution towards erecting one of its buildings. He gave $5,000 by will to the New England Historic Genealogical Society, and made other public bequests, amounting to $121,000, as follows: $30,000 to the City of Boston to erect a statue to the late William Ellery Channing; $3,000 to the town of Warner, New Hampshire, and a similar amount to the Congregational Society of that town; $5,000 to the town of Hudson, New Hampshire, and $5,000 to each of the following: Home for Aged Men, Home for Aged Women, Warren Street Chapel, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, Boston Training School for Nurses connected with the Massachusetts General Hospital, Perkins Institute for the Blind; $10,000 was left to each of the following: Boston Young Men's Christian Union, Institute of Technology, and Massachusetts General Hospital. Mr. Foster was a Life Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, to which he was elected January 6, 1869.

He was a descendant in the seventh generation of Reginald Foster, of Ipswich. For the particulars of his genealogy, see a notice of his half brother, Hon. Herman Foster, of Manchester, New Hampshire, in the REGISTER for July, 1875 (29: 322). Mr. Foster married, in 1843, Harriet Sanford, of Boston, who died in 1885. A son and daughter died in 1851. One daughter, Miss Fannie Foster, survived.

A sketch of the life of John Foster, Esq., of Boston, by William R. Cutter, A.M., was published in the REGISTER, vol. li, pp. 436–437.

THOMAS LARKIN TURNER

THOMAS LARKIN TURNER was born in Charlestown, Massachusetts, August 17, 1812. He was the son of Captain Larkin and Sally (Gould) Turner, of Lexington, Massachusetts. Captain Larkin[8] was the son of Joshua[7] and Lydia (Drury) Turner, the line of Turner ancestry being through Joseph[6], three Japheths[5],[4],[3], and a John[2], to Humphrey[1], who came to Plymouth, Massachusetts, from England, about 1630. Captain Larkin Turner, a man of singular force of character, master of a ship at the age of twenty-two, visited, during his career of forty years, as merchant and captain, nearly all parts of the world.

Thomas Larkin Turner entered Harvard College at the age of sixteen, but left to complete his studies with the well-known Dr. Hurd, of Charlestown. At twenty he sailed to the East Indies in one of "Billy" Gray's famous East India merchantmen under his father's command. On his second voyage, which was in the "Henry Ibank," the captain becoming insane, Mr. Turner was made second executive officer of the ship. During the years which followed he visited many foreign countries; his keen observation and retentive memory both alert to store his mind with an accumulation of knowledge possessed by but few.

Upon his return he studied surveying with Felton, one of the best-known surveyors of that time. On finishing his course he was sent to superintend the laying out of a government road through Georgia, and so gained a deep insight into southern life.

Many years later, when there was a great discussion about the best mode of going from Charlestown to Boston, he drew plans for a tunnel which was to have passed under Charles River. At one time the adoption of these plans was seriously considered, but they were finally laid aside as incurring too great expense.

Returning to his earliest choice of profession, that of medicine, we find him registered in the Boston Directory, in 1839, and for twenty years after, as a druggist on Cambridge Street, and subsequently, for almost as long a period, on Tremont Street. During this time he manufactured many well-known proprietary medicines, and was one of the best-known men at the West End among business, professional, and literary people.

His first marriage was with Elizabeth Deffiner Whiton, daughter of Royal Whiton, of Hingham, April 3, 1843. She died in December, 1879, and in 1881 he married Sara A. Loomis (daughter of Daniel Loomis, of Braintree, Vermont), who died April 13, 1896.

From 1843 to 1891 his home was on or near Beacon Hill in Boston. In 1891 he removed to North Weymouth, where, until his death, April 10, 1897, he spent his time in quiet retirement with his books, and in the loved companionship of his niece, Miss Mary A. Flint, who for eight years filled the place of a daughter in the home.

Dr. Turner was warmly interested in New England history and genealogy, and was for many years an active and honored member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He had a peculiar fondness for anything relating to the family history of the Turners, and his library contained a valuable collection of publications by those of that name, both here and abroad. During his untiring research of fifty years he collected and preserved a vast amount of information in regard to the family, and also in regard to the history of Boston, its homes and its people. His neat and careful arrangement, the accuracy of his statements and the legibility of his characteristic handwriting, made his manuscripts, interspersed as they were with carefully mounted illustrations, of much value.

Dr. Turner became a member of the Massachusetts Pharmaceutical Association in 1853; he was the oldest member of the Boston Fusileer Veteran Association; a member of the St. John's Commandery, Knights Templar, of Boston, and a thirty-second degree Mason, Scottish rite.

Such, in brief, are some of the facts in regard to the varied life of a man of rare ability and experience. The world is richer for his life and labor, and many a man and woman is nobler for having had him as a friend .

JOHN RUGGLES

John Ruggles, son of John and Betsey (Wadsworth) Ruggles, of Milton, Massachusetts, was born in that town May 28, 1816, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, April 29, 1897.

Inheriting from his parents a healthy mental and moral constitution, he was favorably conditioned by nature to build for himself a true and noble character, and to gain the honors of a useful and meritorious career. Refined and scholarly tastes were early manifested in him, producing habits of study which, under wise guidance in the home and at school, enabled him to enter Harvard College when but sixteen years of age, graduating in 1836. "A conscientious, diligent, persistent student," he became qualified for effective service as an educator and disciplinarian for many years afterward, in which he achieved praiseworthy success.

His first experience in teaching was at Marblehead, Massachusetts, where he was principal of the academy a few years, going thence to Brighton, Massachusetts, to take charge of the high school of that town. There, with the exception of a brief period spent in a similar position at Taunton, he remained till 1860, when he resigned for the purpose of entering upon duties connected with the management of the National City Bank, of Boston, in the performance of which duties he continued until he reached the age of seventy years. He then retired, to spend the remainder of his earthly days in the comparative freedom and quietude of domestic and social life, under circumstances well calculated to contribute to his contentment, comfort, and happiness.

The literary and scholastic attainments of Mr. Ruggles obtained a wide and honorable recognition. He was called to serve on the examining committee of his alma mater, and was a member of the Harvard Phi Beta Kappa Society. He was elected to the school boards of Milton, Brighton, and Brookline, and held important connections with the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. On February 15, 1860, he became a Resident Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. For some time he filled the office of president of the Brighton Savings Bank. In every position of responsibility and trust occupied by him, as in the less obtrusive walks of private life, he was an example of fidelity, integrity, and honor.

Mr. Ruggles married, in 1844, Mary Louisa, daughter of the Hon. Stephen P. Gardner, of Bolton, Massachusetts, by whom he had two children: a son, John, who died December 4, 1866, aged sixteen years; and a daughter, Mary G., who died February 8, 1867, aged nineteen. His domestic ties were very strong and tender. The loss of his children, on whom he lavished his heart's warmest affections, caused him profound grief, from the effects of which he never fully recovered.

He was a man of sympathetic and generous nature, ever hospitable and humane, a cheerful benefactor of the suffering poor, and a willing contributor to the causes of philanthropy and reform. The judicious and liberal bequests he made to benevolent and charitable institutions were but indications of a predominant trait in his character.

Nor were his religious instincts and impulses less active and commanding as forces to mold and animate his daily, constant life. He was an esteemed and influential member of the First (Unitarian) Parish, of Brighton, much interested in church work and in the Sunday-School, of which he was for a long time superintendent.

CALEB DAVIS BRADLEE

Caleb Davis Bradlee was elected a member of this Society in 1856, and became a Life Member in 1867. He was born in Boston, February 24, 1831. His birthplace was a house on Avon Place, now Avon Street, the site now covered by a part of the store of Jordan and Marsh. Mr. Bradlee's parents were Samuel Bradlee and Elizabeth Davis (Williams) Bradlee, daughter of Jeremiah Williams. Both parents were born and reared in Boston.

Caleb Davis Bradlee was baptized in Hollis Street Church by Rev. John Pierpont, March 26, 1831. In childhood he attended a private school kept by a Miss Bacon, but at five years of age entered the preparatory department of the Chauncy Hall School, where he continued for twelve years, with the exception of a few months, when he was the pupil of the Rev. Richard Pike, of Dorchester. He graduated from Harvard College in the class of 1852, and having spent a year and a half in the Divinity School, completed his preparation for the ministry under Rev. F. D. Huntington, D.D., and Rev. Rufus Ellis, D.D. Mr. Bradlee began to preach under a license from the Boston Association of Ministers, in 1854, supplying several pulpits at different times, and in September of that year he was called to the Allen Street Church, of North Cambridge, over which he was ordained December 11, 1854, and served until December 6, 1857. After his first pastorate he did not for several years settle again, but supplied many different pulpits, much of his ministry in this time being a "labor of love." The North and South End missions, Plymouth, Fall River, Nantucket, and Sterling, were some of his supplies. Mr. Bradlee was always deeply interested in historical matters, and after he joined this Society, was earnest and serviceable in its activities, being corresponding secretary for several years, and holding other important positions. His regard for this Society was practically shown later by a gift to it in his will of $500. In 1861 he took charge of the Unitarian Church at East Boston in the absence of Rev. Warren H. Cudworth for three years at the war. His next pastorate was over a newly organized society at the South End, Boston, called "The Church of the Redeemer, and lasted from April 6, 1864, to April 22, 1872.

After Mr. Bradlee's father died, in 1867, he became possessed of ample means to live in luxury and ease. Such a life was not, however, to his mind. He required only a modest and frugal living for himself, while he spent himself and most of his means in various ways of charity and benevolence. He was called to the Christian Unity Society, June 7, 1872, accepted, and was installed as permanent pastor, April 2, 1873, holding the office until July 1, 1875. June 4, 1876, he became pastor of the "Harrison Square Society," and labored with untiring zeal and great success until the society had grown beyond his strength, and he resigned his place so far as constant work and reception of a salary were concerned, while he remained senior pastor, with the Rev. William R. Lord as junior pastor. This new arrangement began October 29, 1887, and terminated at Mr. Bradlee's request, June 1, 1890. Dr. Bradlee soon began new labors with a small movement on Norfolk Street, Dorchester, where he soon built up an active society, erected a fine chapel, and held the office until he had prepared it for another, and then, March 10, 1892, resigned. The state of his health now enforced a rest, but he was active again in April, 1893, when he began to organize the movement in Longwood, which, after several years of earnest work and sacrifice, resulted in a strong society. In May, 1897, his fast failing strength made it necessary to resign this, the last ministry of his life.

Dr. Bradlee was greatly interested in historical societies, and was a member of a great number, in both America and Europe. He was very generous in his donations to public institutions, to libraries, hospitals, and all charitable institutions. The Home for Aged Couples was particularly dear to him, and he was constant in his help to its support and enlargement. He was a lifelong member of the Boston Association of Ministers, and moderator for some time. He published many single discourses, and in his last years two handsome volumes of sermons. Many poems also came from his pen. The prescribed limits of this memorial cannot admit a tenth part of the simple facts of so full, generous, and useful a life as his was. His loving sacrifice lives on in the churches and other institutions he gave himself to upbuild, and his faithful friendship abides in hundreds of lives which have felt its touch. Harvard University conferred on him the degrees of A.B. and A.M.; Galesville (Wisconsin) University in 1888, the degree of D.D. and Ph.D., and Tufts College, in 1891, the degree of D.D. A complete and detailed life of Dr. Bradlee, written by Rev. Alfred Manchester, has been published.*

Dr. Bradlee married, June 7, 1855, Caroline Gay, of Boston, by whom he had three children, two of whom died in infancy. Mrs. Eliza Williams (Bradlee) Smith, wife of Walter C. Smith, with her mother, survived him. Dr. Bradlee was active to the last day of his life, and then, Saturday, May 1, 1897, he passed suddenly and unexpectedly, but peacefully, to the higher life.

* *Vide* REGISTER, vol. lii, pp. 153–162.

ROBERT SEWELL

Robert Sewell, made a Corresponding Member in 1896, died in New York City, May 1, 1897. He was a son of Thomas and Isabella Eleanor (Joyce) Sewell, and was born in Castlebar, County of Mayo, Ireland, October 2, 1831.

His father and his grandfather, Thomas Sewell, were born in Cumberland County, England. His mother's father, William Butler Joyce, was some time a captain in the Fifth Dragoon Guards of the English Army.

Robert Sewell was educated in the grammar school, and took a course of modern languages at Queen's College, Belfast. He came to this country in 1850, was naturalized, March, 1856, and was admitted to the Bar, May 15, 1860. During two years of the late war he was on the staff of Governor Oldens, of New Jersey, with the rank of lieutenant-colonel, his principal duty being to take charge of the wounded soldiers coming from the army and assign them to hospitals. After that he practiced at the New York Bar, and was a lawyer of prominence and one of the founders of the New York City Association of the Bar. For many years he was connected with the New York Mutual Life Insurance Company as one of its trustees and its counsel.

He was a member of the Union League and an ardent sportsman, dividing his spare time between fishing, shooting, and literary pursuits. In July, 1885, the College of New Jersey conferred upon him the honorary degree of Master of Arts. He held no public office, but was the author of a "Treatise on the Pension Laws" and "Titles to the Beds of Ponds and Streams in the State of New York."

His only brother, William Joyce Sewell, of Camden, New Jersey, who came to this country with him, became brevet major-general of United States Volunteers, and is now serving his second term in the United States Senate from New Jersey.

April 24, 1860, Robert Sewell was married to Sarah Van Vorst, daughter of Cornelius and Sarah (Brower) Van Vorst, of Van Vorst, New Jersey, and seventh in descent from the emigrant of the same name who came to this country in 1640. Their children were Robert Van Vorst Sewell, born May 9, 1861, and Cornelius Van Vorst Sewell, born February 13, 1865. They resided at No. 48 West 45th Street, New York City, and had a summer residence at Tarrytown, where they spent about six months of the year.

Mr. Sewell's wife and sons survived him, the oldest son being an artist residing at Tangier, Morocco.

JOHN LOWELL

John Lowell, a member of this Society since 1891, was born in Boston, October 18, 1824, and died in Brookline, Massachusetts, May 14, 1897. He was one of the most distinguished jurists in New England, and came from a family that has been eminent in the law and in the defense of human rights ever since the second John Lowell, when a delegate to the convention that framed the constitution of Massachusetts, insisted upon the incorporation therein of the clause "all men are born free and equal." Later the Supreme Court of Massachusetts held that this clause was of legal force, and slavery was abolished in Massachusetts because this eminent lawyer was shrewd enough to rightly read the trend of events and persistent enough to have his interpretation adopted.

The first John Lowell was the first minister of Newburyport. He died in 1767. The second John Lowell was born at Newburyport, June 17, 1743, and died at Roxbury in 1802. The third John Lowell, born at Newburyport, October 6, 1769, graduated at Harvard in 1786. There are many reasons why the name of this John Lowell will be remembered in Massachusetts. It was largely through him that the Boston Athenæum was founded. A good naturalist himself, he was the associate and correspondent of the most eminent naturalists of this country and of Europe. In the next generation came John Lowell, Jr., who founded the Lowell Institute in Boston, and endowed it so amply that it has been enabled to carry out the noble work which he planned. John Amory Lowell, who died in 1881, was the father of Judge Lowell, and was another conspicuous member of this distinguished family, and was one of Boston's most respected and cultivated merchants. During his life he managed the Lowell Institute, and it was while doing so that he persuaded Mr. Agassiz to come to this country.

Judge Lowell, the subject of this memoir, was educated in the private school of Daniel G. Ingraham, a noted Boston school in its day, and at Harvard College, from which he graduated in the class of 1843. He studied law in the Harvard Law School (graduating therefrom in 1845), and in the office of Charles G., F. C., and C. W. Loring, and in 1846 was admitted to the Suffolk Bar. He began the practice of his profession in Boston, and for a number of years was associated with William Sohier. In March, 1865, he was made judge of the District Court of the United States by President Lincoln, in place of Judge Sprague, resigned; and thirteen years later (December 16, 1878) he was appointed by President Hayes justice of the Circuit Court for the first circuit, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Judge Shepley.

In May, 1884, he resigned, and returned to general practice, with offices in Boston. After his return to practice his services were much sought as referee and special master in important cases, his judicial impartiality and ability being widely recognized. He did not try jury cases, but confined his work to cases before a single judge in equity, admiralty, etc., and to arguments before the Appellate courts of the United States and Massachusetts. He also heard many cases as referee and commissioner. He was the leading authority in the United States on all questions of bankruptcy and insolvency, and he had in preparation a text-book on this branch of the law, which was to have been published by Little and Brown, had the bankruptcy bill passed in his lifetime.

At the meeting of the trustees of the Peabody Fund in New York, September 25, 1895, Judge Lowell was elected a member of the Board of Trustees of the Peabody Fund, to take the place of Hon. Robert C. Winthrop. June 30, 1896, he was appointed member of the taxation commission by Acting Governor Wolcott.

Judge Lowell was personally endeared to every one who came in contact with him, either in business or socially. His personality was unique, inspiring the greatest confidence in his judgment and uprightness, so that one felt at all times that he was a great man in the largest sense. There is no one whose loss will be more felt by every one who knew him, and no one had a larger acquaintance. He was deeply respected by all his brother members of the Bar, not only in Massachusetts, but throughout the United States, as his business brought him in contact with most of the leading lawyers and judges of the country. His decisions were of the best, and in several instances, when he was a judge in the United States Circuit and District courts, they have led the Supreme Court of the United States to reverse former decisions.

What distinguished Judge Lowell as a lawyer among his fellows was his simplicity and directness and his unvarying fairness and equity. He always endeavored to see first what was right and just, and then how the law could be applied to accomplish justice and equity. He was most ingenious in adapting decisions to the accomplishment of this result. When his first volume of decisions was published, one of the best reviewers, now an able and distinguished judge, criticised his opinions upon the ground that Judge Lowell seemed to have decided upon the exception instead of the rule, and that he had not followed other decisions as much as was usual, but had decided each case as seemed to him right, even though his decision was in conflict with others that had gone before. When the second volume of Judge Lowell's decisions came out, this same lawyer wrote another review, in which he said that it was refreshing to read Judge Lowell's opinions, as they were simple, clear, and were founded upon the general principles of the law, but in each case the judge had seemed to apply the law in such a way that he did justice and equity between man and man, instead of blindly following an unimportant precedent.

Judge Lowell married, May 19, 1853, Lucy B. Emerson, daughter of George B. Emerson, LL.D., and Olivia (Buckminster) Emerson. They had two sons and two daughters: John Lowell, Jr., a member of the Suffolk Bar, and associated with his father in practice; James Arnold, graduate of Harvard College, 1894; Lucy Buckminster, and Susan, who married William H. Aspinwall.

LORENZO SAYLES FAIRBANKS

Lorenzo Sayles Fairbanks, elected a member of this Society in 1896, was born in Pepperell, Massachusetts, March 16, 1825, and died in Boston, May 22, 1897. He was the son of Joel and Abigail (Tufts) Fairbanks and a descendant in the eighth generation from Jonathan Fairebanke, who came from Sowerby in the West Riding of Yorkshire, England, to Boston in 1633, and in 1636 settled in Dedham, and built there the noted "Old Fairbanks House," which is still standing. The line of descent is Jonathan[1], John[2], Deacon Joseph[3], Joseph[4], John[5], Abner[6], a soldier in the Revolutionary War, Joel[7], Lorenzo Sayles[8].

The parents of Lorenzo removed in the year of his birth to New Boston, New Hampshire, and there he was reared and received his early education. He was ambitious to obtain a college training, and by virtue of hard work he accomplished his desire. He left his farm life and entered Dartmouth College, graduating with honor in the class of 1852, having paid all his expenses from the beginning of his preparatory course.

He studied law in New York City, and was admitted to the

Bar in 1853. After three years he removed to Iowa, settling in Davenport. This step was unfortunate. The times were unpropitious. The crisis of 1857 was approaching, and, above all, the legal profession was overcrowded, and there was but a poor opportunity for newcomers, who had no foothold. Very reluctantly he resolved to leave his profession for the time being. Receiving a favorable offer, he went to Philadelphia to take charge of an established commercial school. He became a partner at the expiration of a year, and he afterward set up an establishment of his own, with some marked improvements. The success of the new institution was phenomenal. The patronage was steadily maintained till he retired from the business in 1868. During this period he prepared and published an elaborate treatise on bookkeeping, an octavo volume of 444 pages. Subsequently he published in New York a business arithmetic, containing some novel features.

In 1874 he came to Boston, and resumed the practice of his profession, which he continued to the time of his decease. He was an expert in penmanship, and his testimony as such was often relied on in intricate cases in the courts. In 1877 he published a small book on "The Marriage and Divorce Laws of Massachusetts," which had a large local sale, and a revised edition was issued in 1882. For the last five years of his life he was engaged in compiling the "Genealogy of the Fairbanks Family in America," an octavo volume of nearly one thousand pages, issued after his death. It will be a lasting monument to his memory.

He married, in New York City, May 15, 1856, Sarah Elizabeth, daughter of Samuel S. and Rebecca (Pearl) Heath, of Bradford, Massachusetts. His wife died in 1894. He left two daughters, Miss Clara Fairbanks and Mrs. Willard Dow, of Braintree, Massachusetts.

EDWARD JUDKINS HILL

Edward Judkins Hill, a Resident Member from 1865, was born in Billerica, Massachusetts, December 20, 1833, and died in Billerica, May 24, 1897.

For an obituary notice of Mr. Hill, by Rev. Henry A. Hazen, D.D., see Register, vol. liv, supp., pp. lxii–lxiii.

JOHN BEARSE NEWCOMB

John Bearse Newcomb was born in Fabius, Onondaga County, New York, July 1, 1824, and died in Elgin, Illinois, July 2, 1897. He was the son of Obadiah and Molly (Bearse) Newcomb, and a descendant in the eighth generation from Captain Andrew Newcomb, a shipmaster, who came from England before 1663, and married in that year in Boston, Massachusetts, his second wife, Grace Rix, a widow. The line of descent is as follows: Captain Andrew^1; Lieutenant Andrew^2, a son of Captain Andrew by his first wife, whose name is not known; Simon^3; Deacon Hezekiah^4, whose wife and the mother of Peter was Jerusha Bradford, great-granddaughter of Governor William Bradford, of the Plymouth Colony; Peter^5; William^6, who served nine months in the War of the Revolution; Obadiah^7; John Bearse^8.

The subject of this sketch emigrated with his family in 1837 to Franklin, Illinois, where his parents died three years later, leaving him an orphan at the age of sixteen. He then removed to Elgin, Kane County, Illinois. He married, in 1850, Arethusa Gould, daughter of Samuel and Patience (Wilbur) Gould, of

Hanover, Illinois. Mr. Newcomb was connected with the interests of education in northern Illinois for nearly thirty years, most of the time as teacher or school superintendent. He was a member of the Board of Education of the city of Elgin. He took much interest in genealogical researches, and was from 1864 a Corresponding Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He published in 1874 a "Genealogical Memoir of the Newcomb Family," a volume of six hundred pages.

SAMUEL RUSSELL PAYSON

Samuel Russell Payson, of Boston, admitted a Resident Member in 1869, became a Life Member, 1871, and died at Belmont, Massachusetts, July 12, 1897. He was born in Foxborough, Massachusetts, February 2, 1813, where his father was a successful manufacturer. He was a descendant in the sixth generation of Edward Payson, first of Roxbury, through James[5], Swift[4], Rev. Phillips[3], Samuel[2], Edward[1], and was descended from a long line of ministerial ancestry, as the direct line indicates.

He became a member in early life of the firm of J. C. Howe and Company, woolen commission merchants of Boston, a large and prosperous house, which went out of business in the fall of 1873. He was a director of the National City Bank, of Boston, in 1864, and its president from 1883 to 1886. He was also one of the trustees of the Boston Five Cents Savings Bank. In 1874, when the Manchester, New Hampshire, mills were sold, Mr. Payson bought them, organizing a new company in which the old stockholders were received on advantageous terms, and of which he was made president. Under his administration the corporation had a most prosperous career. He acquired large wealth, and having purchased the famous Cushing estate in Watertown, in the part now Belmont, he laid it out on a scale so liberal as to attract visitors from all sections. The grounds were thrown open to the public, the conservatories became famous for their tropical fruits and flowers, and he was a regular exhibitor at the exhibitions of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, of which he was a prominent member. Out of distressing complications, which grew from a tragic source in 1886, his fortune was seriously impaired, and an assignment followed. At great personal sacrifice he paid off all his obligations, dollar for dollar. He, however, remained at the head of the Manchester Mills till the death of his son, in 1891, when the connection ceased. He disposed of his Belmont estate, now known as Payson Park, and his faculties becoming impaired, followed by the death of his wife, about a year before his own, his cup of sorrow seemed to be full. He was a man of the strictest business integrity, quiet and unostentatious in his habits of life, and had a large circle of devoted friends.

He married Hannah Gilbert Cushing, by whom he had children: Adelaide Eliza and Gilbert Russell, H. U. 1862, died in 1891, in Watertown. The daughter is the wife of John C. Palfrey, of Belmont.

GEORGE SILSBEE HALE

GEORGE SILSBEE HALE was born at Keene, New Hampshire, September 24, 1825. His father, Hon. Salma Hale, was a man of distinction; a lawyer, editor, and politician; a member of the fifteenth Congress, declining a reëlection; and the author of a History of the United States which passed through many editions, not only in this country, but also in England and Scotland. Mr. Hale's grandfather served in the Revolution, and his grandmother was kin to Mrs. Hannah (Emerson) Dustin, of Haverhill fame. His ancestral line, as far as traced, is as follows: Thomas Hale^{1} and Joan Kirby, of England; Thomas^{2} and Thomasine, who settled at Newbury, Massachusetts, in 1635; Sergeant John^{3} (born in England) and Sarah Somerby; Henry^{4} and Sarah Kelley; Edmund^{5} and Martha Sawyer; Joseph^{6} and Mrs. Abigail (Smith) Wire; David^{7} and Hannah Emerson; Hon. Salma^{8} and Sarah Kellogg King; George Silsbee^{9}.

After attending the public schools of his native town, Mr. Hale continued his preparatory education at Walpole, Concord, and Exeter, New Hampshire, and graduated from Harvard College in 1844. He then entered the Cambridge Law School, where he remained one year. He was for eighteen months assistant teacher in a large school for girls at Richmond, Virginia, where, having continued his legal studies, he was admitted to the Virginia Bar. After an extended foreign tour, he returned to Boston, and was admitted to the Suffolk Bar in 1850. In 1885 Dartmouth College conferred the honorary degree of A.M.

The many important positions held by Mr. Hale indicate the esteem and confidence of his fellow-citizens. He was for three years a member, two of which he was president, of the Common Council, of Boston. He was president of the Board of Trustees of Exeter Academy; for seventeen years trustee of the Massachusetts Asylum for the Blind, having been secretary and treasurer of that board, and at the time of his death its first vice-president. While overseer of the poor in Boston he was appointed chairman of a special commission, whose report on the treatment of the poor is a valuable authority on that subject. At the time of his death he was president of both the Reform Club and the Union Club.

With inherited literary and historical tastes, he became a member of the Massachusetts and the New Hampshire Historical societies, the New England Historic Genealogical Society (in 1866), and the American Social and Statistical Association. Eminent in his profession, he edited with others three volumes of the Boston Law Reporter and one of the United States Digest, and was sole editor of three volumes of the latter. He prepared a "Manual for the Overseers of the Poor," a sketch of the "Charities of Boston," which is preserved in the "Memorial History of Boston," and a biography of Justice Theron Metcalf, which was published by the Massachusetts Historical Society. He wrote also many articles for law magazines, among which are Memoirs of Chief Justice Joel Parker, "The Origin and History of Seals," and notably, "American Secession and State Rights," which appeared in the "London Law Magazine," 1864, and is considered the most careful and thorough discussion of this subject extant.

Mr. Hale was a man of broad and finished culture, remarkable for an extensive familiarity with the best literature. It has been said that Bartlett's "Dictionary of Quotations" was unnecessary if Mr. Hale were at hand for consultation. His style was clear and precise. He said exactly what he wished to say, and no more. Though with his characteristic modesty he made light of his talent for poetry, yet his friends knew, and from the few specimens that escaped into print the public discerned, that he had poetic gifts of no mean order. One of the most striking traits of his character was manifest in the faithful, painstaking exactness with which he carried out in spirit and letter every trust that came to his hands. His scrupulous fidelity, added to his fine scholarship and keen intellect, not only made him a successful lawyer, but also secured universal confidence and respect beyond that of most men in his profession. Independent in politics and religion, none better than he could claim the motto, *Nullius addictus jurare in verba magistri.* Manly independence and unflinching integrity controlled his life and made him a power for good in the community where he lived. He refused even wealthy corporations as his clients when they would not consent to be governed by his high standard of honest dealing.

Mr. Hale was a member of the First Church in Boston, often president of its standing committee, and always a leader in moral and charitable work. He was for eight years president of the American Unitarian Association, performing the duties of that office with the same diligent faithfulness which he brought to whatever he undertook. He was an active worker among the poor, and a thorough expert in all subjects which relate to the improvement of the condition of the poor in cities.

Mr. Hale was married, November 25, 1868, to Mrs. Ellen (Sever) Tebbets, widow of the Rev. Theodore Tebbets, and daughter of Colonel John Sever, of Kingston, who held a high position in Plymouth County, Massachusetts. He was a lineal descendant of William Sever, who was prominent in the Colonial History of Massachusetts. Mr. Hale died suddenly at Schooner Head, Bar Harbor, Maine, July 27, 1897, leaving a widow and two sons, Robert Sever and Richard Walden, all residents of Boston.

FREDERICK DAWSON STONE

Frederick Dawson Stone was born in Philadelphia, April 8, 1841, and died in Germantown, August 12, 1897. He was of English ancestry, his grandfather, Charles Stones, having emigrated to Pennsylvania in 1795, and died of the yellow fever, August 10, 1798. Charles Stones (whose descendants called themselves Stone) married Margaret Steele, of Cheshire, England, and had a son, John Stone, who became a successful merchant and importer of Philadelphia.

Frederick Dawson Stone was the youngest son of John by his second wife, Mary McMahon, widow of Robert McMahon, and daughter of Robert Whittle, of Germantown. Young Stone received his education at the Old Union Academy, a famous school of that day, and upon the expiration of his scholarship, his father being dead, entered the counting house of his brothers.

During the Civil War he enlisted in D Company, Gray Reserves (now the famous First Regiment), and was present at the fight at Carlisle and several minor skirmishes, in all of which he distinguished himself by marked bravery. At the close of the war he returned to mercantile life, in which he continued until shortly before his election to the librarianship of the Historical Society of Pennsylvania.

Dr. Stone had always exhibited a very decided interest in the history of his native State, an interest which gradually widened until it comprehended the history of all the American colonies. He was elected a member of the Historical Society, March 16, 1863, and was chosen as its librarian in 1876, which position he continued to occupy until his death. His appointment in this, to him, new field of action, offered a wide opportunity for the exercise of that peculiar talent for research with which he had been endowed, and at the same time gave room for the full exercise of his executive ability.

The Historical Society, at the time Dr. Stone was installed, although it had already lived a long life, was, in reality, just beginning its career as a public institution, and the new librarian, or more correctly speaking, "manager," making a careful study of its needs, mapped out a policy that built up its membership with surprising rapidity, and promptly induced a more extended usefulness. He early recognized the growing interest in genealogy and its intimate relation to history, and it was always his aim to make that department of the library as complete as possible. His "Plea for the Study of Genealogy," the last paper that he ever read, gives, in a most entertaining manner, his views upon this subject.

His knowledge of colonial affairs was most extended, and there were few circumstances connected with the early history of America with which he was not intimate.

Dr. Stone was appointed a member of the Valley Forge Park Commission, June 8, 1893, and reappointed by Governor Hastings, January 29, 1895. He was elected a member of the American Philosophical Society, May 17, 1895, and in June of that year received the degree of Doctor of Letters from the University of Pennsylvania. He was a member of the History Club, Philobiblon Club, Honorary Member of the Genealogical Society of Pennsylvania, Corresponding Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society (since 1877), and a number of other kindred associations. Among his literary works may be mentioned as of especial merit: "Pennsylvania and the Federal Constitution" (edited by John Bach McMaster and Frederick D. Stone), Philadelphia, 1888; "The Founding of Pennsylvania," in Justin Winsor's "Narrative and Critical History of America," vol. iii, pp. 469–516, Boston, 1884; "The Struggle for Delaware," *ibid.*; "First Congress of the Scotch-Irish," 1890; "Philadelphia One Hundred Years Ago," 1879; "Penn's Treaty with the Indians;" "How the Landing of Tea was Opposed," 1892; "The

Battle of Brandywine;" "A Plea for the Study of Genealogy," 1897.

Dr. Stone married, November 9, 1865, Annie E. Witner, of Paradise, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. One son, Witner Stone, survived him.

WILLIAM BACHE

William Bache, a Corresponding Member, elected in 1857, then a resident of Philadelphia, died in Bristol, Philadelphia, August 18, 1897. He was a son of Colonel Louis and Mary Ann (Swift) Bache, and was born in Philadelphia, March 16, 1812. He was a lineal descendant of Benjamin Franklin through his daughter Sarah (Franklin) Bache and Louis Bache, father of William. Louis Bache was a colonel in the War of 1812, but died when William was seven years old. His mother had died previously, so he was left an orphan, and at the age of about sixteen he was obliged to depend upon himself.

He seems to have had a very meager education, but like his distinguished great-grandfather he was apprenticed to the printing business, and followed it nearly all his life. In 1838 he went to Harrisburg, and was foreman in the printing establishment of Clark and Thompson, the State printers, and remained there two years. Removing to Philadelphia he took an active part in political affairs, and was appointed collector of taxes and clerk in one of the municipal departments. He removed to Bristol, Philadelphia, in 1849, and established the Bristol "Gazette," and later the Bucks County "American," and in 1859 "Bache's Index," but neither enterprise proved financially successful. After his removal to Bristol he took an active part in municipal matters, and became a member and clerk of the council. Of late years he had been manager of the "Practical Farmer," and wrote for other papers. He was author of "Historical Sketches of Bristol Borough from 1681 to 1853," and of the "Life and Trials of John Fitch," the inventor of the steamboat. He published the pedigree of his distinguished ancestor, Benjamin Franklin, in the Register for 1857, vol. xi, pp. 17–20.

He married, December 9, 1841, Antoinette Benezet, daughter of Dr. Anthony Benezet, of Bensalem, Philadelphia. Seven children were born to them. She died some years earlier than he.

AARON HEYWOOD BEAN

Aaron Heywood Bean, son of Aaron and Sarah (Gooch) Bean, was born in Boston, August 22, 1814, and died in the city of his nativity, where he had always resided, September 3, 1897.

His paternal grandfather was Joshua Bean, born in Brentwood, New Hampshire, in 1713, and he was probably the grandson of the immigrant, John Bean, who came from Scotland as early as 1660, and settled at Exeter, in the same State. When four years old, Aaron Heywood entered a private school taught by a Miss Fox, which was located at the corner of Washington and Castle streets. He was subsequently, until ten years of age, under the tuition of a Miss Stimpson and Mr. Simeon Child. He was then transferred to the old Franklin School, from which institution he graduated as a medal scholar in 1828.

The next year he entered the service of Thomas Dixon, a Dutch merchant doing business on India Wharf, with whom he remained six years. On the first of January, 1836, he became a clerk in the National Insurance Company, of which institution he was elected secretary a year and a half later, and president in 1861, — a position held by him till October, 1871, when he resigned. He was elected president of the Faneuil Hall Insurance Company, in January, 1872, continuing in that office two years. He seems to have been an expert in insurance affairs, and to have gained so high a place in the confidence of leading men engaged in that business, as to be chosen superintendent of Surveys and Rates of the Boston Board of Underwriters, in January, 1874, the duties of which position he relinquished at the expiration of eighteen months.

He had previously (in 1866) become connected with the Hamilton National Bank as a director, was promoted to the office of vice-president in 1871, and to that of president in 1883, which position he continued to occupy till his decease.

Mr. Bean was in the lower branch of the city government during the years 1850, 1851, 1852; also an active member of the old Boston Fire Department for some years, and of the Washington Light Infantry, afterwards the Washington Phalanx.

He was married to Mary, daughter of Jabez Bullard, of Boston, November 14, 1837, by whom he had nine children. Four of these, two sons and two daughters, survived him. His wife died February 5, 1892, at the age of seventy-eight. His own death was occasioned by a misstep at his own door, which threw him to the ground, producing such a shock to his system, that, though apparently enjoying good health up to that moment, he lived but a short time afterward.

Mr. Bean was a man of substantial moral worth and an honorable, as well as an honored, citizen. In business circles he enjoyed an enviable reputation, not only for executive ability, but for scrupulous integrity, absolute trustworthiness, and unsullied honor.

He grew up in the Hollis Street Church, during the pastorate of that eloquent champion of religious liberty and moral reform, Rev. John Pierpont, but later in life connected himself with the South Congregational Church, for a long time presided over by the Rev. Edward E. Hale, D.D. In this church he was for many years an active and exemplary member and officer.

Mr. Bean was elected a member of this Society in 1870, and was a generous contributor to the fund raised for the purchase and improvement of the property on Somerset Street.

ANDREW OLIVER

Andrew Oliver, a Corresponding Member from 1887, was born in Hanover, New Hampshire, February 18, 1824, and died in New York City, October 17, 1897.

For an obituary notice of Dr. Oliver, by Rev. William S. Heywood, see Register, vol. liv, supp., pp. lxiii–lxv.

THOMAS DOANE

Thomas Doane, a Life Member since 1890, died at West Townsend, Vermont, October 22, 1897. He was born at Orleans, Cape Cod, Massachusetts, September 20, 1821. In his later years his residence was at No. 8 Pearl Street, in Charlestown District, Boston, Massachusetts. His father, Hon. John Doane, was a native of Eastham, and his mother was Polly Eldridge, of Yarmouth. He was a descendant of Deacon John[1] Doane, through John[2], Samuel[3], Simeon[4], John[5], Timothy[6], and Hon. John[7] Doane. He married, November 5, 1850, Sophia Dennison Clark, daughter of Rufus and Sally (Goodenough) Clark, who died December 1, 1868. November 19, 1870, he married a second wife, Louisa A. Barber. By his first wife Mr. Doane had the following children: Helen, married Rev. D. Brainerd Perry, president of Doane College, Crete, Nebraska; John, married Alice W. Cowles; Caroline, married Rev. William O. Weeden; Frances, married Henry B. Twombly, Esq., of New York City; and Thomas, who died in infancy, March 5, 1864. Rev. John Doane, the son, was pastor of a church in Lincoln, Nebraska.

From a statement made by Mr. Doane himself are copied the following items: "I was the eldest of eight children. My father was a lawyer. I attended a private academy in Orleans, from the age of eight to that of nineteen years. In 1841 and 1842 I was a student at Andover Phillips Academy, and graduated with the valedictory. I entered the office of Samuel M. Felton, November 1, 1842, as a student of civil engineering. I helped to grade, fence, and step the Bunker Hill Monument grounds and streets. I was a rodman on the construction of the Fitchburg Railroad at Lincoln, resident engineer on the Vermont Central Railroad construction at Hartland, Vermont, and the same on the Cheshire Railroad at Walpole, New Hampshire. I opened an office for general engineering work in Charlestown, Massachusetts, in 1849. From 1863 to 1867 was chief engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel, during which time all the experimental work was done, introducing electric simultaneous blasting, nitro-glycerine, pneumatic drills, and compressed air power. From 1869 to 1873 was in Nebraska, then the 'Great American Desert,' and built two hundred and forty miles of the first railroad built there by the C. B. and Q. R. R. system, reaching as far west as Fort Kearney. From 1873 to 1877 was consulting engineer of the Hoosac Tunnel and Troy and Greenfield Railroad, and drove the first locomotive through the tunnel from east to west, soon after the tunnel was finished in the winter of 1874. The tunnel lines met within three eighths of an inch, the grades within one inch, and the length within less than one foot, in a total length of 25,081 feet. In 1879 and 1880 I was consulting and acting chief engineer of the Northern Pacific Railroad, during which time I made the location of that road across the Columbia Plains, now called the Pend d'Oreille division.

"I have been much interested in education, and did much to establish an academy at Crete, Nebraska, in 1871, which became the root of a college established there in June, 1872, to which my name was given, because of my endeavors in its behalf. It was the first college established in Nebraska.

"I never held any office, except that of deacon and justice of the peace. For many years I was president of the Boston

Society of Civil Engineers, which was organized in 1818. I am also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers. For several years I have been a director in the Board of Associated Charities, of Boston, and president of the Charlestown branch of that society."

By Mr. Doane's will his estate was given to trustees who were to pay the net income to his wife and other relatives for a term of years. When his youngest grandchild attained the age of twenty-one years the principal of the trust fund was to be paid to Doane College.

His wife and four children survived.

BYRON ANASTASIUS BALDWIN

Byron Anastasius Baldwin was born in Erie, Pennsylvania, September 16, 1838, and died November 8, 1897. He was the son of Lodrick Ives Baldwin, and a descendant in the eighth generation from Nathaniel Baldwin, who came to this country from Cholberg, Buckingham, England, with the New Haven company, and settled in Milford, Connecticut, in 1639. The line of descent was Nathaniel^1, Samuel^2, Nathaniel^3, Samuel^4, Enos-Stanley^5, Remus^6, Lodrick Ives^7, Byron Anastasius^8.

Mr. Baldwin was educated in the common schools of Erie, and learned the printer's trade under the direction of the late Judge Joseph M. Sterrett, who was founder and editor of the Erie "Gazette." He did not follow this occupation long, however, but entered the drug business, which he carried on with his father in Erie, from 1857 to 1861. While in Erie he made a balloon ascension and came down in Lake Erie ten miles from the land, and was rescued by a passing steamer.

Mr. Baldwin was married to Henrietta Sterrett, youngest daughter of the late Judge Sterrett, July 16, 1861, and went to Milwaukee, where he engaged in the paint and oil business, but removed to Chicago in 1866, and opened a hotel at the corner of Van Buren and Clark streets, which was destroyed in the great Chicago fire of 1871. He was one of the few fortunate ones who were able to collect a large portion of the money due them from insurance companies, and with this capital he removed to St. Louis, where he opened and conducted a hotel for three years; then sold out and came back to Chicago, entering the employ of the Jno. M. Masury Paint and Oil Company as manager of their western branch, and built up a large and lucrative business. In 1886 he left the Masury Company, and entered the real estate business, about which his interests centered principally during his later life. He was active in forming the Real Estate Board, which he served in various capacities until illness came upon him in 1895. He was also prominent in the affairs of the People's Building and Loan Association, serving as director and treasurer from 1882. He was a member of the Menoken Club, the American Legion of Honor, the National Union, and other associations.

In 1872 he became a Life Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society, in the objects of which he took deep and unflagging interest. He was a frequent contributor to the columns of the REGISTER, furnishing among other articles one published in 1871, concerning his immigrant ancestor, Nathaniel Baldwin, and one line of his descendants. At the time of his death he was engaged upon an account of the early Baldwins of England. By his will Mr. Baldwin provided that, in case of the death of his two children without issue, $10,000 should pass to this Society, the income to be devoted to the publication of portraits of deceased members or other illustrations in the Memorial Volumes of the Society.

Mr. Baldwin's wife died in 1890, leaving two children: Walter Sterrett Baldwin, of Chicago, born April 12, 1862, and Katherine Stewart Baldwin, who married, in 1892, Charles Finley Eiker, of Chicago. In 1892 Mr. Baldwin was married to Caroline Ross, daughter of James Ross, of Pictou, Ontario, who, with the son and daughter, survived him. The esteem in which Mr. Baldwin was held by his associates was warmly expressed in resolutions adopted by the Menoken Club, the Chicago Real Estate Board, and other organizations.

HENRY THAYER DROWNE

HENRY THAYER DROWNE, a Corresponding Member from 1877, died at his late residence in New York City, December 10, 1897.

He was born at Woodstock, Connecticut, March 25, 1822, and was a lineal descendant of Leonard Drowne (born 1646), the immigrant ancestor of this family, who came to America from the west of England soon after the accession of Charles II, married (1679–80) Elizabeth Abbott, at, or near, Portsmouth, New Hampshire, and had eight children (Deacon Shem Drowne, of Boston, being among the number). He settled at Sturgeon's Creek, where he carried on shipbuilding until the Indian war obliged his removal, about 1690, to Boston, where he died, October 31, 1729, and was buried in Copp's Hill burying-ground. His eldest son, Solomon Drowne, first (born 1681; died 1730), a shipbuilder at Bristol, Rhode Island, married, in 1705, Esther Jones, and had twelve children. The eldest of these, Solomon Drowne, second (born 1706; died 1780), a well-known merchant and statesman of Providence, Rhode Island, married (1st), June 16, 1732, Sarah Tillinghast, and (2d), July 2, 1749, Mercy (Tillinghast) Arnold, and by the latter had three children. The second of these, Dr. Solomon Drowne, third (born 1753; died 1834), the grandfather of the subject of this sketch, was a somewhat remarkable man.

He studied medicine, and received degrees from the University of Pennsylvania and from Dartmouth College; served as surgeon in the Revolutionary army (1776–80), and by his professional skill won the esteem of Lafayette, Rochambeau, and other French officers in Rhode Island.

He married, 1777, Elizabeth Russell, and had nine children, the youngest of whom, Henry Bernardin Drowne (baptized April 6, 1799; died February 7, 1873), possessed many of his father's tastes, and in 1835 with his sisters founded Fruit Hill Classical Institute, at North Providence, Rhode Island.

He married, April 24, 1821, Julia Ann Stafford, daughter of Thomas and Polly (Rhodes) Stafford, of Warwick, Rhode Island, and of their seven children the subject of this sketch was the eldest.

Henry Thayer Drowne received his early education at public and private schools in Providence, and in the winter and spring of 1834–35 attended the high school of Mr. Jonas Wilder, at Brighton, Massachusetts, where, it is interesting to note, he first acquired a fondness for New England history.

In June, 1835, he attended the Fruit Hill Classical Institute, previously mentioned, where he remained several years, and these associations, coupled with a careful home nurture, together with the advantage of passing several years of his boyhood with his grandfather, soon developed that taste for classical, historical, and antiquarian literature which afterwards distinguished him.

In March, 1841, he became a resident of New York City, being a clerk for several years, principally in the dry-goods commission house of Caleb Fiske Harris. This position he left June 23, 1855, to accept an appointment as secretary of the "Old" National Fire Insurance Company. He filled the office with ability until May 11, 1869, when he was elected president of the company, continuing as such until his death.

He married, December 24, 1851, Sarah Rhodes Arnold (daughter of George Carpenter Arnold and Phebe Rhodes, of Providence), born March 2, 1832, and she, with their only son, Henry Russell Drowne, survived him.

Mr. Drowne, as might be expected from such inherited tastes, was largely identified, by membership and personal activities, with many leading historical, scientific, and patriotic societies and institutions.

In 1847 he was elected a Resident Member of the New York

Historical Society; in 1863 a member of the American Ethnological Society, of which for many years he was secretary of the executive committee and librarian; in 1866, Life Member of the New England Society, of New York City; in 1875, a member of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, which he served for many years as president; in 1877, a Corresponding Member of the New England Historic Genealogical Society. He was also a fellow of the Royal Society of London, England; of the American Geographical Society; member of the historical societies of Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin, Georgia, Vermont, Chicago, and Kansas; of the American Historical and Numismatical Society, of Philadelphia; of the Prince Society, of Boston, and others.

In 1861 he was one of the originators, with Rev. Dr. Francis Vinton, George William Curtis, and others, of the Sons of "Rhode Island in New York," an organization designed to forward the interests of Rhode Island troops then in the field in the defense of the Union. For, although a native of Connecticut, Mr. Drowne was always claimed as a "Son of Rhode Island," from the fact of his long residence in the latter State.

July 4, 1878, by right of his grandfather, Dr. Solomon Drowne, surgeon in the Continental army, he became a member of the Rhode Island Society of the Cincinnati, and was at the time of his death assistant treasurer-general of the General Society of the Cincinnati, having in his keeping the original article of incorporation of the society in 1783, signed by Washington and the Revolutionary generals.

In 1886 he became a member of the "Sons of the Revolution," in New York, in which he held several offices.

Mr. Drowne's religious affiliations were with the Protestant Episcopal Church, he having been for thirty-three years a member of the Church of the Transfiguration ("The Little Church around the Corner").

Although Mr. Drowne, with his characteristic modesty, had not committed himself to any considerable literary work, yet his contributions to American biography and genealogy were ample witness to his abilities in this line. He was frequently called upon to assist in the procuring of information or the verification of facts, and he was never found wanting, for it may be truly said of him that he was never happier than when rendering to others (and frequently strangers) those courtesies which, however slight he affected to think them, were of such inestimable value to the literary scholar.

He was also, in a quiet way, an enthusiastic illustrator of books, having enriched numerous volumes by his taste and perseverance.

Engravings, especially in the line of portraiture, had a special charm for him, and his collection of Washington portraits, and those of Louis XVI, as well as of the English, French, and American officers of our Revolutionary period, was extensive and valuable.

In conclusion, it may be said of Mr. Drowne, that his delicate sense of courtesy, springing from an inherited quality of refined taste and genuine kindness of heart, and his unselfish spirit of helpfulness, had contributed largely, though most unostentatiously, to the welfare of every association with which he had been connected; and had drawn about him a large circle of friends, who sincerely mourned his departure.

EDWARD WALFORD

Edward Walford was born in Hatfield Peverel, in Essex, England, February 3, 1823. In the male line, his ancestors are traced to the time of Elizabeth, when the family was found at Finchingfield, near Braintree, in Essex. His father, the Rev. William Walford, M.A., rector of St. Runwald's, Colchester, graduate of Oriel College, Oxford, was son of Rev. William Walford, B.A., rector of Boreham, near Chelmsford, who was also a graduate of Oriel College. His earlier ancestors for several generations were baize manufacturers at Bocking, in Essex, where some of them acquired considerable property. Memorials of these may still be seen in the churchyard there.

On the maternal side, Mr. Walford was descended from Sir William Pepperrell. In a letter to Dr. Slafter, accepting membership in this Society (dated June 19, 1882), he writes: "I feel the more pleasure in this unsolicited honor, on account of my maternal descent from Sir William Pepperrell, who chose the losing side in a war which ought, I think, never to have risen; it being clearly against the English Constitution to tax colonies which are not represented." His line of descent, as shown by Dr. Usher Parsons (Register, vol. xx, pp. 3–5), was through his mother, Mary Anne Moreton, who was daughter of Rev. William and Elizabeth (Hutton) Moreton, granddaughter of Rev. Henry and Elizabeth (Pepperrell) Hutton, and great-granddaughter of the second Sir William Pepperrell, the loyalist.

Mr. Walford was educated at the Charterhouse School and at Balliol College, Oxford, winning at the latter an open scholarship in 1841, and taking his degrees B.A. with classical honors, in 1845, and M.A. in 1847. He won the University Prize for Latin verse in 1843, the Denyer Theological Prize in 1847 and 1848, and was *proxime accessit* for the Ireland University Scholarship in 1844, Professor Connington being the successful candidate. He was ordained, but resigned without holding a parochial charge. In 1853 he was admitted to the Church of Rome, and after having returned to the Church of England in 1860, he was readmitted to the Church of Rome in 1871. During the year 1846 he held the Composition Mastership at Tunbridge School, later he was an examiner in classics at Harrow, Charterhouse, and Marlborough College, and was often employed in preparing pupils for Oxford.

The literary career of Mr. Walford began in 1847, when he issued his first work, "Progressive Exercises in Latin Elegiac Verse," which reached a tenth edition in 1863, and was followed by about twenty-five other text-books, the most of which related to the classical languages. He was a prolific writer of biographical, antiquarian, and topographical articles for various magazines and newspapers. Among the other works which he wrote, the most important were: "Greater London," 2 vols.; "Londoniana," 2 vols.; volumes 3, 4, 5 and 6, of "Old and New London;" "The County Families of the United Kingdom," issued annually since 1860; "Tales of Great Families," 1st and 2d series, 2 vols. in each; "Chapters from Family Chests;" "Annual Biography," for 1856 and 1857; "The Pilgrim at Home;" "Pleasant Days in Pleasant Places;" "Holy Days in Home Counties;" "Jubilee Memoir of the Queen;" and lives of the Prince Consort, Lord Palmerston, Earl Russell, Earl of Beaconsfield, Earl of Chatham, and Napoleon.

He was editor of "Lodge's Peerage" annually from 1861 to 1889; Knight's "London," 6 vols., 1870; Brawley's "History of Surry," 4 vols., 1875; "Once a Week," 13 vols., 1859–68; "Gentleman's Magazine," 5 vols., 1866–68; "The Antiquary" (which he planned and founded), the first two vols., 1880, and the "Antiquarian Magazine," 1882–85.

Mr. Walford was elected a Corresponding Member of this Society in 1882. He was also a member of the Royal Historical Society, The British Archæological Association, the Archæological Institute, the Society for Hellenic Studies, the "Sette of Odd

Volumes," and the Society for preserving the Memorials of the Dead.

He married, first, August 3, 1847, Mary Holmes, daughter of John Gray, Esq., of Clifton, by whom he had one child, Mary Louisa; second, Julia Christina, daughter of the Hon. Sir John Talbot, G. C. B., by whom he had five children, viz., Julia Mary, Edith Mary, Ethel Mary, Edward Arundell Talbot, and Philip Moreton.

After a full half century of literary work, his life came to a close at Ventnor, in the Isle of Wight, November 20, 1897.

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